

BRISTOL RECORD SOCIETY'S  
PUBLICATIONS  
VOL. VI

THE  
DEPOSITION BOOKS  
OF BRISTOL

Vol. I. 1643—1647



BRISTOL RECORD SOCIETY'S  
PUBLICATIONS

*General Editor* : PROFESSOR R. B. MOWAT, M.A., D.Litt.

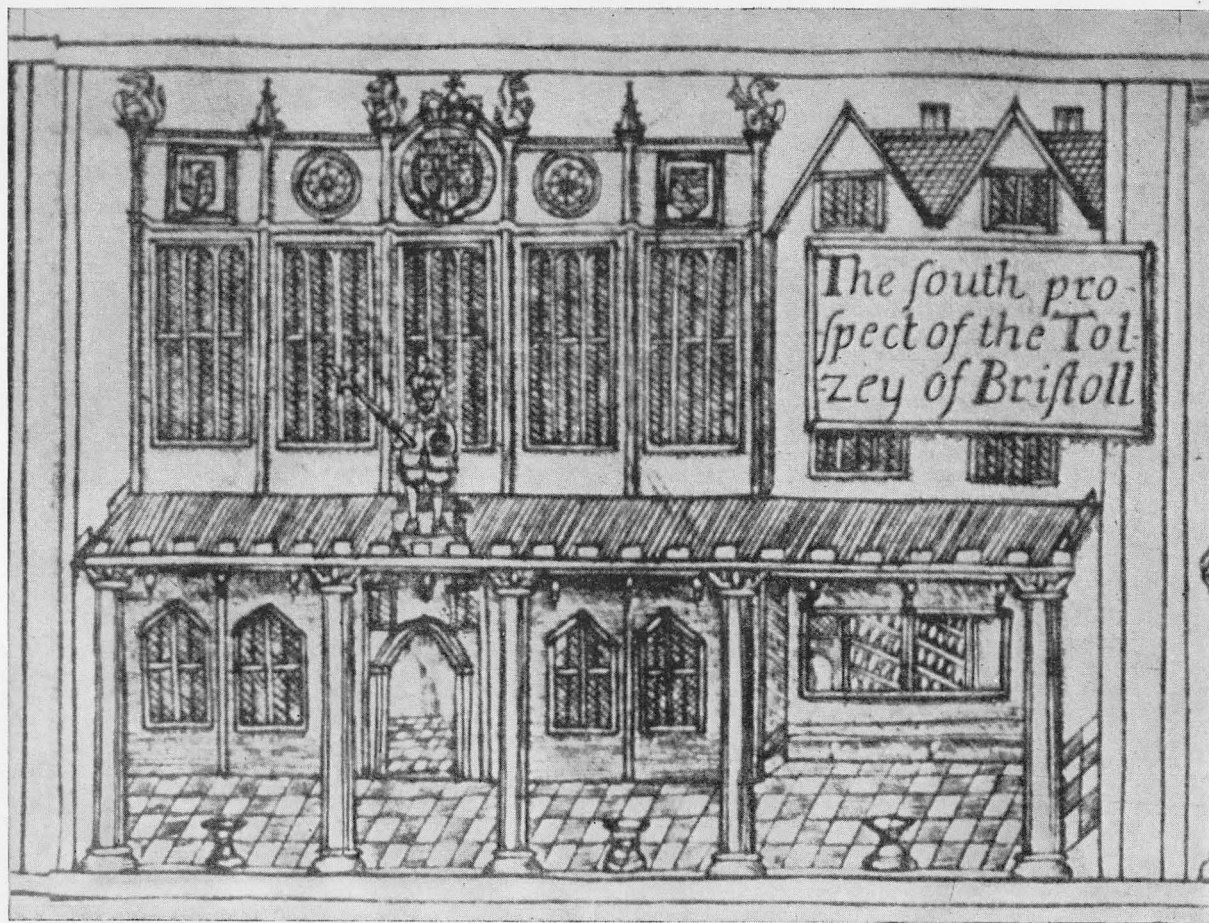
*Assistant Editor* : MISS E. E. BUTCHER, M.A.

VOL. VI

THE DEPOSITION BOOKS  
OF BRISTOL

1643—1647





*Enlarged reproduction of a marginal view from Millerd's plan of the City, 1673.*



# THE DEPOSITION BOOKS OF BRISTOL

VOL. I

1643—1647

EDITED BY

MISS H. E. NOTT

*Archives Clerk to the Corporation*

*With an Introduction by*

JOSIAH GREEN

*Town Clerk*

*Printed for the*

BRISTOL RECORD SOCIETY

FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1935

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY  
J. W. ARROWSMITH LTD., 11 QUAY STREET, BRISTOL

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to :—

Dr. E. W. W. Veale for valuable assistance and advice.

Mr. C. R. Hudleston for help with biographical notes.

Mr. A. H. Thomas, Records Office, The Guildhall, London, for assistance and permission to consult the records.

Miss D. P. Powell, Librarian, Southampton University Library, for courtesy in loaning volumes.

The Society of Merchant Venturers for permission to consult their records.

The staffs of the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery and the Bristol Reference Library for courteous assistance at all times, and many others, including Miss Lifton of the Archives Department, who have helped so willingly in the preparation of this volume.





## ABBREVIATIONS

- B.G.A.S. Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire  
Archæological Society.
- C.C.P. Common Council Proceedings.
- C.S.P. Calendar of State Papers.
- C.T.D. City Treasurer's Department, Bristol.
- C.R.L. Central Reference Library, Bristol.
- H.C.A. High Court of Admiralty.
- P.R.O. Public Record Office.
- T.C.D. Town Clerk's Department, Bristol.





## NOTES ON THE TRANSCRIPTION

1. In all cases the depositions have been transcribed literally and in full.

2. All contractions that could be expanded with certainty have been so dealt with, and any particular marks in the text have been represented as accurately as possible, where they appear to have any significance.

3. Where a word has been omitted and there is no doubt as to what it should have been, it has been inserted in the text in italics. Where mistaken repetition occurs in the text, as it frequently does, it has been transcribed as it stands.

4. The dating in the original is under the old system, the years running from 25th March to 24th March. In the introduction and notes modern dating has been employed. This will explain certain seeming discrepancies between the text and the other sections.



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## INTRODUCTION

AMONG the archives of the Corporation of Bristol is an incomplete series of six volumes labelled *Depositions*.<sup>1</sup> They contain copies of voluntary sworn statements made before the mayor and one or more of the aldermen, in connection with a wide variety of subjects, including loss of ships and merchandize at sea, non-payment of debts, domestic quarrels, thefts, making of bonds, and, in the case of the first volume, statements regarding various hardships and misadventures encountered during the troubled period of the Civil War. The statements are unfortunately incomplete in themselves. We do not know clearly the circumstances which led to the making of the depositions, and there is no record of what followed, though in some instances it is possible to build up the story from other sources.

### A DESCRIPTION OF THE VOLUME.

The volume which has been transcribed is the earliest now extant, and relates to the years 1643-1647. It contains a title-page, followed by four blank pages, then 268 pages of writing followed by seven blank pages, and concludes with one containing the heading of a deposition but nothing further. It is bound in smooth brown calf. This is not the original binding, but from a watermark date in the end papers it would appear that the present covers were provided in 1822.

The volume  
itself.

The handwriting in the volume changes several times, and varies from a neat scholarly hand to a large, straggly and untidy one. The spelling varies considerably, and in one or two cases the scribe seems to have had difficulty with the simplest of words. The spelling of place-names and surnames is, as one would expect under the circumstances, not consistent.

Handwriting  
and spelling.

The depositions are set out in one or two different forms. Sometimes they start simply with "Memorandum that . . . etc.," and sometimes with a formal introduction either in Latin

Forms of the  
depositions.

<sup>1</sup> The volumes with their covering dates and catalogue numbers are:—  
1 vol., 1643-1647, 04438; 1 vol., 1650-1654, 04439(1); 1 vol., 1654-1657,  
04439(2); 1 vol., 1657-1661, 04439(3); 1 vol., 1661-1667, 04439(4);  
1 vol., 1673-1687, 04440.

or English. They generally conclude with a formula setting forth the decision of the Mayor to have the deposition officially sealed, and at the bottom appear copies of the deponents' signatures or marks and the signature of the Mayor or Alderman before whom the statement was made.

Dates of the depositions.

The statements in the volume are chronological with the exception of the last but one, which is considerably out of date order. Many months, sometimes years, elapsed in some cases between the time of the injury or complaint and the making of the deposition, and there are similar lapses of time in certain instances between the making of various depositions concerned with the same matter.

Of the 189 depositions in the volume 42 were made in the period December, 1643 (when the volume begins), to December, 1644; only 23 in the next twelve months; 83 between December, 1645, and December, 1646; and the remainder between December, 1646, and May, 1647, when the volume ends. The time when there were fewest depositions was, therefore, roughly the period of the Royalist occupation of Bristol; this might be expected on account of the unsettled state of the times and the grave anxieties of the civic authority.

Subject-matter of the depositions.

With regard to the subject-matter of the depositions, about 80 are concerned with shipping matters and 29 with matters arising out of the Civil War on land and sea; the remainder, 80 in number, with matters too miscellaneous to classify.

Method of taking depositions.

The depositions were taken down, usually on parchment, and signed by the deponent and the Mayor or his representative before whom the statement was made. The city seal was then affixed to the original document, of which a complete copy was made on a sheet of paper, roughly foolscap in size. In London the practice was slightly different, since both the original document and the copy appear to have been signed in many cases. It would appear that the copies were bound into volumes as soon as a sufficient number were available. The volume for 1661-1667 still retains its original cover of limp parchment, but all the others have been rebound. It is interesting to note that the London series for the corresponding period is still unbound.

The originals were presumably handed to the deponents, and this may explain their almost complete disappearance.

Where depositions were taken.

The depositions were made in the civic Tolzey or "Common place of Audience," as it is called in the statements. The



situation of the original Tolzey, or place for collecting tolls, is not known. Certain entries in the *Mayor's Audit* for 1532<sup>1</sup> show that the Tolzey was a room, but after 1550, when the Council House was reconstructed, a walk beneath a penthouse roof against the wall of the new building was known as the mayor's or civic Tolzey. A merchants' Tolzey or Exchange was built soon afterwards in front of All Saints' Church.<sup>2</sup> Millerd's map of Bristol (1673) has two marginal views of the Tolzey, showing the south prospect along the wall of the Council House, and the north prospect in front of All Saints' Church, opposite the Council House. The former of these has been reproduced on an enlarged scale as a frontispiece to this volume.

#### REASONS FOR TAKING DEPOSITIONS.

At this period the rules of law governing evidence were in a state of transition and of some confusion, the older usage of combining the duties of jurymen and witnesses and choosing for juries only persons who might be expected to have personal knowledge of the actual facts of a case had been to some extent abandoned and the use of witnesses as distinct from jurymen had been established, though the whole system was as yet so far transitional that juries were still allowed to find verdicts on their own knowledge. The idea of presenting the highest kind of evidence which the nature of the case admits, later known as "the best evidence," was developing, but if a witness was prevented from attending by illness or from other unavoidable cause, then his sworn testimony was received in his absence. Thayer states :—

Transitional  
state of laws  
governing  
evidence.

"In 1709 on a question of proving the contents of papers sent over from Ireland, by a deposition, or by a witness who had gone to Ireland and verified the copy it was argued 'the best evidence that can be had must be given.' The deposition was held good. Holt, C. J. 'The Law requires the best evidence that can be had. . . . But this rule must be interpreted with reference to the witness deposing ;' his affidavit is not good if he is here ; but if absent his deposition may be good."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *C.T.D., Audits, 04026(1)*.

<sup>2</sup> *B.G.A.S.*, vol. xxviii, p. 117.

<sup>3</sup> Thayer, *A Preliminary Treatise on Evidence at the Common Law*, pp. 484-507.

Anxiety to  
get evidence  
in writing.

The main purpose of those making the depositions seems to have been the desire to set down in writing, properly attested, a statement of the facts within the actual knowledge of the deponent, so that in the event of legal proceedings, whether in one of the local courts or elsewhere, his sworn testimony could be produced. Sometimes the depositions were made after court proceedings had been commenced. Many of the deponents were seafaring men, in which case their depositions might prove particularly useful owing to the possibility of their absence at sea when their testimony was required. Several of the depositions conclude with the words "the deponent being at present bound to sea."

Depositions  
not always  
voluntary.

One set of depositions was definitely made in pursuance of an Order of Court,<sup>1</sup> the phrase "per Ordinem Curiae" occurring at the head of the statements. No reason can be supplied for this as the Tolzey and Mayor's Court volumes for this period are missing,<sup>2</sup> and it would appear to be an isolated instance.

Origin of the  
custom of  
taking  
depositions.

No evidence has so far been discovered to show when the custom of taking depositions originated. The earliest deposition which has been found is one dated 29th October 10 Henry VII [1495]. This is entered in what appears to be a clerk's rough entry book, containing entries relating to the various local Courts.<sup>3</sup> There are a few depositions entered among other miscellanea at the end of a Writ Book of Elizabethan date. It may be that at this time there were not a sufficient number of depositions taken to warrant their being bound up separately, or they may have been entered in the Writ Book by mistake.<sup>4</sup> In the depositions themselves we are told that it "auntiently hath been vsed and accustomed within the said Citty,"<sup>5</sup> but there is no reference to it in the Bristol Charters or in any early Act of Parliament, and a comparison with similar records in other cities has not proved helpful in the matter. The Southampton records contain a series of depositions, which, although incomplete, include the Elizabethan period;<sup>6</sup> those preserved in the City of

<sup>1</sup> See deposition, pp. 100-101.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 6 and p. 7 note 1.

<sup>3</sup> *T.C.D., Purchases*, 08154, p. 392.

<sup>4</sup> *C.T.D.: Courts: Writ Book: 04441*, 16 Elizabeth-38 Elizabeth.

<sup>5</sup> See deposition, p. 179.

<sup>6</sup> *Books of Examinations and Depositions*, Town Clerk's Department, Civic Centre, Southampton. See also publications of the *Southampton Record Society*, vols. 16, 26, 29, 31, 34, 36.

London Archives at the Guildhall do not start until 1641,<sup>1</sup> so that no definite conclusions as to the date of origin can be drawn from them. The most that can be said, therefore, is that it was a custom, evidently well established by the middle of the seventeenth century, which had probably grown up gradually as the laws governing evidence developed.

Little evidence has been found to establish that the depositions were actually produced in Court, but an entry in the *Mayor's Court Action Book*, 1646-1648,<sup>2</sup> seems to support the theory that they were. A certain deposition made on 6th December, 1646, is concerned with a complaint regarding non-payment of the purchase money for some cattle. On 10th November, 1646, an action of trespass on the case had been commenced in the Mayor's Court. After the parties had pleaded the proceedings were interrupted, and were not recommenced until after 27th September, 1647, when the jury found for the plaintiff. It is interesting to notice that the amount awarded to the plaintiff was not the sum of £20 claimed by him, but the balance of £11 stated to be due in the deposition, and it is reasonable to infer that this latter document was used by the jury in arriving at their decision.<sup>3</sup>

Subsequent  
use of the  
depositions.

The actual wording of the entry in the *Mayor's Court Action Book* is as follows :—

"Curia tenta die lune ix <sup>o</sup> Novembris 1646.	
querens posuit loco suo	Iohannes Baker queritur versus
Francis Yeomans	Iohannem Phillips in placito
Iones	transgressionis super Casum ad
	damnum xx li.
defendens posuit loco suo	defendens comparuit et manu-
[name blank]	captus est per Iohannem Pearce
	draper et Willelmum Baugh
q' m'	generosum ad habendum etc
	querens narravit super indebit-
	atus assumpsit prout defendens
	respondend' non assumpsit modo
	et forma pro vt Causa per breve
	Privelegii removatur et postea per

<sup>1</sup> *Mayor's Court, Depositions*, City of London Archives, the Guildhall, London.

<sup>2</sup> *C.T.D.: Courts: Mayor's: Actions*, 04739, fo. 12.

<sup>3</sup> See deposition, pp. 168-169.

procedendo remanda fuit xxvii°  
 die Septembris 1647  
 Exitus triatus fuit et Iuratores  
 dicunt pro querente et assiderunt  
 damnum ad xli et pro missis  
 vis viii d et de incremento  
 ii l xlii s viii d, Qui in toto se  
 attingerunt ad xliii li iiii d vnde  
 Convictus etc super quo postea  
 querens in propria persona venit  
 et recepit extra Curiam xlii li  
 iiii d Nono die Octobris 1647.  
 Et inde cognoscit se fore  
 satisfaciatur. T' manu ipsius  
 querentis

Iohannis

Sig'

Baker

T' Francis Yeamans  
 Hen Maude

A deposition which was almost certainly used under the special circumstances of the Civil War is that made by Thomas Everard of Long Ashton in connection with the sequestration of his estate.<sup>1</sup> We are told that he gave his testimony before the Mayor of Bristol because he was too infirm to travel to London to appear before the Committee for Compounding with Delinquents. Proof that his case was later brought before this Committee and settled is afforded by a short reference in the *Calendar of State Papers*. On 20th March, 1647 :—

“Thomas Everard Long Ashton Compounds for delinquency in adhering to the King against Parliament. Has taken National Covenant and Negative Oath. 28th May. Fine at one fifth, £621. 14s.”<sup>2</sup>

It seems reasonable to assume that the evidence produced to the Committee upon which they made their decision was the delinquent's deposition made at Bristol.

The  
 depositions  
 in relation to  
 the local  
 court records.

An effort has been made to trace the use of depositions in proceedings taken in the local courts. No reference to the use of a deposition has been found in the relevant Staple Court volume,<sup>3</sup> and the records of the Tolzey Court and Mayor's Court

<sup>1</sup> See deposition, pp. 204-206.

<sup>2</sup> C.S.P. (*Domestic*), *Committee for Compounding, etc.*, Part III, p. 1,689.

<sup>3</sup> C.T.D. : *Courts : Staple : Actions*, 04407(1), 1640-1657.

are missing for the greater part of the period, though a search has been made in such volumes as are extant.<sup>1</sup> The difficulty of identifying a deposition with the action heard in the court is increased, since in many instances the deponents do not state the names of the parties to the proceedings. There is no entry in the Tolzey Court volumes, but four cases have been found recorded in the Mayor's Court volume,<sup>2</sup> from which it would appear that the majority were tried in this court. It is, however, unsafe to assume this too definitely on account of the large amount of material missing. In only one of the four instances is the progress of the case and the verdict recorded;<sup>3</sup> in the other three there is the bare record of the action having been commenced, but no further developments are given.

With regard to the mercantile cases, some of these have been traced in the records of the High Court of Admiralty preserved at the Public Record Office, London, but many no doubt would have been tried in the local Admiralty Court. During the seventeenth century, when the High Court of Admiralty was striving to assert its authority throughout the kingdom, Bristol made a valiant struggle to retain its charter rights and maintain its own separate court, granted in 1446,<sup>4</sup> confirmed in 1461<sup>5</sup> and again in 1605.<sup>6</sup>

Mercantile  
cases.

Local  
Admiralty  
Court.

Unfortunately, most of the records of this court have perished, and only two fragmentary volumes remain in the Archives Department to bear witness to its proceedings. The first is undated, but it is in a seventeenth-century handwriting and is labelled *Bristol Admiralty discussed*.<sup>7</sup> It contains an account of the privileges claimed by the local court, and the objections to them raised by the High Court of Admiralty. It was probably compiled in 1637, when a Government Commission was sent down to inquire into these matters, in an effort to prove the inefficiency

<sup>1</sup> *C.T.D. : Courts : Tolzey : Actions*, 04472, 1642-1643; *C.T.D. : Courts : Tolzey : Actions*, 04473, 1646-1647; *C.T.D. : Courts : Mayor's : Actions*, 04739, 1646-1648.

<sup>2</sup> See depositions, pp. 168, 169, 177, 210, and notes thereto.

<sup>3</sup> See deposition and note, p. 169.

<sup>4</sup> *Royal Charters and Letters Patent* : 5th February, 24 Henry VI [1446], 01221.

<sup>5</sup> *Royal Charters and Letters Patent* : 22nd October, 1 Edward IV [1461], 01222.

<sup>6</sup> *Royal Charters and Letters Patent* : 31st May, 3 James I [1605], 01238.

<sup>7</sup> *C.T.D. : Courts : Admiralty* : 00002.

of the Bristol jurisdiction and to bring it under the sway of the High Court. The local court vindicated itself, and in 1638 obtained a further charter of confirmation.<sup>1</sup> By the terms of this charter the justices of the court were to be the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, three or more of them (of whom the Mayor or Recorder must always be one), and the court was to be held in the Guildhall or some other place within the liberties of the town. The Judge of Admiralty was to be present whenever he should so desire, and all judgements were subject to appeal to the High Court of Admiralty sitting in London. The second volume is entitled *1639 Admiralty Orders and Rules of Court*,<sup>2</sup> and contains lists of jurymen and accounts of proceedings, together with orders of court for the years 1639-1646, though there are only about fourteen entries in all, and it would seem to have been merely a supplementary volume to a more complete record. From this volume we learn something of the Court's procedure. It was held, as prescribed in the Charter, in the Guildhall, and the justices of the court were the Mayor and several Aldermen, who sat with a jury of some thirty-two members.<sup>3</sup>

Definite  
connection  
with  
deposition.

The theory that actions suggested in the depositions were tried in the local Admiralty Court is supported by the fact that the last entry in this volume definitely refers to a statement made in one of the depositions concerning the detention of some Bristol and London ships in Portugal.<sup>4</sup> Unfortunately, only the formal heading appears, and no further information regarding the action can be gleaned from it. Incomplete though it is, the entry nevertheless supplies certain details regarding the tonnage and the ownership of the vessel which do not appear in the deposition. It is dated 23rd April, 1646, and reads as follows:—

“Acta coram me Hen : Pirry Notario Publico xxiiij die Aprilis Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc xxij. Josua Jolly master and parte Ownor of the ship Pilgrim of London burthen 220 tons being fraighted heerehence in the moneth of November last for a voyage for Lisboa and St Tov[ . . .]s in Portugall and from thence back to Bristoll, by George Lane Thomas Amery John Elbridge Rowland Catchfield and William Willett where she arived on the of .”

<sup>1</sup> *Royal Charters and Letters Patent* : 9th June, 14 Charles I [1638], 01243.

<sup>2</sup> *C.T.D. : Courts : Admiralty* : 00003.

<sup>3</sup> The jurisdiction exercised by this local Admiralty Court was abolished by Section 108 of the Municipal Corporations Act 1835.

<sup>4</sup> See deposition, pp. 201-202.

## THE CIVIL WAR.

The years 1643-1647 are years of deep significance in the history of England, marking as they do the climax of the Civil War period, the culminating point reached after years of monarchical injustice and religious persecution. They mark also a period of transition, a period during which the Parliamentarians, who on entering the war had, for the most part, no definite idea other than that of setting some limit to the absolute power of the monarchy, gradually came to realize that a peaceable settlement was impossible, with the result that in 1649 they put an end to the monarchy by force.

Frequent references in the depositions give a clear indication of the disturbed state of the country and the uncertainty of the time. The story of the messengers carrying money from London, who "albeit they endeavoured the safest passage" were set upon and robbed by Parliamentary troops, is an instance of this. The mention of "a writing of great concernment" carried by the deponent leads one to conjecture as to the nature of the document.<sup>1</sup>

Disturbed  
state of the  
country.

Again the story of the man who forced his way into another man's house and threatened him with his sword, so that during a struggle the attacked man let fall "a parchment writing with a seale to itt," which was seized upon and carried off by the assailant, shows how lawless were the times and that no one was safe from attack even in his own house.<sup>2</sup>

One of the most serious difficulties with which both the Royalist and the Parliamentary armies had to contend was the shortage of horses. On 29th May, 1643, Parliament passed an Ordinance authorizing their officers to seize any necessary horses,<sup>3</sup> and many similar Ordinances were passed subsequently. At the same time the King's supporters, though unauthorized by any Ordinance, seized any horses they could lay hands on. One deposition contains an account of a mare seized by the King's forces near Portbury, "there being a great many horses and mares then taken away from seuerall persons in the county."<sup>4</sup> Another deposition records the seizure of a mare by troopers (though it is not stated of which party) on the road from Gloucester to Bristol. The picture given

Shortage of  
horses.

<sup>1</sup> See deposition, pp. 152-153.

<sup>2</sup> See deposition, pp. 82-83.

<sup>3</sup> Firth and Rait, *Acts and Ordinances of the Interregnum*, p. 162.

<sup>4</sup> See deposition, pp. 169-170.

in the story of the deponent who, having borrowed the mare, had it seized by the troopers who "stroke him violently off the Mare" is one which is not without its amusing side, if one visualizes the unfortunate man "earnestly entreating them not to take hir away."<sup>1</sup>

The rough and ready methods employed in seizing horses resulted sometimes in the victims taking measures to recover their property. It was not unusual for a man to retake the animal when opportunity arose, and for his friends to make depositions to that effect. One such deposition was made on 20th May, 1646, concerning a mare which had been bequeathed to a certain Bartholomew Allen and stolen the previous Christmas. Two of Bartholomew's friends vouched for the identity of the mare, and stated that they had seen him recover her a few days before from a man who, they were told, was a carrier from Warminster.<sup>2</sup>

Pressing men  
into service.

Throughout the Civil War forcible means were used to compel men to enlist in both the army and the navy. Numerous Ordinances were passed by Parliament authorizing the pressing of men into both services.<sup>3</sup> There are several references in the depositions to men forced into service in this way, and there seems to have been little chance of escape. A deposition taken in January, 1644, shows that a constable of the city endeavoured to obtain exemption on the grounds that he was actively serving Parliament by arranging for the quartering of soldiers, but it is not known whether this excuse secured the necessary exemption.<sup>4</sup>

#### (a) BRISTOL AND THE CIVIL WAR.

Bristol, as a leading port and the key town of the West, was of the greatest importance to both parties throughout the Civil War. During the early part of the seventeenth century the prosperity of the city had reached a low ebb, owing to royal exactions and the hampering of trade with monopolies. Every mercantile community believed at that time in free trade for itself and protection against others, and the favouritism shown by the Crown to the wealthy London companies in granting them

<sup>1</sup> See deposition, p. 58.

<sup>2</sup> See deposition, pp. 139-140.

<sup>3</sup> Firth and Rait, *Acts and Ordinances of the Interregnum*, pp. 241, 366, 646, 650, 820, etc.

<sup>4</sup> See deposition, p. 51.



monopoly after monopoly had brought the provincial traders to the verge of ruin. At the outbreak of the war in 1642 Bristol, although maintaining an outward semblance of loyalty, was suffering from a strong sense of injustice, and many of the citizens were willing to support the Parliament.

Condition at outbreak of war.

The Corporation maintained four companies of trained bands or citizen soldiers, and with these, aided by volunteers, began to strengthen their defences. In the *Common Council Proceedings* there are frequent references to the steps taken by the Corporation to protect the town. The following is a typical example :—

The defence of the city.

“It is alsoe agreed that one hundred Musquitiers shall watch every night to be taken out of the 4 several Bands, (viz) 25 out of each Band, with Muskett & Holberds, and 5 of the Common Councell to watch every night amongst them one at each gate, and to begin first with 5 of the youngest, and soe vpwards every night and to continue vntill further order. The Common and Ordinary watch is to stand likewise ; And 'tis thought fitt that a drummer or two be at each gate to give notice of preparacion as occasion shall requier in these times of distraction. Such persons as are not provided of Armes are to be furnished out of the common Store of the Cittie, as the Captaines of each band shall desire to haue donn. Everie daie one of the trayned Bands to be in readines with their Armes, and be in field.”<sup>1</sup>

The city seems to have been short of guns with which to defend the newly-constructed and extended fortifications, and authority was given to the water bailiff to seize ordnance from ships in the river. In the *Common Council Proceedings* we read that he was authorized on 2nd December, 1642, to :—

Seizing of ordnance from shipping in the Avon.

“Take into Custody all the Ordinnance that are aboard the Bristoll ships, now in Hungrode & the Pill, and to bring them vp to Bristoll, and to order & settle a guard vpon the rest of the ships and Ordinnance aboard that are their lying. . . .”<sup>2</sup>

And on 11th February, 1643 :—

“It is this daie ordered and condiscended to that all Ownors of shipping belonging to this Port shall withall

<sup>1</sup> C.C.P., 04264(4), fo. 4.

<sup>2</sup> C.C.P., 04264(4), fo. 18.

convenient speed clear Hungrode of all their ships. . . .  
And meane time the Ownors. . . . Are ordered & required  
by this house forthwith to bring all the Ordinance of such  
ships up to this Citty.”<sup>1</sup>

As a result of action so taken many grievances arose, and  
several deponents complain of the seizing of guns and cargo.<sup>2</sup>

Summary  
action taken  
to obtain  
ammunition.

Not only was ordnance seized from ships in the port, but  
summary action was taken to obtain supplies of ammunition  
from within the town. In one case the Governor even seized lead  
intended for the roofing of the tower of St. Peter’s Church, and  
forced the unfortunate man in whose custody it was to convert  
it into bullets. It would seem from the deposition that the  
churchwardens had tried to conceal the fact that they possessed  
this lead by getting a private individual to place it in his cellar,  
but their precautions were of no avail.<sup>3</sup>

Bristol  
occupied by  
Parliamen-  
tarians.

In 1642 a small Royalist force under Sir Ferdinando Gorges  
was refused admittance to the city, and a short while afterwards  
the same treatment was extended to Colonel Essex and a band  
of Parliamentarians, but, undoubtedly with the knowledge of the  
authorities, one of the gates was left open, and on 5th December,  
1642, he entered and took command of the city. That political  
feeling was running high in the city is shown by the following  
resolution of Council, passed on 25th November, 1642:—

Political  
feeling in  
the city.

“This day ordered by the Maior and Aldermen and  
agreed vnto by the Common Councell of this Citty that  
for the avoyding of all quarrells & controuersies that may  
arise by parties who distinguish themselves to be of a  
company, by wearing of colors & ribbons in their hatts  
that noe inhabitant or towne dweller from hensforth to vse  
or weare any such coulour for that it is conceaved to tend  
to parte taking and breiding of faction & dissention, and a  
great breach of the peaces, vpon paine to receaue such  
punishment as by law & good discreccion shalbe inflicted  
vpon them.”<sup>4</sup>

In February, 1643, further Parliamentary forces under  
Colonel Nathaniel Fiennes entered the city. Shortly afterwards,

<sup>1</sup> *C.C.P.*, 04264(4), fo. 24.

<sup>2</sup> For an example of this see deposition, p. 163.

<sup>3</sup> See deposition, pp. 72–73.

<sup>4</sup> *C.C.P.*, 04264(4), fo. 13.

serious doubts as to the fidelity of Essex being aroused, Colonel Fiennes caused him to be arrested and himself assumed command of military affairs in Bristol. He continued to fortify the town, and tried to raise the necessary money by taxes, by sequestration of Royalist property and by requisitions from the citizens generally.

The demands on the citizens for contributions for strengthening the defences, for feeding and clothing the army, for maintaining ships to defend the Channel, and for ammunition grew more and more heavy, and the condition of the people must have been pitiable. Steps were taken by the Council to prevent people from moving out of the city and avoiding these exactions. On 4th June, 1643, it was ordered :—

Increasing  
burden on  
citizens.

“That all inhabitants Freemen of this Citty that are already gone or shall hereafter absent themselves to dwell for any season out of this Citty doe take care the wekely rates laid on them in proporcion with their neighbours for the good & safety & for the publique service of the kingdom & of this Citty be paid in and made good from time to time in their absence ; Of which all are desired to take notice, for the avoyding of agreater preiudize.”<sup>1</sup>

If a man were suspected of being a “malignant,” his goods were summarily seized by order of the Governor. One deposition contains a complaint regarding such action. The occupant of a house on the Quay, having been imprisoned on suspicion, two out of three cellars belonging to his house were broken open and the goods removed, and the third cellar would have been treated in the same way if a certain lady had not come forward and declared that the goods in this cellar belonged to her.<sup>2</sup>

Penalty for  
being a  
“malignant.”

On 22nd July, 1643, Prince Rupert arrived outside Bristol, and began the long-expected siege, which, however, lasted only a few days, the city being surrendered by Fiennes on the 26th. The King hurried to Bristol from Oxford. He stayed in Small Street (possibly in the house which is now the Law Library). He attended a thanksgiving service in the Cathedral, and signed a pardon to the Mayor and burgesses, for which they had to pay heavily.

The city  
surrendered to  
the Royalists.

A dispute between Prince Rupert and Lord Hopton, both of whom had been promised the governorship, was settled by

Appointment  
of new  
Governor.

<sup>1</sup> C.C.P., 04264(4), fo. 32.

<sup>2</sup> See deposition, pp. 88–89.

the King appointing Prince Rupert Governor and Lord Hopton Lieutenant-Governor under him. Prince Rupert spent little time in Bristol (where he was far from popular), being actively engaged in campaigns elsewhere, so that Lord Hopton became Governor in fact if not in name, and it is he who figures most prominently in the local records of the period.

Present to the  
King and  
Prince Rupert.

The Council voted the King a present of £10,000 as a token of their loyalty, and shortly afterwards voted a further £10,000 to Prince Rupert. Both sums were to be collected by levies on the citizens, and it is significant that though they were said to be voluntary, by far the largest sums were contributed by prominent members of the Council of known Parliamentary tendencies.<sup>1</sup>

It seems to have been the fact that those suspected during the Royalist occupation of non-Royalist tendencies had to pay more heavily, hence the eagerness of a certain deponent, Dr. Jeremiah Martin, to prove his loyalty to the King.<sup>2</sup> Later on, of course, similar eagerness is displayed in trying to prove exactly the opposite.

Free  
quarters for  
soldiers.

Besides actual payments citizens were forced to provide free quarters for soldiers, and from a deposition we learn that it was one of the duties of the constables of the wards to arrange this accommodation.<sup>3</sup>

The Plague  
in Bristol.

To the horrors of poverty and military occupation were added later the terrors of the Plague, which ravaged the city for more than twelve months from the autumn of 1644 to the end of 1645, in spite of valiant efforts made by the Council to prevent its spreading. The following minute appears in the Council Proceedings for the 15th October, 1644 :—

Efforts of the  
Council to  
subdue the  
outbreak.

“ Mr Thomas Colston Mr John Gunning & Mr William Fitzherbert Are entreated to confer with the Governor or in his absence with Colonell Slingsby for taking course & order about the infeccion in the Castle ; and for removing to Knowle house or some other convenient place, without the lyne, from out the infected houses there ; And it is thought fitt that Knowle house may serve to receaue aswell such as shalbe sent from out the Castle as out of the Cittie by the

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix III, pp. 263-264.

<sup>2</sup> See deposition, p. 48.

<sup>3</sup> See deposition, p. 51.

Maior and Aldermen, because the Lord Hopton himself was pleased to nominate that house as most convenient for infected people to be sent vnto out of this Cittie. And likewise to desire his assistance to ioyn with the Maior and Aldermen for removing strangers and stragling poore people out of this Cittie.”<sup>1</sup>

In June, 1645, the following rules were drawn up by the Council:—

“1 That yf any person or families whose houses are infected and thereby shalbe removed to the Pesthouses, yf that family and the persons of it shall all remaine in good health the number of thirty daies after they come thither, that familie yf they desire it may be returned to their owne houses againe where they are to remaine fifteene daies more, without going forth, or anie to come into their houses to them, And during this time they are to wash their clothes, and houses for avoyding of further infection./

2 That yf any person or family sent to the Pesthouses shalbe there visited with the infection, that neither that familie nor anie person of it, shall be removed therehence vntill they haue accomplished the full number of thirtie daies after the death or recouery of the last person soe visited, and then being removed, shall remaine and continue in his or their houses the number of fifteene daies as before is expressed./”<sup>2</sup>

The Plague is often mentioned in the depositions. There is, for instance, the copy of a certificate of exemption issued under the mayor's seal to a certain merchant, stating that he and his household are free of infection.<sup>3</sup> Another deposition contains reference to the detention of a Bristol ship at a foreign port, although she “had letters of health.” These certificates would have been issued by the Mayor to all persons who had been in contact with the disease. The fact that the ship was detained fifty-five days in spite of possessing this certificate is eloquent of the fear with which the Plague was regarded.<sup>4</sup>

The Plague mentioned in the depositions.

<sup>1</sup> C.C.P., 04264(4), fo. 79.

<sup>2</sup> C.C.P., 04264(4), fo. 103.

<sup>3</sup> See deposition, p. 90.

<sup>4</sup> See deposition, pp. 201-202.

Incidentally, we learn that this ship was in the company of several London ships treated in the same manner, and it is just possible that the *Pilgrim* of London, referred to in another deposition, was one of these vessels, which would afford the true explanation of the master's unusual delay.<sup>1</sup>

As one would expect at a time of so much religious upheaval and stimulus, the visitations of Plague were often regarded as the punishment of the Almighty for sin. An example of this occurs in an accusation made in one of the depositions, when a certain man was stated to be "a periured rogue and rascal" and therefore "God had laid his plague and iudgement vpon him."<sup>2</sup>

Reference is made in another deposition to the death of a man in prison, whose friends forbore to visit him "in regard to the Contagion in the Cittie and the ghastliness of the Prison there." In this connection it is interesting to notice that the keeper of Bridewell was only twenty-nine years of age at the time of making his statement, and he had been in charge of the prison for at least two years.<sup>3</sup>

City retaken  
by  
Parliamentarians.

In August, 1645, Bristol was again besieged, this time by the Parliamentary army, which included Cromwell among its commanders and was under the leadership of Sir Thomas Fairfax. Prince Rupert, who had returned to Bristol after the disastrous defeat at Naseby in June, was in charge of the besieged city, and caused some delay by pretending to come to terms with the besiegers, and then making excuses for not arriving at any decision. Eventually the siege was begun, and in a short time, namely, on September 8th, Prince Rupert surrendered the city to Fairfax.

Upon the entry of the Parliamentary army the city was in a terrible condition. Nearly a quarter of its population, which has been estimated at about 12,000 at the beginning of the century, had perished from the Plague, and many of those who remained were themselves ill, wounded and almost destitute. That the Council were doing their best to alleviate the suffering is evidenced by the following resolution, passed on 3rd September, 1645 :—

"That such souldiers aswell trayned bands as Auxiliaries, whose continuall Intrie in these hard times, and especially

<sup>1</sup> See deposition, pp. 144-145.

<sup>2</sup> See deposition, pp. 56-57.

<sup>3</sup> See deposition, p. 184.

during the siege, may suffer want, and haue great need to be supplied, shall haue relief from the Cittie in some moderate way; And it is therevpon ordered that when Colo: Taylor & Colo: Colston shall haue brought in their lists of the most needfull in that way that Mr Maior and the Aldermen shall make allotment of the proporcion to euery souldier and shall order the yssuing of it & whence it shall arise. It is agreed that the Chamber shall beare the charges of thappothecaries medicines for curing wounded souldiers. . . ."<sup>1</sup>

Food was scarce, and from references in the account books it would appear that the water supply had been much interfered with, for statements such as the following are numerous:—

"Item paid the 10th day [of October, 1645] 6li. 10s. vnto Robert Redwood for halfe a tonne of lead to furnishe Wilkenson the plumber to make the pipes which bringe the water to the Key & Backe, which pipes were cutt & stollen during the Parliament Leager before the Towne."<sup>2</sup>

The *Common Council Proceedings* give a clear picture of a governing body trying by all means in its power to extract money from an almost pauperized city, and at the same time to obtain from those in higher authority some exemption from the unreasonable demands made upon it. The task of the city chamberlain was no enviable one. In the accounts for 1643-1644 appears the following note:—

Difficult  
position of  
the City  
Council.

"Item for my extreordinary paines in this and Mr Hooke[s] yere beeing farr greater then in ordinary yeres I receive your allowance what you please to thinke Fitt—£5."<sup>3</sup>

The Council consisted of the forty members allowed by the charter of 1373,<sup>4</sup> though the number does not seem to have been strictly adhered to, sometimes being exceeded by four or five. The Mayor and Aldermen (whose number seems also to have varied in many cases, there being only nine or ten instead

Constitution  
of the  
Council.

<sup>1</sup> *C.C.P.*, 04264(4), fo. 108.

<sup>2</sup> *C.T.D.*, *Audits*, 04026(22), Fourth Quarter, 1645.

<sup>3</sup> *C.T.D.*, *Audits*, 04026(21), Fourth Quarter, 1644.

<sup>4</sup> *Bristol Charters*, ed. Harding, vol. i, pp. 136-137 (Bristol Record Society).

of twelve) were included in this total.<sup>1</sup> The Council was, as it had been since the charter of 1499,<sup>2</sup> elected by the Mayor and two Aldermen, and was, therefore, in the nature of a narrow oligarchy. During the Civil War period, however, the civic officials were compelled to work in close co-operation with, and in many cases submission to, the governor in residence. The *Common Council Proceedings* give abundant proof of this.

Parliamentary  
Ordinance  
removing  
Mayor and  
certain others.

An example of outside interference with the governing body occurred when Parliament by Ordinance in 1645 (after the city had been retaken from the Royalists) removed the Mayor and several Councillors from office and replaced them with their own nominees. A somewhat similar action had been taken by the Royalists in 1643, but in a much less official manner. This public dismissal of the Mayor and his colleagues must have been a serious blow to civic pride. The actual wording of the Ordinance, as it occurs in the copy which appears in the volume of *Common Council Proceedings* is significant :—

“Forasmuch as Francis Creswick Mayor, Humphrey Hooke, Richard Longe, Ezekiell Wallis, Alexander James, Thomas Colston, William Fitz-herbert, Henry Creswick, William Colston, Nathanael Cale, Willyam Bevan, Richard Gregson, & John Elbridge, Aldermen and Members of the Common-Councell of the Cittie of Bristoll, have, (as both Howses of Parliament are credibly informed by diuers well affected Persons of the said Cittie) become very much disaffected to the Proceedings of Parliament, and forward & active to promote the designes of the Enemy; soe, as their Contynuance in the magistracie, Government & Common-Counsell of the Cittie, (of soe great concernment to the whole kingdome) wilbe altogether inconsistent with the safetie & welfare thereof in these tymes of warr & danger; It is therefore ordeyned, That the said Francis Creswick, Humphrey Hooke, Richard Longe, Ezekiell Wallis, Alexander James, Thomas Colston, William Fitz-herbert, Henry Creswick, William Colston, Nathanael Cale William Bevan, Richard Gregson & John Elbridge be forthwith suspended from their respective Places of Aldermen & members of the Common Councell of the said Citty, And that the Committee

<sup>1</sup> See list, Appendix III, pp. 263-268.

<sup>2</sup> *Royal Charters and Letters Patent*, 17th December, 15 Henry VII [1499], 01230.



of Parliament for the Cittie of Bristoll appointed by this or any other former ordinance doe speedily & effectually proceed to the Examynacion of their seuerall delinquencies, and returne ye proofes of their delinquencies proved by sufficient Testimonies vpon oath, to the Parliament, To the end, the Parliament may proceed to further judgement ; And they doe further ordaine, nomynate & appoint John Gonninge Mayor of the Citty of Bristoll to all intents & purposes, in the roome & place of the abovementioned Francis Creswick, Hereby enjoyninge & requiringe the Sherriffs of the said Cittie, presently after such proufe of delinquency as aforesaid to summon the rest of the Aldermen & Common Councill-Men of the said Cittie or such others, which, by & accordinge to the Charters of the same, ought to be present, to meete within two dayes after the said summons att their vsuall place, And then and there to give vnto the said John Gonninge, accordinge to the auncient Custome, the oath usually taken by him which is chosen Mayor of the said Cittie, And to elect soe many other Persons Freemen of the said Cittie well affected to the Parliament as will compleat the number of those persons abovementioned, which shalbe soe disabled & removed as aforesaid, And that noe Person for the time to come shalbe elected into any of those places, whose Person shalbe ymprisoned ; or his Estate sequestred by vertue of any ordinance of Parliament ; And they doe further authorise the said Committee or the major part of them, to remove & displace all other inferior officers of the said Cittie from their respective places & offices, which shalbe proved before them to be Malignants or delinquents within the compasse of any ordinance of Parliament, And to elect others to succeed them in their offices & places, who shall execute & enjoy the same by vertue of this ordinance ; And be it ordayned, That all Person and Persons shall haue free Liberties to trade & traffique by Land and Sea, to & from the said Cittie as formerly they might haue done when the same was vnder the obedience of Parliament ; And the Lords and Commis doe further order and ordaine, That Serjant-Major-Generall-Skippon Governor of Bristoll, Edward Stephens, Alexander Popham, John Ash, & Richard Aldworth Esqrs., Robert Haynes & dennis Hollister be added to the Comittees of Parliament in the said Cittie, who have thereby as full

power and authoritie, togeather with them, to all intents and purposes as if their seurall names had bene inserted in the former ordinances/.”<sup>1</sup>

This Ordinance, and a further one which reinstated in office Richard Aldworth, Richard Vickris and Luke Hodges as aldermen and members of council, was delivered to the Mayor and Council on 19th December, 1645, and accordingly the changes were effected the next day. The Ordinance was delivered by Major-General Skippon as Governor of the city and the direct representative of the Parliament.

Officers of the Corporation.

Active part taken by Mayor and Aldermen.

Although there were officers of the Corporation, such as the Town Clerk, Chamberlain and City Attorney, by whom a great deal of the business was transacted,<sup>2</sup> the Mayor and Aldermen themselves seem to have had a very close personal connection with all that took place. A large proportion of their time must have been devoted to civic business, and when one considers the fact that they were usually prominent merchants, it says a great deal for their energy and keenness.

Close connection with Society of Merchant Venturers.

The close connection of the Corporate body at this time with the Society of Merchant Venturers, the great merchants' guild, is obvious if one compares the lists of Council members appearing in the volumes of the *Common Council Proceedings* with those of members appearing in the Minute Books of the Society of Merchant Venturers,<sup>3</sup> which are preserved in the Merchants' Hall, Bristol. At this period the Society of Merchant Venturers was both prominent and wealthy, being lessee under the Corporation of the port dues and charges for wharfage and crantage, with the obligation of keeping the quays and river banks in repair, and the supervision and licensing of pilots. A list of the wharfage dues charged by them has been included as an appendix to this volume.<sup>4</sup>

#### (b) IRELAND AND THE CIVIL WAR.

This period, internally one of strife and bloodshed, was also one of unrest abroad. Ireland, always unruly, had revolted in 1641 after the removal of Strafford and his firm administration,

<sup>1</sup> C.C.P., 04264(4), fo. 125. A similar copy of the Ordinance is printed in Firth and Rait, *Acts and Ordinances of the Interregnum*, pp. 797-798.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix III, p. 268.

<sup>3</sup> *Books of Proceedings of the Society of Merchant Venturers*.

<sup>4</sup> See Appendix II, pp. 259-261.

and many factions, religious and political, were warring one against another. In 1643 there was a lull, when a temporary treaty was arranged by the King, but further negotiations dragged on and the country remained in a very unsettled state. There are frequent references in the depositions to "after the cessation," referring to the period following this treaty. It is obvious that Parliament viewed the arrangement with disfavour. On 14th December, 1646, they passed an Ordinance revoking the cessation of arms in Ireland made on 15th December, 1643, and declaring void any action taken and any appointment made during the intervening period.<sup>1</sup> An interesting, though biased, contemporary account of the reasons for the Irish rebellion is contained in a printed pamphlet entitled *Mercurius Hibernicus or a Discourse of the late Insurrection in Ireland Printed at Bristol, 1644*.

References to the troubles in Ireland are common in the depositions, for Bristol played a great part in dealing with the Irish. Ships containing provisions for the relief of Protestants, and troops to help in the fighting were frequently dispatched from Bristol, and often they were furnished at the expense of the inhabitants. They returned bringing back refugees, in many cases children, who were given homes and cared for by Bristolians. When one considers the privations of the inhabitants their generosity in helping others even more unfortunate seems worthy of notice. Such entries as the following are numerous in the account books:—

Bristol and  
Ireland.

"Item payde 2 li vnto Peter Spurrier by Mr Mayors order and is given with Elizabeth Nethercott a poore Fatherless and Motherless childe which came out of Irelande which is bounde Apprentice to the sayde Spurrier and his wife for 12 yeares, to learne to make buttons."<sup>2</sup>

Or again:—

"Item payde the Summes following as by the particuler Acc<sup>o</sup>. deliuered Mr Richard Aldworth then Mayor of this Citty being for his Majesties Service for Ireland by order from Parlement for portage and charge of clothing which was sent away in Capt: Counstable's shipp 47li. 19s. 6d. which is to be charged to acc<sup>o</sup>. of Mr Martin Pinder of London who was ordered to recover that money by Mr Mayor.

<sup>1</sup> Firth and Rait, *Acts and Ordinances of the Interregnum*, p. 910.

<sup>2</sup> C.T.D., *Audits*, 04026(21), First Quarter, 1643.

Item payde 105li. 3s. 2d for Souldiers sent over in the Sam: of Bristoll vnder the Command of Captn Muschampt, which Mr Thomas Hutchins of London is to recover.”<sup>1</sup>

The actual arrangements for the bringing in of the refugees seem to have been made by the water bailiff :—

“Item payde 10/8d vnto the Watterbayleife for Charges of bringing of poore people which came from Irelande as per note.”<sup>1</sup>

A description of the goods comprising the cargo of one of the relief ships is given in a letter read in the House of Commons on 4th May, 1643.<sup>2</sup> The ships concerned were the *Mermaid* and the *Sampson*, both of which figure in the depositions. The lading on each was very similar, but, as a matter of interest, I append the list as given for the *Mermaid*, of which William Lambert was Master, and which sailed on 14th April, 1643 :—

“*Imprimis* Two hundred and one Bushels of White Pease.  
Two hundred and Five Bushels of Grey Pease.  
Eighty-two Bushels of Beans.  
Three Hogsheads, Fifteen Barrells, two Kilderkins of Beef.  
Two Hogsheads, and one Butt, of Dry Fish.  
Ten Bundles of Dry Fish.  
One Hogshead, One Barrell, and two Kilderkins of Corn Fish.  
Twenty couple of Bank Fish.  
One Hogshead, and two Barrells of Herrings.  
Five tons of Cheese ; being 1,648 Cheeses in Bulk.  
Two Hogsheads of Cheese.  
One Hogshead of Bacon.  
Thirty four Flitches of Bacon.  
One Barrel of Beef and Bacon.  
One Kilderkin of Pork.  
Seven Kilderkins, Seven Firkins, and one Half Firkin, of Butter.  
One Puncheon of Prunes.  
Three Tuns, and Three Hogsheads of Beer.  
Forty-seven hundred, One Quarter, Nineteen Pounds, of Bread.”

<sup>1</sup> *C.T.D., Audits, 04026(21)*, Fourth Quarter, 1642.

<sup>2</sup> *House of Commons Journals*, vol. 3, p. 71. This letter is reproduced in full in Seyer, *Memoirs of Bristol*, vol. ii, pp. 333-335.

## (c) EFFECTS OF THE CIVIL WAR AT SEA.

Early in the Civil War Parliament obtained supremacy at sea, and took steps to prevent ships carrying provisions to, or trading with, any ports known to be loyal to the King. Several Ordinances were passed by Parliament authorizing the taking of suspected ships as prize. The one under which most actions were taken was passed on 1st December, 1643, and as many of the depositions are concerned with ships so captured, I append a brief summary of the main terms of the Ordinance:—

1. That any person approved by the Lord High Admiral and by Parliament might equip and man a private vessel (or vessels) of war at his own expense.
2. That such vessels might seize any ship which:—
  - (a) Was bound to or from a port known to be hostile to the Parliament.
  - (b) Had traded with such a port since its defection.
  - (c) Belonged to the “rebels in Ireland.”
  - (d) Was a pirate ship of any nation.
3. That such “adventurers” should receive money for their “victuals” whilst at sea.
4. That they should be entitled to all “Ships, Goods, Moneys, Plate, Armes, Ammunition, Victuals, Pillage and spoils” which they should capture, less only the customs and the “tenths” due to the Admiralty.
5. That if the ships would not yield peaceably the “adventurers” might use force of arms.
6. That such “adventurers” might be free to go where they pleased according to such instructions as they should receive from time to time from the Lord High Admiral or from the Commissioners of the Admiralty.
7. That before sailing the “Captaine Master & chiefe Officers” of such ships were to “enter into a bond in the High Court of Admiralty in the summe of two thousand pounds or upwards.”
8. That “for the justification of their prize” they must produce in the High Court of Admiralty “all such Coquets, Bills of lading, & other documents and writings as they shall take or finde in any such Ship” and they must “bring in with such Ships or Vessell two or three of the principall Officers . . . to be examined by the Judge of the Admiralty . . . ”

Ordinance  
authorizing  
the taking  
of suspected  
vessels as  
prize.

9. That they should not touch the captured vessels or the goods therein until they had been adjudged by the High Court of Admiralty to have been lawfully taken.<sup>1</sup>

Further  
Ordinance  
to remedy  
abuses.

That things did not always work smoothly under this Ordinance is shown by several of the depositions. Apparently the commanders often helped themselves without waiting for the award of the High Court, or again, they avoided obeying the terms of the award when it was made. On 1st June, 1644, a further Ordinance was passed in an effort to remedy such abuses:—

“Whereas both Houses of Parliament, for the better Encouragement of Mariners employed in the Service of the King and Parliament, over and above their ordinary Wages, have by an Ordinance, given unto the said Mariners one Third part of all such Ships and Goods as should be by them respectively taken and adjudged Prize: And whereas the Parliament hath received divers Complaints of the abuses of several Captains, and their Companies employed, not only of their embezzling of Monies and other Goods of Value under pretence of Pillage, so soon as they take any ship, but when they bring in the said Prizes, find excuses to neglect the Service of the State, and remain in Harbours, requiring their Thirds before such time as the said Ships and their Lading can be legally adjudged in the Court of Admiralty, and afterwards sold by the Commissioners and Collectors appointed for that Purpose; to the great Prejudice of the State; It is Ordered, by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, That if any Captain, Officer or Mariner, hath or shall at any time hereafter take, or imbezzle or purloin, any Monies, Goods, or Lading whatsoever, taken in any Ship as Prize: or shall presume to break open any Trunks or Chests, or open any Packs, unless it be to visit and search them, and so carefully lock or make them up again; or shall refuse to deliver up such ships with their Intire Lading, as they shall take as Prize, unto the Collectors of Prize Goods, appointed by Ordinance of Parliament, or their Deputies, when they shall be required thereunto; and themselves return to their charge, and speedily attend the service of the State, to which they are appointed, according to the Instructions

<sup>1</sup> For a full copy of this Ordinance see Firth and Rait, *Acts and Ordinances of the Interregnum*, pp. 347-351.

given them by the Lord High Admiral of England ; That such Captain and Company shall not only lose their shares of such Prizes, but suffer such other Punishment as their Offences shall demerit. And, for the Encouragement of all Owners of Shipping, Captains, and Mariners, who shall with Faithfulness discharge the Trust reposed in them ; and that they may have no just cause of Complaint ; It is further Ordered That the Collectors of Prize Goods, shall within Fifty Days next after the Adjudication of any Prize, make due payment unto such Owners, Captains and Companies, to whom the same shall appertain, of such Monies as shall be justly due unto them for their Thirds ; no other Customs, Charges, or other Duties for Adjudication, Collection or otherwise, being charged on their respective Thirds, than what the State itself doth rateably allow.”<sup>1</sup>

In many cases the deponents in their depositions seem anxious to stress the fact that they were only trading with ports known to be loyal, as prescribed in the Ordinance of 1st December, 1643. If they could prove this, their captors would have to relinquish the vessels, but if not they would be “lawful prize.” The story of the *Burdeaux* of Flushing, whose master “gave his company strong-water” to prevent their revealing to Captain Penn, who had seized the vessel, the fact that they were bound for Waterford, an enemy port, is an interesting one. He apparently had incriminating papers, and these, we are told, were “fastned to a spike and by the Master’s Order throwne overboard by the Chirurgeon.” In spite of the Master’s precautions, however, Captain Penn seems to have extracted most of the information from the members of the crew whom he examined. Perhaps they hoped to prove their own loyalty by telling the truth.<sup>2</sup>

Ships taken  
as prize.

The  
*Burdeaux*  
of Flushing.

One series of depositions made in 1647 has reference to ships taken in 1644.<sup>3</sup> They were made before Richard Vickris, then Mayor, who, rather significantly, had an interest in some of the vessels in question. Vickris was expelled from the Council during the Royalist occupation of Bristol, and restored to office in 1645. A study of the *High Court of Admiralty Examinations* for the year 1644 reveals statements made in the High Court soon after the capture of two of the vessels, the *Globe* and the *Neptune*,

The *Globe*  
and the  
*Neptune* of  
Bristol.

<sup>1</sup> *House of Commons Journals*, vol. 3, pp. 514-515.

<sup>2</sup> See depositions, pp. 192-197.

<sup>3</sup> See depositions, pp. 214-215.

and these are interesting in that they lay stress on the loyalty of Vickris, and refer to his having had to quit Bristol for London, quite apart from the additional information they supply with regard to the vessels themselves. On 20th February, 1644, Richard Nethway, formerly of Bristol, brewer, testified:—

“That hee this examine hath knowen the [. . .] shippe or vessell called the *Globe* of Bristoll ever since shee was builte and hath heretofore to his best remembrance beinge a Brewer brewed beare for the vse of that shippe and well knoweth that within the tyme [. . .] the [. . .] Richard Vickeris was generallye accounted reputed and taken to bee owner of a 16th parte of the said shippe and of her tackle and furniture and soe much hee hath to his best remembrance heard the Master of her and diuers others saye and affirme and that shippe as hee hath heard and vnderstood beinge after the takeinge of Bristoll by the forces raised against the Parliament ymployed and sett out from Bristoll was taken by some or one shippe or ships in the service of the Parliament and brought or sent vpp to this Port of London; the said Vickeris beinge at that tyme a man non resident at Bristoll but here at London being forced from Bristoll with his wife and children vppon the surrender or takeinge of Bristoll for his good affection to the Parliament. . . . .”<sup>1</sup>

Two further statements were made by other men in the High Court on the same day, both of whom testified to the same effect. In one of the statements we are told that the *Globe* was built “about seven yeares since.”

In the *High Court of Admiralty Appraisements* under date 12th October, 1645, the *Globe* of Bristol, burden 280 tons, master Edmund Partridge, is valued at £760 plus £258 os. 3d.<sup>2</sup>

With regard to the other vessel, the *Neptune*, on 26th November, 1644, Thomas Batten of Bristol, examined in the High Court, stated that he had been master of her since the previous November, and that he knew Richard Vickris was owner of an eighth part of her and her “furniture and tackle,” and that one Hassard was owner of another eighth part. He said further:—

“That the [. . .] shippe the *Neptune* was whilest Bristoll was vnder the Comande of the Parliament lett out to freight

<sup>1</sup> *H.C.A.*, 13(59), fo. 665.

<sup>2</sup> *H.C.A.*, 4(4).



by the [. . .] Vickeris and partners vnto Mr henrye Creswicke of Bristoll merchant for a voyage or voyages to bee made with her therehence to the Parts beyond the seas and to returne backe to Bristoll againe for six monethes at the least and twelue monethes at the most and this hee vnderstood after hee came to serve in her which was after shee had made one small voyage and alsoe for that hee hath seene the charter partie for the said voyage. . . . That within the tyme [. . .] the [. . .] shipp the Neptune did depart and sett sayle from Bristoll vppon the voyage or ymployment for which shee was lett to freight as aforesaid and then Bristoll was vnder the Comannd of the Parliaments forces, but was afterwards yeelled vpp to the forces in opposition to the Parliament, and the [. . .] Vickeris and hassard for their good affection to the Parliament enforced to flee from therein. . . . That the [. . .] shippe the Neptune hath bin in the service of the aforesaid Mr Creswicke ever since shee was lett to fraight to him as aforesaid and not in the possession of the [. . .] Vickeris and hassard or either of them and this hee knoweth to bee true. That within the tyme [. . .] and whilst the [. . .] shippe the Neptune was beyond the seas in the service and imployment of the said Creswicke she with her ladeing sett sayle and departed from Cales within the dominions of the Kinge of Spaine bounde for Bristoll but was in that her course towards Bristoll intercepted and taken by Captain Lockier and his Company in the service of the Parliament. . . . That the [. . .] Vickeris and hassard were both of them Inhabitants of Bristoll whilst Bristoll was vnder the comannd of the Parliament and they were and are both men verye well affected to the Parliament and [. . .] hassard was cheife Gunner or Cannoneere in Bristoll whilst Bristoll was for the Parliament and is now cheife Cannoneere at Poole in the service of the Parliament as this examine hath vnderstood by those that sayde they came from thence . . .”<sup>1</sup>

Further statements regarding this vessel were made on 17th December, 1644, and on 10th January, 1645,<sup>2</sup> from the first of which we learn that the ship commanded by Captain Lockier was called *The Arcke*.

<sup>1</sup> *H.C.A.*, 13(59), pp. 589–590.

<sup>2</sup> *H.C.A.*, 13(59), p. 611 and pp. 624–625.

The *Neptune*, prior to the troubled days of the Civil War, had apparently been engaged in trade with New England and Newfoundland. On 17th January, 1640, there was :—

“A pass . . . granted for the Neptune of Bristol to go for New England and from thence to Newfoundland and so to Spain for wines to bring for Bristol. The 125 passengers are to take the Oaths at Crocan Pill, and the cargo list comprises :

150 Barrells of Beefe  
 40 Hogsheads of Mault  
 40 Hogsheads of Meale  
 150 dozen of Stockins  
 2 Tons of Wine  
 100 Gallons of Oyle  
 10000 Nayles.  
 1 Tonn and halfe of Strong water  
 150 dozen of Shoes  
 150 suits of clothes  
 150 dozen of Shirts  
 150 dozen of Drawers  
 20 dozen of Monmouth Caps  
 10 dozen of Hatts  
 4 barrells of powder  
 20 Musketts  
 500 weight of small shot  
 15 hogsheads of Oatmeale  
 200 ells of Cloth to make shirts  
 20 pounds worth of Iron Tooles  
 1000 weight of Candles  
 20 dozen of Bootes  
 10 hogsheads of pease  
 250 weight of pewter  
 500 weight of Soape  
 2 Tonns of Vinegar.”<sup>1</sup>

The *Grace*  
 of Swansea.

The story of the *Grace* of Swansea, whose fate is not disclosed by the depositions,<sup>2</sup> is made complete by certain statements in the High Court of Admiralty. It appears that on 23rd January, 1646, Henry Parnell, purser of the *Grace*, swore

<sup>1</sup> *Acts of the Privy Council (Colonial)*, p. 273.

<sup>2</sup> See depositions, pp. 97, 114-115.

that Captain Dawkes, commander of the *Marigold* of Dover, had captured the *Grace* of Swansea near St. Ives on the coast of Cornwall about the 15th of September, 1645. The barque belonged to a certain Mathew Franklin of Swansea. When the master left that town it was supporting the King. The crew had asked a member of the crew of the *Marigold* to entreat Captain Dawkes to put them ashore at a place which was loyal to the King, and not in Plymouth, where they would probably be imprisoned as traitors. But Captain Dawkes had landed three of them near Plymouth, and carried off the fourth man to Le Havre, where he had sold the ship and her cargo of coals, fearing that she would be retaken by the King's men-of-war. The fourth man had been offered employment by Dawkes at Le Havre, but refused it, and sailed instead with a Captain Bottome in a frigate carrying ammunition to Dartmouth.<sup>1</sup>

There are several other statements, including one made by a William Watkin of Swansea on 2nd February, 1646 (this man was an apprentice of Franklin, the owner), who tells us that Franklin owned the whole cargo as well as the ship. This man Watkin had been in Plymouth in the previous October, and there he learned from the officer in charge of the boats of the Castle, whose duty it was to examine all ships coming into harbour, that Dawkes had been there and had tried to sell the *Grace* to a "beerebrewer" of the town. Moreover, he said that the *Grace* when taken was not bound for St. Ives as was alleged but for France, and that the owner was a supporter of Parliament, and for that reason had been imprisoned for six or seven weeks in 1643. This statement seems to conflict with that made by Parnell. On 6th February, 1646, Elias Tarrent and Robert Green, both of London, swore to the effect that they had been in Le Havre in the previous September, when Captain Dawkes sold the *Grace* (of about forty or fifty tons) and her cargo to a Frenchman for eleven hundred livres, or about £100.<sup>2</sup>

That the *Katherine* of Washford, whose capture is referred to in the depositions, was adjudged "lawful prize" and disposed of accordingly is shown by the *High Court of Admiralty Appraisements*. On 18th January, 1647, in accordance with a commission of the High Court, directed to Richard Vickris, Edward Tyson

The  
*Katherine* of  
Washford.

<sup>1</sup> H.C.A., 13(60), under date 23rd January, 1645.

<sup>2</sup> H.C.A., 13(60), under date 6th February, 1646.

and Thomas Amory, certain "able" men had been chosen to value the cargo of herrings on board the *Katherine* when she was taken by Captain Miles Piles, commander of the *Pilgrim*. They were valued by Wm. Hodges, Thomas Wasbrough and Thomas James at 20s. per barrel, and the ship itself was valued on the same day by Henry Hazard and Leonard Betts at £15. It had no sails, cables or anchors left.<sup>1</sup>

The three merchants were ordered to put the barque up for sale, and according to the account of the sale dated 24th January, 1647, it was sold to Miles Piles for £17 10s. od., whilst the herrings, 104 barrels in all, were sold to Peter James at 26s. per barrel.<sup>2</sup>

The *Tiger*  
of  
Amsterdam.

The case of the *Tiger* of Amsterdam, whose capture forms the subject of another deposition,<sup>3</sup> also came before the High Court of Admiralty. On 2nd November, 1644, Henry Gough of Bristol (who is referred to in the deposition as the Factor)—

"aged aboute 28 yeares sworne and examined in his Majesties high Courte of the Admiraltie sayeth and deposeth That in or aboute the moneth of Februarye last paste hee this examine did amongst other goodes at Bristoll shippe and put on board the shippe called the Tiger of Amsterdam (Nicholas Siverson [*sic*] master) for the accounte and adventure of Giles dunster a merchant resident at Mallego in Spaine to bee thether transported and there deliuered to the said dunster or his assigne 22 bales of calue skinns and 36 piggs of leade which calues skinns and leade were bought and provided with such of the said dunsters estate which hee desired to wythdrawe therehence and gaue this examine order accordingelye hee comenge thether to withdrawe and shippe away his owne estate alsoe which hee had there due to him, (Bristoll beinge then vnder the Comannde of the Kinges forces) And this hee sayeth is true by vertue of his oath further allege that the said Giles then was (and still soe continueth to bee vterlee) a man verie well affected to the Parliament of England and the said shippe the Tiger with the goods aforesaid and the rest of her ladenge was in her course from Bristoll aforesaid towards the Straights sett vppon surprised and taken and brought

<sup>1</sup> H.C.A., 4(4), under date 18th January, 1646.

<sup>2</sup> H.C.A., 4(4), under date 24th January, 1646.

<sup>3</sup> See deposition, pp. 65-67.

to this Port of London and shee and her ladenge here disposed of since which as hee this examine vnderstandeth henrye dunster of London: grocer brother to the said Giles had an intereste with the said Giles in the said goodes which Henrye as hee hath heard was and is a man well affected to the Parliament of England And this hee sayeth is true."<sup>1</sup>

There are documents relating to this case among the State Papers,<sup>2</sup> including a copy of the above statement, the petition of Henry Gough for restitution of the goods, and an estimate of their value, which he places at £503.

In the series of Appraisements there is a valuation of the goods belonging to one John Holworthy which were taken in the *Tiger*. The items are 27 barrels of calveskins at £3 per barrel; 32 casks of tallow estimated to weigh 50 lbs. nett at 25s. per hundred; and 84 pigs and 24 bars of lead taken to weigh 90 lbs. at £10 6s. 8d. per ton, making a total of £190.<sup>3</sup> There is further information regarding John Holworthy's interest and that of a James Crofts, who had certain goods on board in John Holworthy's name, in the *Calendar of State Papers (Domestic)*. The date of this entry is 24th December, 1645, the case having evidently been a prolonged one. It is then stated by the Commissioners of Prize Goods that all goods taken in the *Tiger* had been sold in accordance with the terms of the Ordinance, and that no question had been raised at the time of the sale.<sup>4</sup>

#### THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY.

The most striking feature of those depositions which concern the mercantile community, which comprise about half the contents of the volume, is the small size of the vessels concerned, (the largest mentioned being 400 tons and the smallest 25 tons, the majority being under 100 tons) and the vast area covered in their voyages. Many of them were regularly employed on routes across the Atlantic to the New World. Mention is made of trade with France, Holland, Norway, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, the West Indies, Virginia, Newfoundland, New England, Guinea, and many other places. Strangely enough there are few references to coastal trade with other English ports.

Small vessels  
concerned.

<sup>1</sup> *H.C.A.*, 13(59), pp. 539-540.

<sup>2</sup> *C.S.P. (Domestic)*, vol. 19, pp. 208-209.

<sup>3</sup> *H.C.A.*, 4(4), under date 2nd August, 1644.

<sup>4</sup> *C.S.P. (Domestic)*, vol. 20, pp. 274-275.

Hardships to  
be faced by  
the crews.

Graphic pictures are given in the depositions of the great hardships endured by the crews of vessels. Apart from the risks to which they were exposed from the elements there was the graver risk of capture by the Turks or by the pirates of Dunkirk and the Bay of Biscay, all of whom preyed on any shipping which came their way. During this period there was the additional fear of capture by ships of their own country employed by Parliament or by the King (though the latter soon lost control of the sea). Not only might the mariners fear capture upon the high seas, but, as will be seen from the depositions, they were not even safe in home waters; in fact, the "River of Severne" seems to have been a very profitable hunting-ground for Parliamentary ships.

The *Elephant*  
and *Castle*  
of London.

One of the most pathetic depositions concerns a London vessel, the *Elephant and Castle*, whose master was reduced to a state of bankruptcy by an amazing series of misfortunes. We are told that the ship set out on a voyage in 1642, and was almost immediately attacked by Turks off the coast of Portugal. The master engaged eight Turkish vessels in fight for four hours, and finally escaped with his vessel much damaged but just able to proceed on its way. He arrived in Galicia, where, on account of the "fall of the King of Spain's money," he lost over £350, and was left with assets only represented by one-eighth part of the ship, worth about £250. Shortly afterwards, in a heavy storm off the coast of Andalusia, he lost cables and anchors, buoys and ropes, and was forced to run the ship on shore, having no tackle left to moor her. When the storm abated a search was made for cables and other tackle, but in vain. (The valuation of the items given here is interesting, the cables being valued at £10, the anchor at about £20, and the sheet cable at about £64.) At a later date the master, still owning his eighth part, entertained a freight for someone else, and this time "his Marchant broke" (presumably went bankrupt) and he lost about £200. He then took in a lading of hoops, which proved to be useless, so they were a dead loss. He was unable to get employment to London "on account of the difference in the Kingdome of England," and having no money to pay wages, etc., he was forced to take a freight for Bristol and to mortgage his vessel. On this voyage his ship was taken and plundered in Kingroad about April, 1645, by a Parliament ship. This certainly sounds a terrible catalogue of woes and may have been exaggerated to some extent, but it serves to show

the uncertainty of life at sea and the variety of dangers and misfortunes which had to be faced in those far-off days.<sup>1</sup>

Sailors visited the New World with some trepidation, on account of the unsettled conditions prevailing there. Virginia, in particular, was at this time in a very disturbed state, and according to one deposition<sup>2</sup> certain sailors who should have gone up country there to fetch a lading of tobacco refused to go even though they were offered "two shillings to one" to do so. In the words of the deponent, "none would adventure without a guard of Musquitiars." The merchant, therefore, did not get his tobacco, and in another deposition<sup>3</sup> we find a complaint to this effect.

Unsettled  
conditions  
in the  
New World.

It is interesting to notice that the master in this case, one John Edson of the ship *David*, is referred to in a previous deposition, made on 15th March, 1643, as a "perjured rogue and rascal," and it is then stated that "God has laid his plague and judgement upon him and he cannot live 7 daies to an end."<sup>4</sup> Yet in January, 1644, John Edson was apparently in Virginia. It is practically certain that this was the same man who had thus made an unexpected recovery.

From certain of the depositions it appears that sailors were not always amenable to discipline. For example, the complaints against the crew of the *Tiger* of Amsterdam, who made a practice of drinking the wine and eating the fruit which formed part of the cargo, and who, when rebuked by the merchant, struck him, suggest that there was a difficulty in maintaining discipline. The statement that there was "but one Catt aboard" leads one to conjecture whether the popular expedient of blaming the cat had been resorted to by the delinquents! Or the plea may have been that the baskets had been gnawed by rats, and as there was only one cat on board it was not sufficient to keep down the rodents. Whatever may be the reason for its inclusion, the phrase certainly lends a picturesque touch to the deposition.<sup>5</sup>

Lack of  
discipline  
among the  
crew.

A strong incentive was needed to induce people to travel as passengers in those days, when, owing to the uncertainty of

Passengers.

<sup>1</sup> See deposition, pp. 118-120.

<sup>2</sup> See deposition, pp. 92-93.

<sup>3</sup> See deposition, p. 108.

<sup>4</sup> See deposition, pp. 56-57.

<sup>5</sup> See deposition, pp. 49-51.

weather and the risk of meeting with enemy ships, it was impossible to estimate how long a voyage would take and provisions often failed to last out. In one deposition we read of a ship which, after encountering foul weather, was delayed so long that food ran short, and the company were forced to eat "great quantities of Orenge, Leamans and Musk Milliams." Our sympathies are with the unfortunate passengers who, when the master was ashore at Crookhaven in Ireland, "having gotten a Fishboat went wilfully ashore and ran away without paying for their passages."<sup>1</sup>

Liability  
of the  
carrier.

The anxiety manifested by deponents to blame the weather or pirates or other captors for loss of ships and damage to merchandize, rather than the master or the faulty condition of the vessel, was no doubt inspired by their desire to escape responsibility for the losses.

Mr. Eric Fletcher, in his interesting introduction to the volume of *High Court of Admiralty Examinations*, published by the Anglo-American Records Foundation in 1932, when dealing with the evolution of the liability of the carrier, states :—

"The early history of the Law Merchant still remains obscure, and is bound to remain so until many more of the Admiralty records are published. Some at least of the examinations contained in this volume confirm and throw light upon aspects of the Law Merchant that have been explained elsewhere. The evolution of the liability of the carrier for loss or damage to the goods he carries is one such subject. In modern times the common law of England has in this respect applied the same standard of responsibility to a common carrier whether by land or sea, as is well known, it is the exacting responsibility of an insurer with very limited exceptions.

"In the seventeenth century, however, while the common Law Courts imposed an absolute responsibility upon the common carrier by land, the owner or master of a ship was, by the Law Merchant administered in the Court of Admiralty, responsible for loss or damage only if some actual fault or negligence of his own or of the crew caused the loss. The touchstone of liability was negligence. The shipowner or master was not answerable for loss or damage caused by tempest, bad weather, piracy, fire or other cause

<sup>1</sup> See deposition, pp. 102-103.



not arising through his fault or the fault of his servants. On the other hand, if any of these events was the result of negligence, the liability to make good the loss followed.”<sup>1</sup>

There are constant references in the depositions to the insurance of ships and cargoes. Holdsworth, in his *History of English Law*, states that insurance as a separate and independent contract dates from the early years of the fourteenth century; and that it was evolved, like many other of our modern mercantile institutions, in the commercial cities of Italy. He says that the earliest mention of an insurance policy in England occurs in the Admiralty records for 1547. In the seventeenth century the laws governing insurance were still very confused, and there were no really satisfactory statutory regulations, though attempts were constantly being made by the appointment of commissioners and other means to stabilize the system.<sup>2</sup> Insurance.

An interesting contemporary account of the practice of insurance as pursued in the Royal Exchange, London (to which many depositions make reference), appears in the *High Court of Admiralty Examinations*. George Prior of “Hyghgate Middlesex” examined on 6th February, 1646, stated:—

“That hee hath bene an officer belongenge to the Assurance office London for the space of twentye nyne yeares little more or lesse and in that tyme hath knowen it vsed and practised in that office that a man maye ensure a shippe and goodes from a place certaine named in the Pollicye to London but after such ensurance made as this examinee conceaveth hee may not employe the shippe soe ensured any other waye or keepe her forth as longe after as hee pleaseth in other employment and after the space of thirtye monethes tyme spent or any longer or shorter tyme without perticuler intimacion to the Assurers or without limitacion or mencion of other employment in the pollicye then begunn the voyage in the pollicye mencioned those other employments beinge without the knowledge or consent of the Assurers but sayeth that where any shippe ensured from a place certaine to London or any other place certaine

<sup>1</sup> *H.C.A.*, 1637–1638, ed. Shilton and Holworthy, Introduction, p. xxiii.

<sup>2</sup> Holdsworth, *A History of English Law*, vol. viii, p. 274, *et seq.*

if the said shippe bee afterwards otherwise imployed either for the space of thirtie monethes or any other longer or shorter tyme without the knowledge or consent of the assurers or without any intimacion to them or limitacion for the same mencioned in the Pollicye and doe afterwards miscarye the assured or assignes in his judgement and opinion ought and are to beare the losse thereof and not the assurers and otherwise for his parte he cannot depose but referreth himselfe to the Lawe in such cases provided.”<sup>1</sup>

Merchants’  
marks.

Several people were usually concerned in the ownership of a vessel, while the cargo was, as a rule, not the property of one merchant but of many. In order to avoid confusion and to maintain the identity of the various parts of the cargo it was the practice to mark all goods with the particular sign of the merchant concerned, usually in the form of a monogram composed from his initials, which was taken as evidence of ownership in cases of dispute. That this system was open to abuse is shown by the statement that a deponent saw a man rub out the merchant’s mark on a certain bale of goods and substitute the mark used for the general lading, apparently with the object of depriving the true owner of his property.<sup>2</sup>

The slave  
trade.

There are fewer references to the slave trade than one would expect, considering how important a part it played in the history of Bristol’s trade. There is, however, one slight reference to the traffic in white slaves. The meaning of the passage is rather obscure, but it would seem that a planter had to pay £5 per head for the passage of eight men, seven of whom were put to work on the plantations (the eighth being himself).<sup>3</sup> Another (and indirect) reference occurs in the account of a quarrel between two men, one of whom accuses the other of being an old rogue “because he hath Cozoned soe many men and brought them out of the Country.”<sup>4</sup>

The questions and answers regarding the *Peter and Mary* of London, engaged in the slave trade on the Coast of Guinea, are aggravatingly incomplete.<sup>5</sup> However, some explanation is

<sup>1</sup> *H.C.A.*, 13(60), under date 6th February, 1645.

<sup>2</sup> See deposition, pp. 191-192.

<sup>3</sup> See deposition, pp. 53-54.

<sup>4</sup> See deposition, p. 61.

<sup>5</sup> See statements, pp. 219-237.

afforded by a statement in the High Court of Admiralty, which proves that the case found its way to the High Court. Peter King of "Bednall Greene near London Marriner" swears and deposes :—

" That vppon the 12th of March last was twelue monethes Captaine John Maxwell and his Company in the shippe the Peter and Mary arrived in the roade of Soll in one of the Cape de Verde Ilandes There founde at an anchor a shippe called the Robert of Barnstaple and comannded her Master aboard the Peter and Mary, and then Capt: Maxwell shewed him his Commission from the Parliament and therevppon the Master of the Robert standing vppon the decks of the Peter and Mary called to his Company in the Robert and bidd none of them to stirr out of her nor to suffer any of the Company of the Peter and Mary to come aboard her, and to make their gonns ready to oppose any that should meddle with her but yet notwithstanding the Company of the Robert did suffer the Company of the Peter and Mary to come aboard her, and soe they tooke possession of her, and then Capt Maxwell in the presence and heareing of him this examine examined divers of the Company of the said shippe the Robert, who confessed that shee came from Barnstaple in February 1643 whilst that Towne was for the Kinge, & that shee came to Sol to take in salt, and with the same to goe to Newfoundland for fish, & then to seeke a markett for their fish, & then to returne to Barnstaple againe, and shee had then aboard her about thirty tonns of salte and hee heard the Master of her then confesse that shee was sett out and came from Barnstaple, & that Towne was then for the Kinge, and Capt. Maxwell beeing then bounde for Ginney carried the said shipp the Robert and salte alonge with him to Ginney, as alsoe two of her Company, and there hee sould her, & her salte to one Diego Perez & other Portugalls at Serelyon, the shippe for Negroes & the salte for goods, the quantities or qualities whereof he cannott declare, And hee sayeth, That there were of the Company of the Robert belonging to her (as hee hath heard) when shee was seized as aforesaid, 22 menn, but there were then aboard her but 7 menn, & two of them they carried to Ginney, & the rest sett on shoare at Sol, and those two menn which went with Capt. Maxwell to Ginney were the

Masters mate and Cooper of her, but dyed at Ginny (as 8 more of Capt. Maxwells company likewise did) the rest of them beeing all very sicke there and yf those two menn had not there dyed, Capt. Maxwell intended to haue brought them into England with him to haue bin here examined, about the said prize, and hee further sayeth, That the Peter & Mary when shee tooke the said shipp the Robert was assigned for Sereleon in Ginney, which is about 300 leagues distant from Sol aforesaid, and yt would have beene the losse and overthrow of the voyage of the Peter & Mary yf hee should haue brought the Robert into England, and hee beleeueth that the said Capt. Maxwell might haue indangered the losse of his owne shipp & the Robert to, yf hee had attempted to bringe the Robert with him into England, there being then many menn of warr of the Kings and other in the sea and wanting men of his owne to mann the Robert.”<sup>1</sup>

These statements enable one to link up the depositions of members of the crew with a further deposition,<sup>2</sup> which gives a slightly less complete account of the taking of the *Robert* than that given in the above extract, and they also clear up the references to the sale of a *Robert* which would otherwise be unintelligible. It is unfortunate they do not go farther and shed light on the dispute between the captain and the merchant, which seems to have been the true purpose for making the deposition. The wording of the latter gives some idea of the callous attitude of the traders towards the negroes and of the dreadful conditions on board these ships, whilst the statement that the ship's surgeon was no proper doctor but a “horse-leech and a butcherly fellow” makes it easy to understand why so many of the poor wretches died.

Shipping  
in the  
River Avon.

There are interesting references to shipping in the River Avon, including descriptions of collisions, which show that the navigation of the river was a problem even in those days.<sup>3</sup> We learn also that many of the ships were laden and unladen at Hungroad, especially those with cargoes of wine and wheat, and that the

<sup>1</sup> *H.C.A.*, 13(60), under date 17th February, 1645. There are two further testimonies to the same effect under the same date.

<sup>2</sup> See deposition, pp. 129-130.

<sup>3</sup> See deposition, pp. 62-63.

cargoes were taken to and from the quay in lighters. Lighters were sometimes left unattended all night, save for the guardianship of a dog.<sup>1</sup>

These are but a few of the aspects of the mercantile cases dealt with in the depositions, which, however, contain a wealth of information on other subjects. There are frequent references to the employment of factors in foreign countries (showing to what an extent the commercial system was stabilized), to the types of cargo carried, the prices of commodities, custom's charges, methods of collecting them and attempts at evading payment, methods of carrying on business and many other matters.

Other  
mercantile  
matters  
mentioned  
in the  
depositions.

#### TRADE.

The numerous references to tobacco and tobacco pipe-makers at a date which is only about fifty years after the introduction of tobacco into England show how rapidly the habit of smoking had taken root and spread. The tobacco trade would appear even at this early date to have been flourishing in Bristol.

Tobacco  
trade.

There is one instance of the control exercised over trade by the guilds. Certain soap, which was alleged to be corrupt, had been offered for sale, and it was ordered that it should be exhibited to the master and company of the soapboilers so that they might pass their verdict upon it.<sup>2</sup>

Control by  
the guilds.

In the course of the depositions several inns in the city are mentioned, and in this connection it is interesting to remember that the inns were strictly limited and controlled. By an Ordinance made in 1606 eighteen were approved for the city, the others being closed. There were, of course, many taverns and alehouses in addition, but of actual inns there were only eighteen. This Ordinance also laid down the rules under which they were to be governed. A summary of the clauses of this Ordinance has been included as an appendix to this volume.<sup>3</sup>

Inns.

#### RELIGION.

The attempts of Charles I to give the Roman Catholics greater freedom aroused much controversy, and it was a matter of vital

The Roman  
Catholics.

<sup>1</sup> See deposition, pp. 77-78.

<sup>2</sup> See deposition, pp. 167-168.

<sup>3</sup> See Appendix IV, pp. 271-275.

interest throughout the country. There is evidence of this in the fact that a man should have thought it worth while to record before the Mayor a statement (of which I have been unable to find any corroboration) to the effect that he had heard it said "that his Majestie of England had given vnder the broad seale of England a Comission for the free tolleracion of the papish religion in this Kingdom of England."<sup>1</sup>

Confusion in  
religious  
practice.

There was a great deal of confusion with regard to actual religious practice, owing to the clash between the strong Puritan element, who were attempting to abolish all ritual, the Papists striving in the opposite direction, and men of the recognized Church of England. In one of the depositions it is stated that certain people were married after only one calling of the banns, "there being some order to that purpose that there should be but one asking."<sup>2</sup> I have been unable to trace any such order, and it would seem that this statement was due to a misunderstanding, either deliberate or unintentional, caused by the general confusion. It was certainly in direct contradiction to the regulations as laid down in a Parliamentary Ordinance passed in January, 1645, which stated:—

"Before the solemnizing of Marriage between any Persons their purpose of Marriage shall be published by the Minister three several sabbath dayes in the Congregation, at the place or places of their most usual and constant abode respectively. And of this Publication, the Minister who is to joyn them in Marriage shall have sufficient Testimony, before he proceed to solemnize the Marriage."<sup>3</sup>

#### HUMAN INTEREST OF THE DEPOSITIONS.

Many of the depositions bear witness that human nature has changed but little through the centuries. There is the case of the girl who was willing to get married, but needed much reassurance as to her lover's faithfulness, "being fearfull of his constancy having bin deluded by one young man before."<sup>4</sup>

Again, a certain woman when dying asked that her son should

<sup>1</sup> See deposition, p. 62.

<sup>2</sup> See deposition, pp. 105-106.

<sup>3</sup> Firth and Rait, *Acts and Ordinances of the Interregnum*, p. 599.

<sup>4</sup> See deposition, pp. 105-106.

pay her husband's debts (he evidently being a second husband), and when some question was raised by the husband she said "he shall pay it and will pay it, I know he will not be so vnnaturall to denie it, for the lands came to him by me, not by his father." The fact that a subsequent deposition was necessary suggests that the son had been "vnnaturall" after all, and had failed to pay.<sup>1</sup>

In dealing with a volume whose contents are so miscellaneous in character it is impossible to mention every subject dealt with, but the points touched on have been selected because they seemed to be of general interest.

The Deposition Books are of legitimate archive value, in that they were compiled by the Corporation in the course of their official duties, and have remained in their custody ever since. Unlike many official documents, they are not couched in stiff formal phraseology, but in ordinary everyday language of the time, often ungrammatical, but nearly always picturesque, and they give to the reader a clear picture of the life of the time. They are among the human records of officialdom, and show how the civic authority functioned in everyday life.

That the entries lack conclusiveness is to be regretted, but there is much of interest in the information supplied regarding names of persons, places of origin, occupations, customs and the like which give the Deposition Books a distinctive value among local records.

The references to mercantile disputes throw light upon the matters presumably engaging the attention of the local Admiralty Court, and as the remaining records of this court are so fragmentary the information gleaned from the depositions is of particular significance and value.

Voltaire has said that "history is little else than a picture of human crimes and misfortunes," and if this be so, then the Depositions are true history!

The whole of the depositions have been transcribed and annotated by Miss H. E. Nott, Archives Clerk with the Corporation of Bristol. The Members of the Society will, I am sure, readily agree that she has accomplished her work in a most efficient and painstaking manner. The many extracts

<sup>1</sup> See deposition, pp. 94-95.

from Admiralty Court records, Council minutes and other records used in the Introduction (which I venture to suggest add considerably to the value of the Volume), have been obtained by Miss Nott as the result of extensive research. I am greatly indebted to her for her valuable help.

JOSIAH GREEN,

Bristol,  
*September, 1935.*

*Town Clerk.*



THE TEXT



Liber Depositionum incipiens tempore  
Humfridi Hooke: Anno Domini 1643.

I Iohn Butler

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

To all christian people to whom these presentes shall come I Humfrie Hooke<sup>1</sup> Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God everlasting; Know ye that on the day of the date hereof there came & personally appeared before me the said Maior George Garland of the Citty of Bristoll Marriner aged eight and twenty yeares or thereabouts, and did depose and say vnto [me]<sup>2</sup> vpon his corporall othe voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that in or about the moneth of Iune Anno domini 1641 the good ship called the Marygould of Bristoll of the burthen of two hundred tonnes or thereabouts, whereof he this deponent went Boatswaine departed from the Port of Bristoll called Kingrod<sup>3</sup> on a voyage bound to Passage<sup>4</sup> neere St Sebastians,<sup>5</sup> and coming neere to St Sebastians she was brought in thither, although the wind served well enough to haue brought hir into Passage, but this deponent conceaveth that the cause why she was brought into St Sebastians was to save the charges of bringing the goods from Passage to St Sebastians and he the rather beleeveth soe for that Mr Iohn Creswick merchant to whom the goods were consigned, said in this deponent's hearing in St Sebastians, that if the said ship had gon into Passage it would haue cost [us *struck through*] as much to bring the goods thither from Passage, as from England, And this deponent further saith that the said ship afterwards departed from Stt Sebastians to Cidiz, and was in Cadize part of the monethes of August and September in the said yeare Anno domini 1641 And this deponent continuing Boatswaine neuer heard of any embarging<sup>6</sup> or stay of hir there for they did alwayes, lade and vnlade at their pleasure, and he remembered certainly that on the seaventeenth day of the same moneth of August Anno domini 1641 he this<sup>6</sup> deponent<sup>6</sup> did deliver in Cadize aforesaid sixe hundred twenty and odde bundells of Hoopes, and tooke

<sup>1</sup> For biographical notes, see Appendix I, pp. 248-250.

<sup>2</sup> Omitted from the text.

<sup>3</sup> At the mouth of the River Avon, celebrated for its safe anchorage for vessels and the recognized anchorage at this period. Its place has been taken in modern times by Walton Bay. There is a reference to the use of Kingroad in *The Great Red Book of Bristol*. See *The Great Red Book of Bristol*, ed. Veale, Bristol Record Society Publications, vol. iv., pp. 8-9.

<sup>4</sup> Passage or Culebra Island, one of the Virgin Group of the West Indies.

<sup>5</sup> St. Sebastians is a town on Porto Rico in the West Indies.

<sup>6</sup> Very badly smudged.

aboard the said ship twelue thousand Pipestaves or thereabouts *<page 2>* or thereabouts, and he wrote the same into hiis booke which he hath now in his custody together with di[v]<sup>1</sup>erse other passages therin written, [—]<sup>2</sup> concerning the same voyage, All which vpon request I the said Maior haue thought good to certifie as is vsuall in like cases yeeuen vnder my hand with the common seale of this Citty this second day of december Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc decimo nono 1643.

Ciuitas  
Bristol'

To all christian people to whom this present writing shall come wee the Maior and Aldermen of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God everlasting, Know yee that this present daie Francis Trenhaile of this Citty merchant aged twenty yeares or thereabouts, and Hugh Courtney of the same Citty merchant aged twenty one yeares or thereabouts, came personally before vs, the said Maior and Aldermen into the common place of Audience called the Tolzey of Bristoll, and did depose and make their corporall othes voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that the good ship called the Sampson of Bristoll of the burthen of two hundred tons or thereabouts, lately laden at danske<sup>3</sup> with wheate, and therehence bound to St Sebastians and in hir voyage thitherwards being surprised and taken by some ships and forces sett out by the Parliament, and by them brought in to the Port of London was built of the Stocks at this port of Bristoll in the yeare 1639 And that Mr Humfrie Hooke and Mr Thomas Hooke<sup>4</sup> both of this Citty merchants did then buy thone half of the said ship, and did then sett hir out for their parts iointly to sea each of them houlding and furnishing for himself and at his owne charges a quarter parte of hir, and soe they haue done euer sithens during all the voyages she hath made, which these deponents the better know to be true, and can the more safely depose, because they haue often written in the booke where the accountp [*sic*] of their halfe parte of the said ship was kept, *<page 3>* and because they haue bin<sup>5</sup> constantly imployed in putting provision aboard the said ship from time to time in hir severall voayges, by the order of the

<sup>1</sup> Letter obliterated by blot.

<sup>2</sup> Smudge renders word illegible.

<sup>3</sup> *i.e.* Dantzic.

<sup>4</sup> Son of Humphrey Hooke. He predeceased his father.

<sup>5</sup> "often" *struck through* and "bin" *written above it*.

said Humfrie Hooke and Thomas Hooke, and haue seene seuerall charter parties wherein the said Thomas Hooke, his name is vsed aswell as the said Humfrie Hooke to be owners of half that ship which fowerth parte of the said ship soe belonging to the said Thomas Hooke doth to these deponents knowledge now properly and of right belong to Mistress Mary Hooke the relicke of the said Thomas, All which for the manifestacion of the truth Wee the said Maior and Aldermen at hir instance and request haue thought good to certifie yeeven vnder our hands with the common seale of this Citty in such cases vsed this fowerth day of december Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc decimo nono 1643

Civitas  
Bristol'

Wee whose names are subscribed doe hereby Certifie that doctor Ieremiah Martin an Inhabitant of this Citty hath payd in to the Receavor on that behalfe for the vse of the kinges Majesty<sup>1</sup> and Prince Rupert the summe of One hundred poundes in money and is rated at xxv li more which he is to pay in suddenly<sup>2</sup> for the same vse, And besydes doth pay his weekly contribucion money<sup>3</sup> towards the maintenance of the Garrison and makinge the Bullwarkes, in and about the Citty, And for ought wee knowe or have heard to the contrary, he hath allwaies demeaned himselfe as his Majesties loyall subiect, And this wee have thought fitt to Certifye at the request of the sayd Doctor Martin yeeven vnder our handes this xvjth day of December Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc decimo nono./1643

Another Certificate of the same nature for Mistress Meredith late wife of Michaell Meredith [of *struck through*] late of the Citty of Bristol

⟨Page 4.⟩

To all christian people to whom these presents shall come I Humfrie Hooke Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristol send greeting in our Lord God everlasting Knowe that this presente day there came personally before me in the Comon place of Audience called the Tolzey of Bristol Thomas Amery of the Citty

<sup>1</sup> Upon the surrender of the city to Prince Rupert in July, 1643, it was decided to make a present of £10,000 to the King and the same to Prince Rupert as a token of the city's "good affection." This was raised by a forced levy upon the citizens. See Introduction, p. 14, and Appendix III, pp. 263-264.

<sup>2</sup> *i.e.* promptly.

<sup>3</sup> See Introduction, p. 13.

of Bristoll merchant aged six and [tyrtie *struck through*] thurtie yeares or thereabouts and did depose and make voluntary oath taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that about the twelvth of August last he this deponent sould vnto one Thomas Davis of Aberganey<sup>1</sup> in the County of Monmouth twelve tonns of Spanish salte, for which salt the said Davis then paid some parte of his money, and is yet behind nine pounds and twelve shillings which he the said Thomas Davis still owes this deponent, and he further maketh oathe that he this deponent that he this deponent<sup>2</sup> had of the same salte in all neere three hundred tons and that vpon the entrance of his Majesties forces into this Citty<sup>3</sup> he this deponent never went forth, but remained here still and doth yet to this day All which vppon etc dated the 20th of december 1643

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⟨Page 5.⟩

Capta coram Iohanne Lock<sup>4</sup> vno Aldermannorum Ciuitatis Bristoll' die mercurii

Ciuitas,  
Bristoll' Thomas Hackwell of London Marriner aged sixe and twentie yeares or thereabouts deposeth and saith vpon his corporall othe voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evagelists of God that he this deponent was in the good ship called the Tigre of Amsterdam of the burthen of three hundred tons or thereabouts in hir last voyage that she made from Mallaga to this port of Bristoll the said shipp being laden with wyne and fruites, at seuerall times tooke notice of, and saw the Carpinter Gunner and one Iacob goe downe into the Hould of the said shipp where the wyne lay and were and that it was their vsuall and constante practise during all the [said *struck through*] voyage homewardesto drinke and tipples of the said wyne all day long, and most nights likewise, and this deponent doth the better know it because he hath seene

<sup>1</sup> i.e. Abergavenny.

<sup>2</sup> "that . . . deponent" written twice in text.

<sup>3</sup> On 26th July, 1643, Colonel Fiennes surrendered Bristol to Prince Rupert. See Introduction, p. 13.

<sup>4</sup> For biographical details see Appendix I, pp. 251-252.

the said Carpinter Gonner and Iacob at seuerall times bring vp wines in runlets<sup>1</sup> and distributed it to the rest of the Company to drink in a wastfull manner and hath seene them drunken and ouertaken with wines many times and seldome otherwise which wyne this deponent conceiveth might haue ben kept from them, neither could they haue come to it had the Master vsed his diligence in preventing of which he might haue done had he placed Iron barrs ouer the Hatches fast otherwise, And further this deponent saith that he heard some of the company of the said shipp say to the Marchant then in hir that there was a part of a butt of wyne which leaked out, which this deponent doth know to the contrary for that it was drawen forth into Runletts and dranke out by the Company and not leaked And for the frailes<sup>2</sup> this deponent saith that he at seuerall times hath seene the frailes cut and the frutes taken out in greate quantities by seuerall men of the said Company, And this deponent beleeveth that if the Marchant had spoken any thing for prevention hereof or had complained the said Marchant *(page 6)* might haue bin in danger of his life, for that the Merchant checkinge one of them for being drunke, was stroke immediately by him And lastly this deponent maketh othe that the said shipp being in the port of Mallaga, the said Marchant having laden as much goods then and there as he conceived fitting, came and required the Master of the said ship, the wind being very faire to goe to the port neere to Allimatt[ — ]<sup>3</sup> to take in salt, which he refuseth to doe saying he would not goe, And the shipp being not fully laden by reason the salt was not taken in hir aforesaid the Marchant had gotten other mens goods to make vp the freight and had made promise it should be brought home but by reason of the neglectgce of the Marriners who lay allwayes a shore tipling and drinking, and the masters carelesnes in remaining still aboard the said ship, and neuer looking after his men to make them worke and labour as they ought to haue donne the said goods were not taken abourd at all, and soe the ship had not her full freight homewardes, And he further saith that the[y] were but fower and twentie Marriners men and boyes vpon the said

<sup>1</sup> A cask or vessel of varying capacity. Large runlets held from 12 to 18½ gallons and small ones from a pint to 3 or 4 gallons. [O.F. *rondellet*, diminutive of *rondelle*=round.]

<sup>2</sup> Rush baskets used for packing figs, raisins, etc.; from O.F. *frayel*.

<sup>3</sup> Last letter struck through.



ship, and that there was but one Catt aboard during all the voyage.<sup>1</sup>

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⟨Page 7.⟩

Civitas  
Bristoll' Forasmuch as I am credibly given to vnderstand that Robert Marshman of the Citty of Bristoll Tobaccopipemaker havinge bin lately vesitinge his freindes in the Country, as he was returninge homewardes was detayned in Bathe and there forced to take Imprest money<sup>2</sup> for the presente service now on foote, since the receavinge of which money he came to this Citty and havinge acquainted me with the premysses, hath prayed my letters testimoniall, Wherefore I doe Certifie and make knowne vnto all whom these presentes shall concerne that the sayd Robert Marshman is an inhabitante within the sayd Citty; and for a longe tyme past hath bin, and doth yet continue in the office of a Constable<sup>3</sup> in the Warde of Stt Michaelles within the sayd Citty havinge bin sworne to that purpose for the execucion of his Majesties service who hath taken greate paynes here for the setlinge of souldiers in their severall Quarters, and is often buisied in the same employment, All which on the behalfe of the sayd Marshman as is iust and vsuall I have thought good to Certifie, Yeeven vnder my hand with the common seale of this Citty in like cases vsed this Fowerth day of Ianuary Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc decimo nono, Annoque Domini 1643.

Humphry Hooke Maior

Civitas  
Bristoll' To all christian people to whom these presentes shall come I Humfrie Hooke Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God everlasting Knowe yee that on the day of the date hereof there came and personally appeared before me the said Maior [and *struck through*] Iames Stirry of the said

<sup>1</sup> For deposition concerning the capture of this ship on a subsequent voyage see pp. 65-67.

<sup>2</sup> In an effort to preserve order in the city the Corporation selected constables annually from the able-bodied inhabitants of each parish. Half the number were chosen at Midsummer, and the other half on St. Peter's Day. According to Latimer their effectiveness must have been limited, since they only took action when specially summoned, and made no effort to interfere in casual brawls, or to detect criminals who were not caught in the act.—Latimer, *Sixteenth Century Bristol*, p. 127.

Citty Sailemaker and did depose and make voluntary othe taken vpon the holie Evangelists of God that shortly after [t *struck through*] his Majesties forces entred this Citty, the right honourable the Lord Hopton was informed that one Thomas Rycroft of this Citty Grocer had before that time sould a parcell of Oyles vnto *<page 8>* Richard Tovy of the said Citty Sopemaker which Oyles (as the said Rycroft confessed in the hearing of this deponent) were sent from Thomas Cary of London Salter, to him the said Rycroft, Wherevpon the said Richard Tovey together with the said Thomas Rycroft on the nyneteenth day of September last past were convented<sup>1</sup> before the said Lord Hopton and after some debate touching the premisses the said Richard Tovey (by the consente and appointment of the said Rycroft and in his presence) did then pay to the said Lord Hopton to his Majesties vse the summe of Thirtie pounds fowerteene shillings and nyne pence for the said Oyles for which money the said Lord Hopton then gaue a receipt to the said Tovy in this deponents presence, All which vpon request etc. dated the viiith of Ianuary 1643.<sup>2</sup>

Humfrie Hooke Maior

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

To all whom theis presentes shall come I Humfry Hooke Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God everlasting Knowe yee that one the day of the date [of *struck through*] hereof Francis Yeamans of the Citty of Bristoll Notary publique aged thirty and three yeares or thereabouts came before [*me*]<sup>3</sup> and did vpon his Corporall oathe voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God did depose and say, that Robert Warner of Corke in the realme of Ireland Marchant did on or about the sixth day of February last past in the eighteenth yeere of the raigne of our soueraigne Lord the Kings Majestie that now is, become bound to Richard Nethway of this Citty of Bristoll brewer in an obligacion of the penall some of one hundred pounds the tenor of which obligacion and the'condicion thereof followeth in this words (vizt) Nouerint vniuersi per presentes me Robertum Warnar de Ciuitate Corke in regno Hibernie mercatorem teneri et firmiter obligari Richardo Nethway de Ciuitate Bristoll in regno Anglie brewer in Centum Libris bone et legalis monete

<sup>1</sup> i.e. summoned.

<sup>2</sup> See deposition, pp. 213-214.

<sup>3</sup> Omitted from the text.

Anglie Solvendum eidem Richardo Nethway aut suo certo attornato executores sive administratoribus suis Ad quam quidem Solmonem bene et fideliter faciendum *(page 9)* Obligo me heredes executores et administratores meos firmiter per presentes Sigillo meo sigillat dat sexto die Februarii Anno regni domini nostri Caroli dei gracia Anglie Scotie Francie et Hibernie Regis fidei defensor etc decimo octavo 1642 The Condicion of this obligacion is such that if thabouebound Robert Warnar his heires, executors, administrators or assignes doe and shall well and truely satisfie and pay or cause to be paid to thabouenamed Richard Nethway or to his [heires *struck through*] executors administrators or assignes the full summe of fifty and seaven pounds of good and lawfull money of England vpon the third day of Aprill now next ensuing the date hereof without Coven or fraud That then this obligacion to be voyd or else to stand and remaine in full force and vertue And the said deponent did on the day of the date hereof on his corporall othe taken as aforesaid, further depose and saie that the said Robert Warnar did on or neere about the day of the date of the said obligacion seale and deliver as his act and deed in due and legall forme the same obligacion in the presence of this deponent, and of Mathew Wolfe this deponents servant All which at the request of the said Richard Nethway I thought good hereby to certife, And in further testimonie thereof haue subscribed my name and caused my seale of Office in such cases vsed to be affixed and sett this tenth day of Ianuary in the nineteene yeare of the raigne of our Soueraigne Lord Charles by the grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland king defender of the faith etc 1643.<sup>1</sup>

Coram Humfrido Hooke Maiore capta secundo die Februarii  
1643

Ciuitas  
Bristol

Reignold davis aged twenty and seaven yeares or thereabouts, Purser of the good Barque called the Ann of Aberthaw<sup>2</sup> of the burthen of forty tonns or thereabouts in hir last voyage that she made from Aberthaw aforesaid to St Christophers Island<sup>3</sup> which

<sup>1</sup> See deposition, pp. 68-69.

<sup>2</sup> A seaport in South Glamorgan at mouth of River Thaw.

<sup>3</sup> An island of the West Indies, discovered by Columbus in 1493. Taken possession of in 1623 by the English and French simultaneously, and divided into upper and lower portions. The scene of frequent disputes until finally ceded to the British in 1713.

was about March 1641 and Hugh Reece one of the company of thaforesaid shipp aged nyneteene yeares or thereabouts doe both depose and say vpon their corporall othes voluntarily taken vpon *<page 10>* [corporall *crossed out*] the holy Evangelists of God that William Thomas and Richard Thomas of Lantwitt in the County of Glamorgan both Planters in St Christophers aforesaid in March aforesaid did freight betweene them the said William and Richard vpon their owne accompt in the said barque whereof one Thomas Spencer is owner nyne Passengers ouer from Aberthaw to St Christophers Island as aforesaid and that when the barque arrived in the said Island the aforesaid Richard (who was one of the nyne) tooke the eight men out of the said barque, and placed them in a Plantacion there, And further these deponents say that Passengers of this nature, doe vsually pay five pounds by the polle for each mans or boys passage.

Thomas  
Beeswarver

To all christian people etc Thomas Beeswarver of Yeoghall in the Realme of Ireland Cordwyner aged Thirty yeares or thereabouts and Iohane his wife did both depose and say vpon their corporall othes voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that they certainly know that one Isott Gill late wife of George Gill of Minhead in the County of Somerset, now deceased, did in hir life tyme requeste and give order vnto William Caine then beinge in Minhead and bound over [from *struck through*] for Yeoghall aforesayd to pay them theise deponents the summe of six pounds in ready money, which accordingly they receaved, And the sayd Iohane for hir selfe saith that she heard the said Isott Gill confesse hir selfe a debtor to the sayd William Caines for thaforesayd six pounds and did promyse in hir hearinge to make the sayd Caines satisfaction and payment in a short tyme And they theise deponents doe lastly say, that *<page 11>* the sayd moneys nor any parte thereof is as yett satisfied or payd, but that the same doth still remaine oweinge, In testimonye of all which I have herevnto sett my hand this seaventh day of February anno domini 1643.

Coram Humfrido Hooke Maiore decimo die Februarii 1643.

Deposicio ex  
parte Anne  
Bennet et  
Thome Ellis

To all christian people etc Know yee that on the day of the date hereof there came and personally appeared before me the sayd Maior William Yeo of the sayd Citty, Draper aged Twenty and six yeares or thereabouts and did depose and say vpon his

corporall othe voluntary taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God, that he certainly knoweth that Fifteene Baggs of Ginger, and Three Chests of sugar (all now in the possession of Mistress Anne Bennett widow) were sent from a place called Fiall by Order of this deponents brother Abraham Yeo a Factor there remayneinge, vnto one Mr Thomas of Biddiford, which sayd Mr Thomas vpon receipt of the sayd goods was to convey the same to Richard Cary late of this Citty Draper deceased, And the sayd Richard Cary was ordered to deliver the sayd goods to Mr Walter Ellis of Bristoll Merchant, and to have a discharge and receipt from him vnder his hande as soe much goods receaved for the accompte of Thomas Ellis his sonne, and for the sayd Thomas Ellis his proper vse, vnto whom the same did of right belonge, And this deponent can the more safely depose it, for that he receaved letters from his brother to this purpose, in which sayd letters was intimated that the sayd goods did properly belonge vnto Thomas Ellis as aforesayd, and that they were his, and none else had any interest in them All which vpon request as is vsuall I have thought good to certifie, Yeeven vnder my hand with the common seale of this Citty in like cases vsed this Tenth day of February Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc; decimo nono, Annoque domini 1643

⟨Page 12.⟩

Ciuitas  
Bristol

Memorandum that this Fifteenth day of February Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc decimo nono Annoque domini 1643 Thomas Noble of Yeoghall in the Realme of Ireland merchant came before me Humfry Hooke Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll and did depose and say vpon his corporall othe voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that the seuerall parcells of goods mencioned on the other side, marked in the margent with the numbers and tontents<sup>1</sup> therein expressed, were all left by this deponent in the hands of John Norris Esqr one of the collectors of his Majestys customes in the Port of Minehead, and that they are all the proper goods of Rowland Colston of the Citty of Bristoll merchant which said note of goods this deponent hath seene and perused, and hath therevnto subscribed his hand as being the truth of the same, In testimony of all which I haue herevnto sett my hand the day and yeare abouesaid./

Humfrie Hooke maior

<sup>1</sup> i.e. contents.

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⟨Page 13.⟩

The numbers contents of five small packetts of merchandizing goods which were left in the custody of Iohn Norris Esqr and Collector of his Majestys Custome in the porte of Minehead being the proper goods of Rowland Colston of the City of Bristoll merchant vizt./

R: CN<sup>o</sup> 4: 1: packet containe 3 peeces & 3½ peeces of sarges<sup>1</sup>

R: C: 5      3½ peeces of Treager  
              2½ peeces of Fine dowlis<sup>2</sup>

R: C: 6      4½ peeces of Fine Dowlis  
              1 peece & 2½ peece of [*a letter crossed out*] Bag hollon<sup>3</sup>  
              2 peeces of Issingham holland  
              1 peece of Novatos

R: C: 7      3½ peeces of Fine doulis  
              6 peeces of [*a letter crossed out*] Tufted stuffs  
              1 peece of Novatos  
              2 grosse of statute lace

R: C: 9      8 peeces of sarges  
              8 peeces of tufted stuffes or holland

as witnes my hand this 14th day of February 1643

Tho: Noble

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⟨Page 14.⟩

Coram Humfrido Hooke Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
quinto die Martii Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc xix<sup>o</sup> 1643./

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Roger Whetston late Captaine of the good shipp called the david of Bristoll aged thirty fower yeares or thereabouts maketh othe

<sup>1</sup> i.e. serges.

<sup>2</sup> Dowlas, a coarse kind of linen much used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, so called from Daoulas or Doulas in Brittany, the place of its manufacture.

<sup>3</sup> Coarse holland, a linen fabric so called from the place of its original manufacture in the Netherlands.

that on Saturday last was sennight being the fower and twentieth of February last he being at the house of one Mr William Thomas situate in Ballenstreete<sup>1</sup> where was at that time one Phillip Jefferies, and this deponent talking with the said Jefferies and others then presente touchinge the last voyage the aforesaid ship made from this Port of Bristoll vnto Ireland heard the said Phillip Jefferies saie that the Master of the said shipp (meaninge Iohn Edson) was a periured rogue and rascall, and that he had bin formerly proved periured by his brother Rice Jefferies, and said farther, that God had laid his plague and iudgement vpon him, and that he could not live seaven daies to an end ; At the time of speaking which words Mr Thomas, his man Millerd, and a Brewer that then receaved monies whose name this deponent knoweth not, were all in hearing of the same et aliter non deponit<sup>2</sup>

Hump: Hooke Maior

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*<Page 15.>*

To all christian people to whom these presentes shall come, I Humfride Hooke Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God everlastinge Know yee that on the day of the date hereof there came and personally appeared before me the said Maior Edward Yeamans of the said Citty Marriner aged thirty yeares or there abouts Master of the good ship called the Redlion of Bristoll of the burthen of two hundred & fifty<sup>3</sup> tons or thereabouts in hir last voyage that she made from this Porte of Bristoll being bound for Rochell in the kingdome of France, and did depose and say vpon the holy Evangelists of God that there were laden aboard the said ship at the time of hir settinge saile out of this porte aforesaid, by Mr Miles Iackson of the said Citty Merchant twenty and nyne Caske of Capers all for all the proper accompte of Mr Anthonie Bassett and Mr Ieremie Hibbins merchantes in Allicante, and that the said ship in course of voyage to Rotchell aforesaid, by vnfortunate accidente mette with five dunkerkes men of warr with a Commission from the Irish (then in rebellion)<sup>4</sup> to take seize and make purchase<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* Baldwin Street.

<sup>2</sup> See depositions, pp. 92-93, 108, 138.

<sup>3</sup> " & fifty " *inserted above the line.*

<sup>4</sup> See Introduction, pp. 20-22.

<sup>5</sup> *i.e.* prize.

of all English whatsoever, wherevpon the[ir *struck through*] deponent Master as aforesaid together with the rest of the company in the said shipp made resistance and opposition to the best of their skill and power soe long, that at lenght the men of Warre sunke hir outright in the sea, which sinkinge was neere vnto a place called the Sierns [*sic*] vppon the coast of France ; And this deponent farther saieth that the Caskes <page 16> before mencioned were all consigned vnto Mr Iosuah Lloid merchant then residinge at Rochell aforesaid, who was to make sale of the same there if the said goods could be put off at a good rate otherwise the said Mr Lloid was to send it to Roone or Amsterdam for the best advantage All which vpon request as is vsuall I haue thought good to certifie yeeuen vnder my hand with the comon seale of this Citty in such cases vsed this Nynth day of March Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc ; decimo nono 1643/

Humfrie Hooke Maior

William Oswell of Barton Regis in the County of Gloucester Husbandman aged sixteene yeares or thereabouts deposeth etc that about [*helfe struck through*] halfe a yeare since at the same time When Gloucester was besieged<sup>1</sup> he this deponent was at Cambridge being seaven miles from Gloucester aforesaid Where he mett with one William Tiler which Tiler had there a mare and a horse, and was then bound for Bristoll wherevpon this deponent desired the said Tiler that he might ride vpon one of them who gave way there vnto And soe they rode alonge both together for Twelve miles or thereabouts, And then the said William Tiler havinge some occasion to staie a little behinde bade this deponent <page 17> ride on, and havinge rode not very farre from the said Tiler this deponent mett with six Troopers who after some parley (sayinge he had stollen the Mare whereon he rode) stroke him violently of the Mare, and soe carried hir away by force, This deponent earnestly entreatinge them not to take hir away, but they refused to hearken vnto him, Of which said Mare this deponent never heard to this daye Et aliter non deponit

Ezekiell Wallis<sup>2</sup> Aldermannus

Capta coram Ezekiel'

Wallis vno Aldermannorum etc

xxvito die Martii Anno

Regni Regis Caroli etc decimo nono./

<sup>1</sup> Gloucester was besieged by the Royalist army on 10th August, 1643.

<sup>2</sup> For biographical details see Appendix I. pp. 256-257.



Coram Richardo Longe<sup>1</sup> vno Aldermannorum Ciuitatis  
Bristoll' quarto die Aprilis Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc ;  
vicesimo 1644

Civitas  
Bristoll'

George Averie of the Citty of Bristoll yeoman aged fower and thirtie yeares or thereabouts deposeth and saith vpon the holy Evangelists of God that Peter Lock late of the said Citty Blacksmith deceased did on the seauententh day of May 1643 did enter an accion of debt in the Sherriffes Court of Bristoll vpon the demand of fower pounds & nyneteene shillings against one Iohn Walberton to which accion he this deponent at the request of the said Peter Lock did sommon the said Walberton after which (vizt) within ten daies then following the said Peter Lock did desire this deponent to speake with Elizabeth Cromwell widow mother of the said Walberton and acquainte hir *(page 18)* therewith and hoped that therevpon she would take some course to ende the difference betweene [them *struck through*] him the said Lock and Walberton and therevpon he this deponent accordingly acquainted the said Elizabeth Cromwell of the premisses, who then in consideracion that the said Peter Lock would not further prosecute the said accion against the said Walberton did promise that she the said Elizabeth would on monday following pay to the said Peter Lock soe much money as the said Walberton did at the time of the said premise owe to the said Lock for rent, with which promise this deponent acquainted the said Lock who accepted thereof and did not to this deponents knowledge prosecute the said suite any further against the said Walberton.

To all christian people to whom these presentes shall come I Humfrie Hooke Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God everlasting Knowe ye that on the day of the date hereof there came & personally appeared before me George Tayler of the said Citty aforesaid Cooper aged sixtie yeares or thereabouts and Iohn Sled of the same Citty Saylemaker aged fortie yeares or thereabouts and did both depose and say vpon their corporall othes voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that they certainly know that during some time whilst the Rebellion was in Ireland there was a Barque called Katherin *(page 19)* of Wexford in the Realme of Ireland

<sup>1</sup> For biographical notes see Appendix I, pp. 252-253.

aforesaid which was staid here in this Port of Bristoll & ymediately after the cessacion one Walter Rotchford Owner of the said Barque came to the Citty and tooke away the said Barque without any interrupcion or deniall whatsoever neither was there any opposition at all but forthwith the said Barque was delivered vnto the said Walter Rotchfeild as aforesaid All which vpon request I the said Maior have thought good to certifie yeeven [my *struck through*] vnder my hand with the comon seale of this Citty in like cases vsed this sixth day of Aprill 1644

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

To all christian people to whom these presents shall come I Humfrie Hooke Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God everlasting Know yee that on the day of the day of [dat *struck through*] the date hereof there came and personally appeared before me the said Maior Neale Goddan of Waterford in the Realme of Ireland merchant[e *struck through*] and Francis Gallwin of Waterford in the Realme aforesaid merchant<sup>1</sup> and both of twentie and fower yeares or thereabouts and did both depose and saie vpon their Corporall othes voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that the good ship called the Sarah of dartmouth of the burthen of Fiftie tons or thereabouts whereof was Master William Ashford did on the sixe and Twentieth day of March according to the computacion of the Church of England 1644 set saile from St Anzere<sup>2</sup> in the River of Nannts in the kingdome of France being bound for Waterford in Ireland and the second day after [the *struck through*] hir departure from Stt Anzere aforesaid she was taken by a <page 20> Biskeiner<sup>3</sup> at Balleile,<sup>4</sup> where she was freed with the losse of some wyne & Tobacco to the value of Tenn pounds [and the said ship *struck through*] and the said ship in course of hir voyage to Waterford aforesaid within two daies after hir last surprizall was [taken *struck through*] seized on three times by dunkirkes and Biskeiner, who tooke some little pillage from hir and let hir goe, And these deponents farther saie, that after that (that is to saie) within fowerteene daies after hir departure from

<sup>1</sup> "merchant" inserted above the line.

<sup>2</sup> i.e. St. Nazaire, at the mouth of the Loire.

<sup>3</sup> i.e. Biscayner. Biscayners were pirate vessels with headquarters in the Bay of Biscay (cf. Dunkirkers).

<sup>4</sup> Probably Belle Isle en Mer, in the Atlantic, 8 miles south of Quiberon Point.

St Anzere aforesaid was taken by a Captaine Richard Swanley<sup>1</sup> Captaine of the Leopard now in the Parliament service who turned the Marchants ashore without any releife and made a prize of the said shipp and goods there being in hir seaven charges<sup>2</sup> of salt nyneteene tons of wine two hundred and fowerteene roubles of Tobacco with some Spanish Iron Lickoris and other goods amounting to agreate value All which vpon request I the said Maior have thought good to certifie yeeven vnder my hand with the comon seale of this Citty in like cases vsed this xiith day of Aprill Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc ; vicesimo 1644.

Capta nono die Maii 1644 coram Iohanne Lock vno Alderman-  
norum Ciuitatis Bristoll'.

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Ralph Baily of the Citty of Bristoll sailer aged twentie and sixe yeares or thereabouts and Thomas Harris of Newton in the County of Devon sayler aged twentie and two yeares or thereabouts<sup>3</sup> and doe both depose and say that on or about the sixe and twentieth day of March now last past they being both at the howse of Mary Elliott scittuate in horstreete with one Michael Diggins<sup>4</sup> talkinge concerning *(page 21)* their busines and in the meane time there came into their company one Henry Rider and Christopher Padden enquiring for the woman of the house and the said diggens seing the said Rider soe vncivill asked of him how long he had bin so wild and therevpon the said Rider came to the said Diggins he then sitting in a chaire and struck him in the face and asked of him What is that to thou, and he said further that he did owe him a payment and now would pay him and the aforesaid Christopher Padden said to the said Rider beate the old roge because he hath Cozoned soe many men and brought them out of the Country and they further say that the face of the said Diggins with the said blow so given him did blew and presently after did swell and was for many daies black and blew and they further say that the said Diggins did not before nor after the blow soe given either strick or make any assault vpon the aforesaid Rider in the howse aforesaid after the said Rider entred the howse and noe otherwise.

Iohn Lock Alderman.

<sup>1</sup> A naval commander and "Admiral of the Irish Seas."

<sup>2</sup> *i.e.* Loads.

<sup>3</sup> "*came voluntarily before me*" omitted from the text.

<sup>4</sup> For a further reference to this man see deposition, pp. 106-108.

Coram Humfrido Hooke Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
decimo tertio die Maii 1644

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

John Binam of Padstow Marriner aged fiftie yeares or thereabouts did depose and say that on or about the fower and twentieth day of Aprill now last past he being in a house of one Iohn Pearse of Padstow in the County of Cornewall with Edward Yeamans of Bristoll Marriner and Iohn Swimmer of Padstow in the County aforesaid Marriner with diverse others with them talking concerning *(page 22)* their busines and in the meane time amongst their discourse, one Mr George Beere did positively say without acception that his Majestie of England had given vnder the broad seale of England a Comission for the free tolleracion of the papish religion in this Kingdome of England<sup>1</sup> et aliter non deponit

Humfridus Hooke Maior.

Coram Humfrido Hooke Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
decimo quinto die Maii 1644

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Thomas Budd and Iohn Constance both aged about seauenteene yeares a peece, two of the Company of the good Ship called the Browne Bull of Bristoll of the burthen of one hundred and fortie tons of thereabouts doe both make oath and doe depose vpon their corporall othes voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that being aboard the said ship yesterday last, as she was riding in Kingrode where she yet remaineth redy with the first faire wind to sett saile for a voyage to Nannts vpon the tide of ebb there came a ship downe from Bristoll called the Iohathan of the burthen of about threskore tons and was outwards bound likewise, having one Brian a pilott aboard hir and about twentie more of the Company and others and coming *(page 23)* towards the said ship the Browne Bull came aboard hir full athwart of hir hawser and carried away the Browne Bulls Spritsaile Topmast the knee of her Bolsprit and hir Spritsaile topsaile yard and then the Ionathans maine stay bearing vnder the Browne Bulls Bolspritt and endangering to carry it away, these deponents and company called out to the Pilott and Company of the Ionathan and desired them to cast of their maine stay or Lanyard but they refused it and would not wherevpon the Masters Mate Iohn Iackson told them he would cut of the stay if they would not cast it of, and therevpon they answered they would cut the Browne Bulls Cables in the hawse and the Masters Mate seeing the danger that

<sup>1</sup> See Introduction, pp. 39-40.

was like to happen if their Bolspritt should be so taken of did cut the Ionathans maine stay and as soone as it was donn some of the Ionathans Company said A pox take them if they had not cutt our maine stay we should haue carried their Bouslprit by the board And these deponents doe both say that the Ionathan had roome enough and might haue gone to the windward or to the Leeward of the Browne Bull if they had pleased and needed not to haue fallen fowle of hir as she did but as the case was the maine stay must be cutt as it was *(page 24)* else the Browne Bulls Bolspritt would of necessary haue bin carried by the board besides [that *struck through*] what other mischiefe might haue befallen them Et aliter non deponunt

Humfrie Hooke Maior.

To all christian people to whom these presents shall come I Humfrie Hooke Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God everlasting Knowe yee that on the day of date hereof there came and personally appeared before me one Edward Simmons of this Citty Marriner aged twentie and one yeares or thereabouts and did depose and say vpon his corporall oathe voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that there is due and owing vnto him this deponent in sterling money by Mr Thomas Iennings Mr Iohn Farrington and Mr Iohn Bradley all merchants of merchants and this was for nyne monethes wages which he served for them in the good barque called the Swallow of Virginia in a voyage which she made in Anno 1638 to Newfoundland and therehence back againe to [the said *struck through*] Virginia for which eight pounds and two shillings there was a Bill drawne vpon them the said Mr Iennings Mr Farrington and Mr Bradley by their Facters and agents Thomas Young and Thomas [blank left in original] herein Virginia dated the xxxth of Ianuary 1638. *(page 25)* But neither vpon the same bill nor by any other meanes could this deponent ever gett his said wages or any parte thereof from the said merchants or any of them hitherto albeit he hath endeavored and vsed meanes to that purpose All which vpon request I the said Maior have thought good to<sup>1</sup> certifie yeeven vnder my hand with the comon seale of this Citty in like cases vsed this seauententh day of May Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc vicesimo 1644.

Humfrie Hooke Maior.

<sup>1</sup> "to" inserted above the line.

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

To all christian people to whom these presents shall come I Humfrie Hooke Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God everlasting Know ye that on the day of the date hereof there came and personally appeared before me one William Palmer of this Citty Sayler aged twenty and fower yeares or thereabouts and did depose and say vpon his corporall [*oath*]<sup>1</sup> voluntarily taken<sup>2</sup> vpon the holy Evangelists of God that he this deponent being one of the Company of the good barque called the Iohn of Mayland whereof Thomas Weston was Master did in the same barque come from Virginia about the end of Iune last and at their first coming out to sea did heare the said Master speaking of the troubles of England saie that he would goe<sup>3</sup> for London because he said that Citty had soe highly displeased the Kings Majestie that he feared some mischeife would befall them ; and he further said that he would towch in some place in Ireland about Kingsaile to enquire howe the state of England stood and that he thought Cornewall was the best place because he had hurd that County to be in peace and wholly subiect to the King and these words were spoken in the hearing of all the barques Company who did approve thereof and can testifie (*page 26*) the same aswell as this deponent and according to this resolucion they did at their coming neere the coast endeavor to fetch the coast of Ireland but the wind being northerly they could not seaze<sup>4</sup> Ireland but the first land they could see was the coast of Cornewall which vnderstanding by a Fisher boat to be in peaceable subieccion to his Majestie they did voluntarily put into Padstow without any constraint or necessity eyther of victualls or leakenes of their vessell as is pretended and if they had bin minded to have gone for London or any part on the south coast of England they might haue gone to the lands end with a large wind ; And this deponent further saith that the said Thomas Weston had not bin in London nor receaved any goods from any in London for and during the time of five yeares last past which this deponent certainly know having bin continually with the said Weston since November 1638 vntill the time of their arrivall in Padstow which was in September

<sup>1</sup> "*oath*" omitted from the text.

<sup>2</sup> "vpon . . . taken" *inserted above the line.*

<sup>3</sup> "*not*" presumably omitted.

<sup>4</sup> *i.e.* to reach or arrive at (nautical), usually spelt seize. [See *Oxford English Dictionary*.]

last 1643 And he saith moreover that the said barque being about twentie and five tonnes was at their coming from Virginia fully stowed with Tobacco whereof a greate parte was in bulk<sup>1</sup> to save stowage and there could not be as this deponent thinketh soe little as twentie thousand pounds of Tobacco belonging to the said Weston which Tobacco at their arrivall in Padstow the second of September 1643 was drie and well conditioned And he saith [th *struck through*] likewise that<sup>2</sup> in the few daies after their coming to Padstow the hatches of the said barque were spiked vp by Nicholas Iolly Iohn Trelother Iohn Gand and Arthur Gande and others and none of the Company were suffered to goe into the hould to looke vnto the said Tobacco and kept for the space of two monethes or thereabouts during which space by the leakenes of the decks and vpper workes there was wett and spoiled as was estimated by this deponent and the rest [of the]<sup>3</sup> company neere fower thousande pounds <page 27> of Tobacco And he alsoe saith that the aforementioned Iohn Trelother Iohn Gand and Arthur Gand at the command of the aforementioned Nicholas Iolly did by force remove the said barque from the place where she was conveniently laid vnto a nother place where by beating hir chaine plates and chaine wall were broken and what [work *struck through*] hurt she<sup>4</sup> else receaved this deponent knoweth not All which vpon request I the said Maior have thought good to certifie yeeven vnder my hand with the comon seale of this Citty in like cases vsed this two and twentieth day of May Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc vicesimo 1644

Humfrie Hooke Maior

Ciuitas  
Bristol'

To all christian people to whom [these *struck through*] this presente writing shall come to be seene or read wee the Maior Aldermen and Senators of the citty of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God everlasting Know yee that this presente day there came and personally appeared before vs in our comon place of Audience called the Tolzey of Bristoll William Cann merchant late Sherrieff of this Citty aged [blank left in original] or thereabouts and Robert Cann merchant aged xxiii yeares or thereabouts and did both depose and affirm vpon their corporall othes voluntarily

<sup>1</sup> i.e. loose, not in package.

<sup>2</sup> "that" inserted above the line.

<sup>3</sup> "of the" omitted from the text.

<sup>4</sup> "she" inserted above the line.

taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God as followeth (viz)/the said William Can for himself affirmeth and maketh othe that in or about the twentieth day of February last past [that *struck through*] there were laden here at the port of Bristoll for the proper accompt of him this deponent aboard the good ship called the Tyger of Amsterdam of the burthen of two hundred and sixty tons or thereabouts whereof was Master *(page 28)* Nicholas Everson then bound for a voyage to Allecant and Mercellia<sup>1</sup> within the Straights; All and singuler the goods & merchandizes following (viz) One hundred and five sowes of Ledd twenty bundles contayning fower hundred tanned hydes twenty and sixe bundles contayning one hundred fiftie and eight dozen of Calveskins and one hundred paire of grey wosted stockins, as may appeare by a bill of lading on that behalf firmed<sup>2</sup> by the said Master Nicholas Everson and may alsoe appeare by the copie of a remembrance then made in [*blank left in original*] having relation to the bill of lading and firmed by Henry Gough<sup>3</sup> Factor of the said ship that voyage at the time of hir [taking *struck through*] setting out of this port and when she was taken by the Parliament shippes in this River of Seaverne which bill of lading being the very same which was then firmed by the said Shipper or Master and alsoe the true copie of the said remembrance soe firmed by the said Henry Gough are both herevnto annexed and this deponent William Can further maketh oath that before the said ship did sett saile out of this port of Bristoll that voyage he this deponent gave order to Mr William Watson of Amsterdam to gett assurance to be there made<sup>4</sup> vpon the said goods and merchandizes for him this deponent William Cann and that he hath not made nor caused to be made any other assurance in any place vpon the said goods other then what hath bin procured to be there assured *(page 29)* in Amsterdam by the said William Watson for and on behalf of him this deponent William Cann and he this deponent William Cann doth like wise make oath that the goods at the time of their lading heere with the charge of assurance did cost and neere worth the summe of five hundred pounds

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* Marseilles.

<sup>2</sup> *i.e.* signed.

<sup>3</sup> This man gave evidence in the High Court of Admiralty on 2nd November, 1644. See Introduction, pp. 30-31.

<sup>4</sup> See Introduction, pp. 35-36, for practice of insurance at this period.



sterling and vpwards. And this deponent Robert Cann for himself doth depose and make othe that he well knoweth that the goods mencioned in the said bill of [B *struck through*] lading were so laden aboard the said ship the Tyger at this port of Bristoll for the accompt of this deponent William Cann as is before expressed And that he this deponent saw the said Shipper or Master Nicholas Everson firme this annexed bill of lading and alsoe saw the said Factor Henry Gough firme to the said remembrance whereof this annexed alsoe is a true copy In testimony of the truth herein Wee the said Maior and Alderman hath caused the comon seale of this Citty [to *struck through*] as is iust and vsuall to be herevnto set and affixed this xxth day of May 1644<sup>1</sup>

Elizabeth Edgly of the Citty of Bristoll Spinster aged thirty yeares or thereabouts maketh voluntarie othe taken vpon the holy Evangelist of God that on or about the xxith day of May last this deponent sitting at hir mistress's dore in Ballanstreete in Bristoll twixt sixe and seaven a clock in the [*a letter struck through*] evening there meet on the other side of the streete, iust over against hir Mistress's house one Simon Plomer (as this deponent after heard his name was) (*page 30*) that was coming from the Back and one Katherin Shipman a maid that lived at the house of the widow Iames there in Ballanstreete which maid was coming homewards from blind gate,<sup>2</sup> And after a word or two that passed betweene them what it was in effect this deponent knoweth not, this deponent saw the said Plomer stricke the said Katherine Shipman on the head with his fist and presently againe gave hir another blow in the neck with his fist, and with it strooke hir downe whoe giving a great cry (and after rising againe, being amazed with the blow) she reeled against the bulke,<sup>3</sup> but as soone as she came to hir self rann home to the said Ann Iames as fast as she could And this is all which this deponent saw and the wholl truth of the busines Et aliter non deponit

Ezekiell Wallis

<sup>1</sup> For further details regarding this case see Introduction, pp. 30-31. For an account of the unruly behaviour of the crew on a previous voyage see deposition, pp. 49-51.

<sup>2</sup> A small arch, one of the original gates in the old city wall, which stood in St. John's Street on the corner of Tower Lane. It was pulled down about 1909. It was also known as "Tower Gateway," and at one time a lofty house was erected upon it.

<sup>3</sup> A "bulk" was a stall in front of a shop, and the word is probably used in this sense in the text.

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

To all christian people to whom these presents shall come I Humfry Hooke Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greting in our Lord God euerlasting Know ye that on the day of the date [t *struck through*] hereof there came and personally appeared before me Francis Yeamans of the said Citty Notary publique aged thirtie and fower yeares or thereabouts, and Richard Nethway of the same Citty Brewer aged thirtie and seaven yeares or thereabouts and did both depose and affirme vpon their corporall othes voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God as followeth (vizt) the said Francis Yeamans for himself affirmeth That Robert Warner of Corke in the realme of Ireland merchant did on or about the sixth *<page 31>* day of February in the eighteenth yeare of the raigne of our soueraigne Lord the Kings Majestie that now is, become bound vnto the said Richard Nethway in an obligacion of the penall some of one hundred pounds the tenor [and the *struck through*] of which obligacion and of the condicion thereof followeth in these words (vizt) Nouerint universi per presentes me Robertum Warner de Ciuitate Corke in regno hibernie mercatorem teneri et firmiter obligari Richardo Nethway de Ciuitate Bristoll in regno Anglie Brewer in Centum Libris bone et legale monete Anglie Solvendum eidem Richardo Nethway aut suo certo attornato executores sive administratores suis Ad quam quidem solmonem bene et fideliter faciendum Obligo me heredes executores et adminstratores meos firmiter per presentes sigillo meo sigillat dat sexto die Februarii Anno regni domini nostri Caroli dei gracia Anglie Scotie Francie et hibernie Regis fidei defensor etc ; [vicesimo *struck through*] decimo octavo 1642 The Condicion of this obligacion is such that yf thabouebound Robert Warner his heires executors administrators or assignes doe [well *struck through*] and shall well and truely satisfie and pay or cause to be paid vnto the aboue-named Richard Nethway or to his executors and administrators or assignes the full summe of Fifty and seaven pounds of good and lawfull money of England vpon the third day of Aprill now next ensuing the date hereof Without coven or fraud That then this presente obligacion to be void or else to stand and remaine in full force and vertue./ And the said deponent did on the day of the date hereof on his corporall othe as aforesaid, further depose and say that the said Robert Warner did seale and deliver as his acte and deed in due and legall forme the same obligacion *<page 32>* in the presence of this deponent, and of Mathew Wolf this deponents servant. And the said

Richard Nethway for himself deposeth that nether he nor any other for him or to his vse, hath or have receaved the said moneys due vpon the said bond nor any parte thereof to this deponents knowledge, but the same is yet due & [owing *struck through*] wholly vnpaid, and he further saith that he was neuer served with any subpena, at any time concerning this busines All which vpon request I the said Maior have thought good to certifie even vnder my hand with the comon seale of this Citty is [*sic*] like cases vsed this seauenteenth day of August Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc vicesimo 1644<sup>1</sup>

Memorandum that this last daie of August Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc xx° Thomas Hancock Cittizen and Sopemaker of Bristol aged xxviii yeares or thereabouts came and personally appeared before the Maior of this Citty of Bristoll and did depose and say vpon his corporall othe voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God, that one or about the xxvth day of Ianuary last past he this deponent did sell vnto one Daniell Brigdale of Shrewsbury in the County of Salop Chapman one hogshed of trayne oyle and a quantitie or parcell of Tobacco and therevpon the said Brigdale gave order to this deponent that he should deliver the said hogshed of trayne [*oyle*]<sup>2</sup> and Tobacco to one Richard Tecker a Carrier of Bram<sup>3</sup> in that County and brought the Carrier to this deponents shop herein Bristol and did accordingly (*page 33*) deliver it, and what is become of it sithens this deponent knoweth not. All which vpon request I the said Maior have thought good to certifie yeeven vnder<sup>4</sup> my hand with the comon seale of this Citty in like cases vsed the daie and yeare above said.

Coram Alexandro Iames<sup>5</sup> Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
xiiij° die Octobris Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc xx°/1644/

Otho Reddish gent maketh oath, that about two monethes since, he was in Oxford, where (vpon conference with Mr Serjeant

<sup>1</sup> See deposition, pp. 52-53.

<sup>2</sup> "*oyle*" omitted from the text.

<sup>3</sup> Probably the village of Little Brampton, about five miles from Bishop's Castle, a market town near Shrewsbury.

<sup>4</sup> "under" *inserted above the line*.

<sup>5</sup> For biographical notes see Appendix I, pp. 250-251.

dendy) this deponent saying that he was to travell towards Bath, the said Mr denry told him, that one Thomas Smith had lately borrowed a mare, bridle and saddle of him and had promised to restore and deliver them againe within three daies, but had kept them away three monethes and more, and prayed this deponent, that yf he chaunced to heare of Smith that he would enquire and learne what was become of the mare bridle and saddle, and why he had not restored them, according to his promise, herevpon this deponent coming to Bath about a moneth since, mett accedentially with the said Smith in Bath, and confirring with him touching the said mare bridle and saddle, the said Smith confessed to this deponent that Mr Serieant Dendy did befreind him in Oxford, and at his request lent him a mare bridle and saddle, and that he had promised to deliver the mare, bridle, and saddle, to him within three daies, but the cause why he had not done it, was, for feare least the mare should have bene taken away by souldiers in sending her back, as he then pretended, And he alsoe saith, that Serjeant dendy paid for the mare eight pounds (by the confession of him of whom the Serjant had her in this deponents hearing in Oxford). And lastly saith that when he last spake, with the said Mr Smith in Bath, and that he confessed, the *<page 34>* having of the mare, bridle, and saddle, and the reason why he sent her not back as aforesaid, the said Smith then alsoe confessed that he was sorry he had not restored the mare bridle and saddle, according to promise, but seing he had not donn it, he would pay the Serjeant the money which he had paid for her et aliter non deponit

Alex: Iames maior

Coram Iohanne Tayler<sup>1</sup> Armigero vno Aldermannorum  
Ciuitatis Bristoll', xvi<sup>o</sup> die Octobris Anno Regni Regis Caroli  
etc xx°/ 1644/

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Alexander Williams Marriner, Boateswayne, of the goodship called the long Ionathan of Bristoll whereof was Master Richard Hodson the last voyage which she made from Bourdeaux home to this port of Bristoll doth make voluntarie othe taken vpon the holy Evangelists of god that vpon the arivall of the said ship in Hungrode, that voyage in Lent past there were discharged out of the said ship and put aboard the lighters that came downe

<sup>1</sup> For biographical notes see Appendix I, pp. 254-255.

for them, All the said ships lading of wyne which they tooke aboard in Bourdiaux And in particular one parcell of wyne containyng ten hogsheds and three Tercies,<sup>1</sup> which were laden for the accompt of Mr Alderman Long of this Citty and were marked with his marke;<sup>2</sup> And this deponent the more precisely knoweth this to be true, for that he tooke accompt of all the parcells & quantities of wyne that were laden aboard her in the Country with their marks and for whom laden, And alsoe tooke accompt of their discharging into the lighters, being Boatswayne of the said ship, as the custome and vsage is Et aliter non deponit etc

Iohn Tayler  
Alexander Williams

⟨page 35⟩

To all christian people to whom these presents shall come I Alexander Iames Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greting in our Lord God everlasting Know ye that on the daie of the date hereof there came and personally appeared before me Captaine Phillip Cooke of this Citty aged fiftie and eight yeares or thereabouts and did depose and make voluntarie oathe taken vpon the holy Evangelist of God that he the said Captaine Cooke was present the twentieth daie of Iuly last past in the Iland of Nevis<sup>3</sup> when one Iohn Cooper and Martin Boswell free Plainters of that Iland did depose and make voluntarie oathes before Captain Iacob Lake Esqr Governor of the same Iland that one Iohn Griffith late servant to one Charles Graves and a plainter there died in or about the moneth of Iuly Anno domini 1638 and was buried in the plantacion of the said Martin Boswell shortly after the Harrow Cane<sup>4</sup> in that Iland As by the said<sup>5</sup> deposicions herevnto annexed and signed with the hands of them the said Iohn Cooper and Martin Boswell more at large may appeare All which vpon request I the said Maior have thought good to certifie yeeven vnder my hand with the common seale of this Citty in like cases vsed this xxvth daie of October Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc; vicesimo 1644/

Alex: Iames maior

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* a tierce, a cask between a barrel and a hogshhead in size.

<sup>2</sup> See Introduction, p. 36.

<sup>3</sup> One of the Leeward Islands of the Antilles, British West Indies.

<sup>4</sup> *Query* hurricane.

<sup>5</sup> "said" *inserted above the line.*

(Page 36.)

Coram Alexandro Iames Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
vltimo die Octobris 1644/

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Clement Rynon of the Citty of Bristoll Plomer aged thirtie yeares or thereabouts deposeth vpon his oath voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelist of god that in or about the twelveth daie of Iuly Anno domini 1643 he this deponent was present and in Company at the horshead<sup>1</sup> with Simon Plomer of the said Citty Plomer when he the said Simon Plomer was sent for by George Paine then one of the Churchwardens of the parish of St Peters but (since deceased) of purpose to take into his possession a parcell of lead which came from St Peters Church ; which the said Simon was vnwilling to doe, telling the said Payne that he might have the lead halled into some of his owne Sellers, where it might be more safely kept, but in thend vpon further parley and conference the said Simon Plomer at the request of the said George Payne did agree that the lead should be halled to the said Simon Plomers his howse, and that he the said Symon Plomer was to take it into his custody vpon the condicions following (vizt) that yf the said Plomer might enioy the said lead quietly that then he should deliver to the Churchwardens of the said parish the like quantitie of lead to fit the covering of the tower of the said Church, when he should be therevnto required, at the exchange of one farthing a pound, and that if it should amount vnto more that then the said Churchwardens should allow the said (page 37) Plomer for it, yf lesse then he should allow for what [was *struck through*] remained in his hands, at the rate of ten shillings per Centtun, and that if the said lead should be taken from the said Plomer, by order of Finnes then Governor or otherwise, that then the Churchwardens should stand to the losse of it, and the said Plomer should suffer noe damage [by it *struck through*] thereby ; And this deponent further saith that in a short time after the said Finnes sent to the Churchwardens for that lead, and a note was sent to the said Plomer vnder the hand of the said Finnes to deliver the said lead, to the said Finnes or his officers, with Muskateers and a hallier with them to fetch it away, And part of the said lead being then milting the said Finnes then ordered that the same with the rest should be made vp in Bullets which was donn accordingly, and afterwards all

<sup>1</sup> It has been found impossible to identify this, but it was probably the name of a tavern.

was fetcht away by order of the said Governor Finnes as fast as it could be melted and made into Bullets And this is the whole truth, which this deponent the more certainly knoweth, being present in all this parley and knowing the whole passage of the busines, and making now othe for the truth of it, wilbe at all times ready to doe the like, being at present bound to sea Et aliter non deponit

Alex Iames Mayor.

⟨Page 38.⟩

Coram Alexandro Iames Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll' quarto die Novembris 1644/

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Rice Howell of the Citty of Bristoll gent, aged twenty and one yeares or thereabouts, being now bound and intended for his Majesties service deposeth vpon his corporall oath voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God as followeth that he knoweth, that the seuerall parcells of Apothecarie comodities mencioned and specified in the note herevnto annexed were made and compounded by Anthony Bagnall of this Citty Apothecary, and his wife or this deponent by the prescripcion & by direccion of Phisitions bills, and were delivered for the vse of Iohn Rosewell of this Citty gent and his wife according to the seuerall prizes<sup>1</sup> and at the times in the said note specified, a mounting in the whole to the summe of Fiftie one shillings and eight pence which prizes he saith are vsuall prizes, for such commodities and composicion ; And this he knoweth to be true ; for that he was, then the said Anthony Bagnalls apprentice and entred it in the booke and delivered most parte of it himself. And he further deposeth and saith that he this deponent, did seuerall times during the time, he remained with the said Bagnall demand the said moneys and other arrerages then due of the said Bagnall (by the said Bagnalls direccion, but never receaved any) ⟨page 39⟩ And he knoweth that the said Bagnall by himself and his wife and this said deponent were alsoe very diligent from time to time at all desires to attend the administring of such things to the said Rosewell and his wife as were soe prescribed and delivered Et aliter non deponit

Rice Howell

Alex: Iames Mayor

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

To all christian people etc I Alexander Iames Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting Know yee that this present

<sup>1</sup> i.e. prices.

day William Otely and George Ken Smyth both burgesses and inhabitants of the parish of St. Michaelles in this Cittie came before me into the comon place of Audience called the Tolsey of Bristoll, And did depose & make voluntary othes taken vpon the holy Evangelists, that they well know Phillip Street Mariner a neighbor of theirs, and of the same parish; where he was born & bredd and hath ever lived and doe alsoe know that the said Phillip Street hath not bin out of this Citty since Michmas Last, alike anie one night or day together, and for certen on tewsdays the nyne and twentieth of october last they saw him at home at his *(page 40)* his owne house, where one Robert Harsell and his wife supped with them. And this they precisely know to be true: which I the said Maior being well sattisfied in, as alsoe by the attestacion of the Minister & other parishioners to that purpose herevnto [he *struck through*] annexed, haue thought good to certifie yeeven vnder my hand with the common seale of this Citty this seaventh day of November. 1644.

Coram Alexandro Iames Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
nono die Novembris 1644

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Thomas Ailewaie of Taunton<sup>1</sup> in the Forrest of Deane in the County of Gloucester gent aged thirtie and fower yeares or thereabouts and Iohn Hartland of Taunton in the Forrest of Deane in the County aforesaid Founder aged [thirtie and *struck through*] fortie and sixe yeares or thereabouts doe both depose vpon their corporall othes voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelist of God as followeth that they and either of them have [respectively *struck through*] seuerally seene, fower Caske or barrells of comodities called Shruff<sup>2</sup> which were as they beleeeve, before this time, bargained for by Daniell Morse Clothier with Iames Wathen of the Citty of Bristoll Pinmaker and now remaining at the howse of one Richard Goodwin of the Citty of Bristoll; And vpon sight hereof the said deponents seuerally say and depose *(page 41)* that they know that the same Caske or barrells of Shurff are mixt with pindust, and the most parte thereof is pindust, and little or noe Shruff, and that the said Shruff, so gargained<sup>3</sup> for, is not fitt nor sufficient for the vse of

<sup>1</sup> i.e. Taynton, a village between Newnham and Gloucester.

<sup>2</sup> Chips and fragments of wood, mineral, etc.; also called "scruff" or "scrufe."

<sup>3</sup> i.e. bargained.



Richard Ailewaie of Taunton aforesaid gent for the making of Brasse wyer nor worth for his vse the rate or prize of sixe pence a pound for that the same is soe mixt with pindust as aforesaid, which permits of a greate waste and lesse in the workmanship, And this they know to be true for that the said Hartland is a founder of the brasse worke there by his profession, and knoweth the qualitie and operacion of such things and metalls and the said Thomas Ailewaie alsoe experienced in such workmanship Et aliter non deponunt

Alex: Iames Mayor

I Iohn Fitze doe say have received of Mr Symon Wills all those goods that was consined to Mr Thomas Chaloner well conditioned in quantity and quality

per me Iohn Ficze

*<One-sixth of a page left blank.>*

*<Page 42.>*

Memorandum that this xiiiith of November 1644 Simon Wills of Bristoll mariner, Master of the Dove of Bristoll, when he was in Mallaga about thend of February last, came before me and made voluntary oathe, taken vpon the holy Evangelists that he was present with Iohn Fitz merchant there in Mallaga aforesaid in February last, the day before the ship set saile when the said Iohn Fitz did write and subscribe the note above written word for word and gave the same to this deponent as deputy to one Mr Challoner there,

Humfrie Hooke

Simon Wills

Coram Alexandro Iames Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
xxv° die Novembris 1644

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Phillip Mathewes of the Citty of Bristoll weaver aged thirtie yeares or thereabouts doth depose and make voluntary oath taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God, that in or about the eight and twentieth daie of August Anno domini 1642 he this deponent was present at the howse of one Roger Painter of the said Citty dyer and did see the said Painter pay vnto Richard Brafeld of the same Citty Grocer, the full summe of five pounds

of lawfull money of England being in parte of Fowerteene pounds and fowerteene shillings, which the said Painter did then owe vnto the said Brafield by bill as may appeare which money he receaved in parte of the said bill Et aliter non deponit.

Alex: Iames Mayor.

(Page 43.)

Nono die decembris 1644. Coram Iohanne Lock vno Alder-  
mannorum Ciuitatis Bristoll'

Hugh Browne of Bristoll Merchant, vppon his Voluntary oath taken on the holy Evangelist, deposeeth and saith as followeth (vizt) that he did see Phillip Langley thelder Esqr and Phillip Langley his sonne and heire<sup>1</sup> apparant seale and deliver as their act and deed, one deed indented bearing date the seauenteenth<sup>2</sup> day of March in the [yeare *struck through*] Nynth yeare of the raigne of the Kings Majestie that now is, whereby they the said Philip and Phillip did grante bargaine and sell to George Gibbs of Bristoll brewer and to his heires the Mesuage or tenemente and Inn called the three Kings,<sup>3</sup> with thappurtennances scittuate and being in St Thomas streete within the Citty of Bristoll which deed is now shewed forth to this deponent And this deponent hath indorsed his name as a witnes therevnto which he soe did at the time of thensealing and delivery thereof etc

Hugh Browne

Iohn Lock Alderman

Coram Alexandro Iames Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
decimo septimo die decembris Anno domini 1644

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Henry Serle, and Iohn Stevens bothe servants to the Governor of Bristoll doe make voluntarie Oathes taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that they well knowe that Iohn Ferris a Coachman to the Lord Hopton about Christmas last bought of

<sup>1</sup> "and Phillip . . . heire" *inserted above the line.*

<sup>2</sup> "teenth" *inserted above the line.*

<sup>3</sup> One of the recognized inns in the City, approved by the Ordinance of 1606. [See Appendix IV, pp. 271-275.] Probably built in the fifteenth century. It had a large yard and was the headquarters of country carriers coming in from places as far away as Devizes, Portsmouth, Salisbury, etc. It was closed in 1903, when the Midland Railway Company acquired it, intending to erect a modern hotel on the site. The scheme was abandoned, and the place remained untenanted until 1910, when it was condemned as unsafe and pulled down. See *B.G.A.S.*, vol. 35, pp. 102-103.

one Iohn Osmond <page 44> servant to the said Governor, one Bay nag, for fortie shillings in mony which nag the said Ferris lent to one Hugh White that was a Carrier to Oxon who promised to restore him to him, [whoe promised *struck through*] safe[ly *struck through*] and sond againe or content him for the Nag, as they have heard) but of their owne knowledges they make othe that the very same Nag which the said Ferris bought of the said Osmond cost him fortie shillings and that the Nag when the said White borrowed him was as good as he was<sup>1</sup> when the said Ferris bought him. Et aliter non deponunt

Alex: Iames Maior

Coram Alexandro Iames Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
xxix decembris 1644

Anthony Adames of Tainton in the County of Gloucester gent aged fortie and eight yeares or thereabouts deposeth vpon his Corporall oath voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that on or about the moneth of Iune last past, he this deponent was in Company with one Richard Beard of Gloucester aforesaid, at the horshead within the Citty of Bristoll, and he being in some discourse, with the said Beard <page 45> concerning some monies, which the said Beard pretended to be due vnto him from one Iohn Moody of this Citty merchant, and the said Beard said that it was then in suite and that he came to Bristoll aforesaid on purpose to recover his money, due Vnto him as aforesaid and then this deponent replied vnto the said Beard that there was money due vnto the said Moody, from the said Beards wifes former husband, and that he ought to paie it, aswell as to receave thother, and the said Beard then answered that he would not pay the said Moody one penny, because he receaved nothing with hir which was her former husbands but wearing apparrell ornaments [to *struck through*] belonging to a chamber and other howshould stuff Et aliter non deponit

Alex: Iames Maior

Coram Alexandro [dutch *struck through*] Iames Armigero  
Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll' vltimo die decembris 1644/

Ralph Dutch of the Citty of Bristoll Sayler aged thirtie yeares or thereabouts and William Wakley of the said Citty Sayler

<sup>1</sup> "he was" inserted above the line.

aged eightene yeares or thereabouts depose and make oathes voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that in or about the last daie of November last past <page 46> being saturday there came a lighter laden with wheate vnto the side of the good ship<sup>1</sup> called the Jeremy of Bristoll, and there was left by some lighter men<sup>2</sup> that brought hir thither and these deponents being aboard the said ship all that night, towards the morning the aforesaid Ralph Dutch being walking vpon the decke of the said ship, hearing a dogg barke in the said lighter, did looke over bord thinking that there had bene some<sup>3</sup> come to have stolen some of the said wheate and seing noe body there, this deponent went to sleepe againe, and in the sunday morning, these deponents did see the said lighter like to sinke, the water being come on the fore suite<sup>4</sup> of the said lighter and a baft deeper, insomuch that these deponents at the first were fearefull to venture into her for feare of sinking, and they seing the greate danger not only of spoyling of the wheate but [onl *struck through*] alsoe of cloayng the River) called two men of the good ship called the Elizabeth of Bristoll vnto them and went into the aforesaid lighter, and there they alone vsed their best endeavors to keepe hir from sinking both with pumping and bayling with buckets and skoopees, vntill it was almost night, and then the said lightermen which brought the said lighter to the aforesaid ship came and assisted us in bayling for some two howers, vntill the flood came, then they lusing the lighter, rowed hir vp the River to the graving place,<sup>5</sup> wee the said deponents bayling of water all the <page 47> way vp to save her from sinking vntill two of the clocke of Mundaie morning, that she was drie at the graving place and there these deponents left hir vnto the said lightermens charge, who after they came [to the *struck through*] into Hungroad said in these deponents hearing that the said lighter had served them soe before Et aliter non deponunt<sup>6</sup>

Alex Iames Maior

<sup>1</sup> "ship" inserted above the line.

<sup>2</sup> "men" inserted above the line.

<sup>3</sup> "some" inserted above the line.

<sup>4</sup> i.e. the bows.

<sup>5</sup> The graving place at Bristol was on the river-side in the marsh opposite Treen Mills, just below Redcliff Back. It is clearly marked on Millerd's Plan of Bristol, 1673.

<sup>6</sup> See deposition, pp. 80-81.

Coram Alexandro Iames Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
tertio die Ianuarii

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

William Iones late of the Citty of Gloucester gent, aged twentie and fower yeares or thereabouts, now in his Majesties service a Captaine, vpon his corporall oathe voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God deposeth and saith, that he knoweth that about sixe yeares since Ann Caloway in hir [*h struck through*] widowhood now the wife of Richard Beard, after the decease of her former husband William Caloway came to the Registers [*Court struck through*] office, of the dioces of Gloucester, where this deponents father was then Register, and renounced the administration of the said Calowayes estate, And knoweth that all the goods howshould stuff and personall estate, which were the said William Callowayes [*estate struck through*] in Gloucester, in the Taverne there found, where the said Caloway or his wife Ann then inhabited, being the Taverne wherein one Iohn Hooper formerly dwelt, were taken and seized vpon, by the said Calowayes Creditors And hath credibly heard and doth beleeeve, that it was soe taken, and seized, by virtue (*page 48*) virtue of a Commission, vpon the Statute of Banckrupts, And this deponent saith, that he knoweth the said Anne renounced the said administracion, having vpon hir oath' before the Iudge of said Consistarie Courte, denied that she intermeddled with the said Calowayes estate, and hath seene the act of the said Courte to that purpose, And therefore beleeveth that none of the said Calowayes estate, there in Gloucester came to hir hands Et aliter non deponit./

Alex Iames Maior.

Coram Alexandro Iames Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll' quarto  
die Ianuarii 1644/

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Iosias Read of the Citty of Bristoll Labourer aged twentie and three yeares or thereabouts deposeth and saith vpon his corporall oath voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that in or vpon the fowerteenth daie of December last past, he this deponent did se, two Butts of Spanish wyne, hald from Mr Ioseph Iacksons howse of this Citty merchant, by George Walker and his servants of the said Citty Hollier, vnto Mr William Tomlinsons howse of the Bull Taverne<sup>1</sup> And David Iones of the said Citty

<sup>1</sup> According to Mr. J. F. Nicholls "The Bull" tavern, later called "The Angel," stood in High Street at the junction with St. Nicholas Street. It dated from 1450, and was pulled down to widen St. Nicholas Street in 1863. It was a "tavern" as distinct from an "inn," and so its name does not occur in the list of inns approved in 1606. See *B.G.A.S.*, vol. vii, p. 314.

Tayler aged sixtie yeares or thereabouts deposeth and maketh oath that he saw *<page 49>* thaforesaid two Butts of wine hald through Cock Lane, vnto the Bull Taverne and there put in Et aliter non deponunt./

Alex: Iames Maior

Coram Alexandro Iames Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
octavo die Ianuarii 1644

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Iohn North Purser of the good Ship called the Ieremy now at Bristoll aged fifty and five yeares or thereabouts, deposeth and [kn *struck through*] maketh voluntary oath taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that in or about the last daie of November last past being saturdaye did see inbarked in a lighter five hundred and odd bushells of wheate being at that time drie and well condicioned for the accounte of Mr Iohn Elbridge of Bristoll merchant and the next daie being sundaye [being *struck through*] the<sup>1</sup> said deponent being att dinner, at Captaine Clements his house, with Mr George Salter Comander of the said ship, newes was brought thither, that the aforesaid lighter of wheate was sunke at the said ships side wherevpon Thomas Salter the Masters brother [s *struck through*] being Masters mate<sup>2</sup> of the said Ship, and Abraham Wyles servant to the aforesaid George Salter presently went downe to se the said lighter. And the said deponent further saith, that the saturdaye following the same lighter was lying against the Tower of the Key of Bristoll,<sup>3</sup> laden with corne ready to goe aboard the aforesaid ship and he this deponent came by chaunce to the Key aforesaid, and seing some Carpenters cutting the sealing of the said lighter, and seing the water coming in, at the starbordside of the said lighter asked *<page 50>* of the lightermen, what was the matter with the said lighter, and they answered that an old Rogue had left open a trinnall hole,<sup>4</sup> and

<sup>1</sup> "the" *inserted above the line.*

<sup>2</sup> "mate" *inserted above the line.*

<sup>3</sup> The Great Tower stood on the Quay near the old Drawbridge. It was erected for the defence of the western side of the town about the time that the modern course of the Frome was cut (c. 1247). As the traffic of the port grew, this Tower, which had a circumference of about 100 feet, became a great obstruction. In 1717 the Corporation purchased it for £250, and it was demolished in 1722. [See Latimer, *Annals of Bristol in the Eighteenth Century*, pp. 119-120.]

<sup>4</sup> A treenail or trenail—a cylindrical pin or bolt of hard wood (used especially in shipbuilding) to fasten timbers together; the reference here is to the hole into which such a bolt was inserted.

that he could not well see, and that they having cut the sealing, did send for clay to stop the leake; And when the lighter was to goe from the Key aforesaid she leaked still, and one of the lightermen said that they could not go without a bucket to bayle the water out of the said lighter, and therevpon the said lightermen went from the place aforesaid to the backside of Alderman Hookes his howse,<sup>1</sup> and there tooke in boards and quarters to make a bulke head, for Mr Iames Crofts his wheate, and there the lightermen [said *struck through*] called for a bucket to bayle the water out of the said lighter (if occasion should serve)<sup>2</sup> wherevpon one of the lightermen fetcht a bucket formerly vsed with carrying of pitch or<sup>3</sup> tarr, out of the supposed howse of Francis Baily Et aliter non deponit<sup>4</sup>

Alex Iames Maior

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⟨Page 51.⟩

Coram Alexandro Iames Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
decimo septimo die Ianuarii 1644

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

William Pinny of the Citty of Bristoll Grocer aged sixtie yeares of thereabouts deposeth vpon his corporall oathe voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that on or about the fifth daie of February Anno domini 1640 Mistress Ann Watts of Wells in the County of Somerset widow came with hir sonne William Watts vnto this deponents howse and brought<sup>5</sup> a parcells of goods of him at which time the said Ann Watts did then vndertake to this deponent, that what other goods he<sup>6</sup> should afterwards deliver to hir said sonne William Watts, it not exceeding the value of five pounds, she would se it satisfied Et aliter non deponit./

Alex: Iames maior.

<sup>1</sup> The reference is to Humphrey Hooke whose house was on the Quay. For biographical notes see Appendix I, pp. 248-250.

<sup>2</sup> "be" *struck through* and "serve" *written above it*.

<sup>3</sup> "and" *struck through* and "or" *written above it*.

<sup>4</sup> See deposition, pp. 77-78.

<sup>5</sup> "r" *struck through*.

<sup>6</sup> "he" *inserted above the line*.

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

To all christian people to whom these presentes shall come I Alexander Iames Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God everlasting Know ye that one the daie of the date of [x *struck through*] hereof William Elliott of the said Citty Woollen draper aged twenty and nyne yeares or thereabouts came and personally appeared before me and did depose and affirme vpon his corporall oathe voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God, that he did not receave, nor any other person for him any parte or parcell of white Kersies from one Robert Turner late of Exeter Carrier deceased nor from any other person or persons that came from the said Turner, for the (*page 52*) space of two yeares last and vpwads All which vpon request I the said Maior have thought good to certifie, yeeven vnder my hand with the comon seale of this Citty in such cases vsed, this nyne and twentieth daie of Ianuary Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc Vicesimo 1644

Alex: Iames Maior

Coram Alexandro Iames Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
xxx<sup>o</sup> die Ianuarii 1644

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Nicholas Garland aged twenty yeares or thereabouts and Magd[—]lene<sup>1</sup> Evans aged forty yeares or thereabouts (servants vnto Iames Crofte merchant) doth either of them for him and herself (being sworne vpon the holy Evangelists) voluntarily depose and saie, That vppon Monday last (being the 27th day of this instant moneth of Ianuary) about nyne or tenne of the clocke in the forenoone of the same daie, they being in the howse of their said Master, did see one Olliver and another with him (whose name theis deponents know not) violently come and rush into the howse of the said Iames Crofte, after him the said Iames, And the said Olliver there drew his sword at him the said Iames, and the said Iames Crofte in strivinge and endeavouring, to a voyde the said Olliver sword, (although he the said Iames had not any [thing *struck through*] weapon in his hand) did let fall a parchment writing, with a seale to itt, which the said Olliver tooke vpp, and carried [away *struck through*] the same out of the said howse with him And the said Nicholas Garland further deposeth, that he, by virtue of a warrant or order from the right honourable the Lord Hopton, demanding the said parchment

<sup>1</sup> The middle letter obliterated by a blot.



writinge of the said Olliver <page 53> he the said Olliver denied the takinge vp or having the same Et aliter non deponunt./

I<sup>1</sup> Alex: Iames Maior

Coram Alexandro Iames Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
primo die Martii Anno domini 1644

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Robert Drake of the Citty of Bristoll Marriner aged fortie yeares of thereabouts deposeth and saith vpon his corporall Othe voluntarily taken vpon the holy [of *struck through*] Evangelists of God, that being Boateswaine of the good Ship called the William of Bristoll of the burthen of threscore and ten tons or thereabouts, whereof one William Symons was Master in her last voyage from this Porte of Bristoll to the Mathera Ilands he doth well know that on the fifte day of December last past was two yeares (vizt) in Anno 1642 he this deponent did set saile in the said ship from this Porte for the aforesaid voyage, and about three weekes after the said ship arrived at the said Mathera Ilands, and there discharged all her goods and merchandizes, except onely One tonn and half of Iron, as neere as this deponents could guesse and after about sixe dayes<sup>2</sup> there, and about that Iland William Harris that was the merchant and Factor of the said ship, and to whom the goods were delivered, having in that interim lett out the said ship to freight to certen Portugall Merchants there of that Iland, for a new voyage to the Iland of Tercera<sup>3</sup> to lade Corne as they were sailing towards it, neere vnto St Michaelles Iland,<sup>4</sup> they met with two Turks men of warr, whoe assaulted the said ship and fought with hir by the space of two or three howers, and kild the said Master and <page 54> and one more of the Company and wounded agreate many of the rest, and in thend sunke hir downe right and tooke and carried this deponent and the rest that escaped to Argier; He further maketh oathe that all the time when the said ship was sunke, there were noe goods or merchandizes aboard hir, save only the said ton & half of Iron, and twelue butts of wyne sixteene Bags of [d *struck through*] Chestnuts, and certen boxes and chests of sweetemeats, which wines, Chestnuts and sweetemeates did belong to the Portugalls that had freighted hir, all the rest of

<sup>1</sup> "I" *smudged out*.

<sup>2</sup> "stay" *struck through and "dayes" written above*.

<sup>3</sup> *i.e.* Terceria, one of the islands of the Azores.

<sup>4</sup> The largest island of the Azores.

her lading from this Porte of Bristoll being discharged at the Matheraes and there deliuered to the said merchant William Herris as aforesaid ; which this deponent the better knoweth to be true in regard he tuke accompt of the lading and vnloading of all the goods that came aboard hir that voyage, aswell here at the port of Bristoll, as there at the Mathera Ilands and vntill the very time that she was sunke by the Turks which this deponent precisely knoweth to be the tenth daie of Februarii 1642 Et aliter non deponit etc

Alex Iames Mayor

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*<Page 55.>*

Coram Alexandro Iames Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis vicesimo secundo die Martii 1644

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Thomas Ducket of the Citty of Bristoll gent, aged fiftie yeares of thereabouts deposeth and maketh voluntarie othe taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God, that Lyonell Ducket Practitioner of Phisick in this Citty and brother to this deponent, about sixe yeares now last past, complayning to this deponent by his lettres of his great povertie, and that he had noe hopes of subsisting, or words to that purpose, and vnles he this deponent did by his Councell and assistance doe some thing for him, for his livelihood or direct and teach him in the knowledge or skill of Phisick and Chirvrgirie which might enable him to get his living for the future in that facaltie, at whose request this deponent for the love and affeccion, which he did beare vnto Arthur Ducket and Mary his wife father and mother of this deponent and the<sup>1</sup> said Lyonell did promise to effect the said Lyonell his desire, as farr as he was required, vpon condicion that he the said Lyonell would (out of the monies and proffits by him gotten in such assistances as aforesaid, paie vnto thaforesaid Arthur Ducket and Mary the some of ten pounds per annum to be duely paid in respect the aforesaid Arthur and Mary were aged people, and had but small *<page 56>* meanes of livelihood, which the said Lyonell faithfully promised to performe accordingly and did often in viva voce confirme the same without any exception, and that the time of the Anuity should begin when he first entred vpon

<sup>1</sup> "the" inserted above the line.

the aforesaid practices. And this deponent further maketh oath that he in performance of his said promise did request the said Arthur Decket his father (although much vnable to giue the said Lyonell meate drinke lodging and other necessities therevnto belonging, yet nevertheles was granted and performed vpon the condicions aforesaid, for the space of half a yeare and vpwads during which time he had the meanes of perving and copying this deponents direccions and receipts in the artes aforesaid, which he either by experience from his Master or his owne practise acquired, as alsoe of divers bookes of Phisick and Chirvrgery of this deponents, and did alsoe bestow vpon the said Lyonell some store of rich Phisick, and seuerall instruments of Chirvrgirie, and a good parcell of bookes both of Phisick and Chirvrgery and many singuler receipts, as alsoe some ready money and *<page 57>* seuerall disbursements, together with certaine rules and direccions for the better enabling him in the arte and science aforesaid And did alsoe vse meanes to a kinsman of his owne (vizt) one Iohn Ducket Esqr dwelling at Hartum in the County of Wilts to [*mayntayne struck through*] counteynaunce<sup>1</sup> the said Lyonell, who then began his practise in Cawne in the said County which is now about five yeares since or thereabouts, after which time this deponent removing from Bristoll where he before practised advised, the said Lyonell to practise here in Bristoll, and being the more happy by this deponents endeavors hath here continued in the practise aforesaid. And this deponent further saith that he then removing from Bristol to London was often times solicited by lettres from the said Lyonell, to send him receipts and directions for the curing and recovering of many of his said Patiences in Bristoll and thereabouts which was don according to his requests et aliter non deponit./

Barantine Ducket of the Citty of Bristoll gent aged fortie yeares or thereabouts maketh voluntary oathe taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God *<page 58>* that he hath diuers times heard the said Lyonell promise to pay the said Anuity of ten pounds per annum during his life, to the said Arthur and Mary his wife. And this deponent further deposeth that he hath heard the said Lyonell confesse and saie that the ten pounds a yeare was due and payable in respect that Thomas Ducket did ayd and support the said Lyonell, and teach direct and counsell him in the arte

<sup>1</sup> "counteynaunce" *inserted above the line.*

or calling of Phisick, and did giue him fitt accomodacions for the better enabling him to gain his lyving thereby or words to that purpose. et aliter non deponit./

Alex: Iames Mayor

*<One-third page left blank.>*

*<Page 59.>*

To all christian people to whom these presents shall come I Alexander Iames Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greting in our Lord God everlasting Know yee that this present daie there came personallie before me, Thomas Chambers of this Citty merchant aged seaventie sixe yeares or thereabouts; and Iohn Hitchcock Cooper and Samuell Allen Saylor two of the inhabitants of this Citty that well knew the good ship called the Swan of Bristoll of the burthen of seaventy tons or thereabouts in hir last voyage, out of this port, bound for the Caribbo Ilands and other places beyond the seas. And did all depose and make voluntarie oathes taken vpon the' holy Evangelists of God as followeth (viz) the said Thomas Chambers for himself saith that at such time as the said ship did set sayle out of this said port of Bristoll for the voyage aforesaid, which was on or about the moneth of February now last past was twelve monethes. He this deponent Thomas Chambers was Owner of the one half parte of the said ship and of all hir tackle Ammunition and provision, then aboard and apperteyning to hir, and soe continued, half Ownor of hir vntill she was taken, and that he hath never sould that his ownership of hir, nor any parte of it hitherto; And the said Iohn Hitchcock and Samuell Allen doe both for themselves say and affirme that they well know that the said Thomas Chambers was one *<page 60>* half parte owner of the said ship tackle Ammunition and appurtenances in manner as he the said Thomas Chambers hath before deposed, at the time of hir setting saile out of this porte as aforesaid, and soe hath bin and continued for above ten yeares now past, and was vntill she was taken by one Captaine Cranlie<sup>1</sup> in the River of Seaverne

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* Captain Robert Cranley, a commander in the Parliament service. On 2nd May, 1645, he was appointed "Collector of all the Tenths of Prizes, that shall be seized by private Men of War; as also Collector of all Seizures, and other Perquisites, that shall be made, and become due to the State, in Right of the Admiralty." [*House of Commons Journals*, vol. 4, p. 129.]

neere Ilford Combe as she was homewards bound, the said voyage, which was in or about the moneth of October now last past as these deponents have heard. And this they know to be true for that they have bin alwayes belonging to the said ship and have don such worke about hir as belonged to their seuerall professions for these ten yeares last and vpwards, one Stephen Keech merchant an inhabitant alsoe of this Citty, being the said Thomas Chambers his partener, and thother half parte owner of hir All which vpon request for the further manifestacion of a truth herein and on the behalf of the said Thomas Chambers I the said Maior have thought good to certifie, yeeven vnder my hand with the comon seale of this Citty as is vsuall this xiith daie of Aprill Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc vicesimo primo 1645/

Alex: Iames mayor

<Page 61.>

Coram Alexandro Iames Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
primo die Maii 1645

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Edward Wilkin aged thirtie yeares or thereabouts and Iohn Hodges aged eightene yeares or thereabouts two of the Company of the good ship called the Iohn of Bristoll burthen sixtie tons or thereabouts whereof Richard Hudson is Master now riding in Kingroad, and ready to set saile for a voyage to Bourdeaux in Francè doe both depose and make voluntarie Oathes taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that on sonday last being the xxviith of Aprill last, the said ship riding at ancor in Kingroad (as now she doth) there came in a Flemish ship whereof is Skipper or Master one Iohn Iohnson (as they heard) and coming in from Kingrode to Hungrode (where now she rydeth) by the way came athwart the hawse of the said ship the Iohn, and notwithstanding these deponents and two others of the Company aboard vied their cable as farr as they could, vnles they should have lett slip, and lost all, which the Pilott of the Fleman and the rest of hir company saw and perceaved, yet they would not cast of the lannards of their shrouds whereby the Boltsprett of the Iohn might have bin cleared, and they were called and desired to doe, but making slight of it, said there were more Boltspretts in Bristoll, the Boltsprett and hedd<sup>1</sup> of the Iohn and hir sheete Cable were

<sup>1</sup> i.e. bows.

all cleane torne of, and carried away by the shrouds and guns of the Fleman which Guns they would not hall in neither, saying they could not, for the Oringes and Leamans aboard hir, *<page 62>* laden all about, And soe the Boltsprett and hedd being of, they got cleare and the Fleman being a ship of two hundred tonns went in with the tide

Alex: Iames mayor

Coram Alexandro Iames Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
vndecimo die Iunii 1645

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Iohn Bird of Nemnat<sup>1</sup> in the County of Somerset Yeoman aged Fiftie yeares or thereabouts deposeth and saith vpon his corporall oathe voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God, that about fower yeares since, he being a speciall Bayliff vnder the then high Sherriff of the said<sup>2</sup> County did receave a warrant, grounded vpon a write of execucion against the body of Henry King of Chew in the said County now deceased his administatrix since married to one William Iones, which write yssued out of his Majesties Court of Kings bench or Common pleas against the said King, at the suite of Roger Long of Bristoll Woollen Draper for the summe of thirteene pounds sixe shillings and eightpence or neere thereabouts, but this deponent [*C struck through*] could not at that time *<page 63>* execute the same warrant, and beleeveth that the said execucion was once or twice afterwards renewed and yssued out against him the said King, before his death, for that he knoweth that Richard Brayne one of the Atturnies of the said Court of Common pleas now deceased sued out the said write Et aliter non deponit./

Coram Alexandro Iames Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
vicesimo sexto die Iunii 1645/

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Nathaniel Streete of the Citty of Bristoll yeoman aged thirtie and one yeares or thereabouts and Margaret his wife aged fortie yeares or thereabouts did both [*d*]epose<sup>3</sup> and affirme vpon their corporall oathes voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God as followeth (vizt) the said Nathaniell Streete for himself

<sup>1</sup> i.e. Nempnett Thrubwell, on the north side of the Mendip Hills.

<sup>2</sup> "said" inserted above the line.

<sup>3</sup> There is a hole in the paper caused by a blot where the letter "d" should be.

affirmeth and maketh oathe, that he doth well know that there were three Cellars belonging to the house wherein he now dwelleth comonly called the signe of the Crowne scittuate vpon the Key of Bristoll which were rented by Thomas Hilman of the said<sup>1</sup> Citty Marriner filled or neere fill'd vp with Tobacco Tallow Hydes Salmon, lynnene yearne and some other things which he<sup>2</sup> doth well know were in the said Cellars at that time that this deponent Nathaniell was taken and carried Prisoner into the Castle of Bristoll (as conceived to be in the pretended plot)<sup>3</sup> at which time the said Thomas Hilman was absent and proclaimed a Malignant And after this deponent coming home being released out of the Castle, he found two of the said *(page 64)* Cellars empty and the goods carried away And this deponent Margaret wife of the said Nathaniell for herself doth depose and make oathe that she doth well know that there were divers goods in the said Cellars as Tobacco, Tallow Hydes Salmon lynnene yarne and other goods to a great quantitie (the particulars whereof she doth not well know) and she saith that she doth well know that two of the said Cellar doores were opened and the goods therein carried away at that time that Colonell Finnes was Governor of this Citty,<sup>4</sup> but by whom by name she knoweth not because they were all strangers to her And she furt[h]er<sup>5</sup> saith that the third Cellar had bin opened likewise and the goods therein carried away had not Mrs Butler that was then there living in the said house with this deponent patronised<sup>6</sup> and said that the goods which were in the aforesaid Cellar were goods which her husband had sent over to her<sup>7</sup> out of Ireland Et aliter non deponunt.

*(One-quarter page left blank.)*

<sup>1</sup> "said" inserted above the line.

<sup>2</sup> "he" inserted above the line.

<sup>3</sup> This presumably refers to the plot to deliver the city to the Royalists, which was discovered in March, 1643, before reaching fulfilment. Many of the conspirators were arrested and imprisoned, the two ringleaders, Boucher and Yeomans, being put to death.

<sup>4</sup> Fiennes was Governor from February, 1643 to July, 1643.

<sup>5</sup> Hole in the paper caused by blot obliterates letter "h."

<sup>6</sup> i.e. acted as patron or protector.

<sup>7</sup> "to her" inserted above the line.

⟨Page 65.⟩

4<sup>o</sup> Iuly 1645./

A Certificate for 8 packs of woll Mailed vp & sent in a barque to Barm' that they have layen about 6 monethes in the Backhall,<sup>1</sup> and that, that house and all the people that haue agency therin, with Mr Henry Elliotts house a merchant in Bristol are free of the infection,<sup>2</sup> for ought etc./ vnder the Maiors hand & seale of office./

vii octobris 1645

Attested a deposition & examinacion of Simon Wills master of the Fortune of Bristoll, taken before Capt' Robert Maultin<sup>3</sup> Admirall of the Irish Seas, touching the taking of the ship & bringing hir into this Port etc  
The examine subscribed his name

Eodem die

Attested the deposition of Iohn Knight merchant touching his & others adventures in the Ann of Bristoll, and the voyage to wales etc/

Eodem die

Attested the deposition of Thomas [*word struck through*] Stratton master of the Vine touching hir voyage to Newfoundland; that the same taken before the Admirall was his owne; & true./

⟨One-fifth page left blank.⟩

⟨Page 66.⟩

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Memorandum that this eighteenth day of October and in the one and twentieth yeare of the raigne of our Soueraigne Lord Charles etc, Humfry Hooke of this Citty merchant came and personally

<sup>1</sup> The Back Hall, anciently called Spicer's Hall, erected by Richard le Spicer, a merchant in Bristol in the fourteenth century. The Hall originally faced Welsh Back, and backed on Baldwin Street. Richard le Spicer bequeathed it to the Corporation in 1377. See *B.G.A.S.*, vol. 30, pp. 156-158.

<sup>2</sup> The Plague, which made frequent appearances in Bristol during the seventeenth century, broke out in the autumn of 1644, and raged for over twelve months. Strict measures were taken by the Corporation to check the outbreak. See Introduction, pp. 14-16.

<sup>3</sup> *i.e.* Captain Robert Moulton, one of the most active of the Parliamentary commanders at sea. The "Admiral of the Irish Seas" was the title given to the commander of the squadron employed off the coast of Ireland.



appeared before vs the Maior and Aldermen of this Citty whose names are subscribed, and did declare vpon his corporall oath voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God as followeth (vizt) that in the monethes of Iune and Iuly Anno domini 1643 he the said Humfry Hook[e]<sup>1</sup> did give order to Mr William Watson of Amsterdam to gett assurance to be there made vpon Corne laden or to be laden at Dansick vpon the good ship called the Sampson of Bristoll bound for Stt Sebastians for the accompt of the said Humfry Hooke and Company, which advice and order the said Mr William Watson did fulfill. And (as he wrote to the said Humfry Hooke) did then in Amsterdam cause to be assured for the accompt of the said Humfry Hooke and company two thousand pounds Flemish mony. And the said Humfry Hooke doth further declare that after such assurance made the said ship the Sampson with her lading of Corne was taken by the Parliament ships and made prize; And saith further that neither he nor any for him, did make any assurance vpon any the lading of Corne in the said ship the Sampson bound for Stt Sebastians as aforesaid, but onely that which was made by the said Mr William Watson, nor hath receaved, nor doth expect to receive any satisfaccion, from the Parliament or any other for & towards the said losse (*page 67*) but only from the Ensurers at Amsterdam For which cause the said Humfry Hooke doth now before vs, by this writing attested with his owne hand authorise the said Mr William Watson to recover for him the said two thousand pounds vpon the said Ensurers, by all such legall wayes & meanes as he may and doth hereby promise to make good, all what the said Mr William Watson shall lawfull doe therein; All which at the instance of the said Humfry Hooke as is iust and vsuall wee the Maior and Aldermen have thought good to Certifie, yeeven vnder our hands with the comon seale of this Citty the day and yeare abovesaid./

Humfri Hooke

Francis Creswick<sup>2</sup> Maior

Rich: Long<sup>2</sup>

Alex: Iames

Acta fuerit hac omnia vt  
prefertur die et anno predicti in  
presentia mei

Hen: Pirry

*<One-third page left blank.>*

<sup>1</sup> "e" obliterated by a blot.

<sup>2</sup> For biographical notes see Appendix I, pp. 246-247, 252-253.

⟨Page 68.⟩

[The *struck through*.]

To all christian people to whom these presentes shall come I Francis Creswick Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God everlasting. Know yee that on the daie of the date hereof there came and personally appeared before me Symon Wills of the Citty of Bristoll Marriner aged fortie and Five yeares or thereabouts and Henry Basten of Milbrooke in the County of Cornewall Marriner aged fortie and five yeares or thereabouts, and did both depose & saie vpon their Corporall<sup>1</sup> oathes voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God (vizt) that in the moneth of Iuly last past there was in the Country of Newfoundland a good ship called the Blessing of Saltash of the burthen of sixtie tons or thereabouts whereof Henry Williams was Master, and in the time of her being in the said Country then came a ship of London called the Samuell of the burthen of three hundred tons or thereabouts whereof Francis Smith was [Master *struck through*] Captaine and seized vpon the said ship and all her goods which did belong vnto the Merchants and owners of the said ship (except thone third parte of her goods which belong vnto the Master and Company of the said ship, which the said Captaine gave [them *struck through*] to the said Master and company ⟨page 69⟩ All which vpon request I the said Maior have thought good to certifie yeeven vnder my hand with the common seale of this Citty in such cases vsed this xxith of October [1645 *struck through*] Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc ; xxi<sup>o</sup> 1645

Coram Francisco Creswick Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll' primo die Novembris Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc ; xxi<sup>o</sup> 1645

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Richard Payton of Bedmister in the County of Somerset Sayler aged thirtie yeares or thereabouts, and Thomas Colscoll of the Citty of Bristoll Sayler aged twentie and eight yeares or thereabouts, doe both depose and affirme vpon their corporall oathes voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that in the monethes of Ianuary or February last, they being twoe of the Comtrary<sup>2</sup> of the good ship called the David of Bristoll whereof Iohn Edson was Master and then in Virginia at a place called litle-Towne.<sup>3</sup> These deponents and twoe more of the

<sup>1</sup> "voluntarily" *struck through* and "Corporall" inserted above it.

<sup>2</sup> Query Company.

<sup>3</sup> i.e. Littletown, a hamlet of Sussex County on the Nottoway River, 32 miles from Petersburg.

ships company with Iohn Iones that was Masters mate, and had the Charge of the boate, went vp in a boate to a place called Chickahomery<sup>1</sup> where Capt Freeman dwelt, there to receave some goods for their merchant at which place, one Thomas Dunnington a Chirvrgion gave anote in writing to the said Masters mate, to receave fortie pounds of Roll Tobacco at a place called Greene Spring<sup>2</sup> for the vse of one George Iones, this place *<page 70>* called Greene Springe, being about eight miles downe the coast from Chickahomery and accordingly coming downe by Iames Towne there neere the midway twixt Litle Towne, and Chickahomery, and the Masters mate there putting ashore and intending to goe to Greene Spring being about 3 miles vp the Country to fetch the Tobacco ; it soe happened that the troubles of the Country were such by reason of the rising of the Indians [there *struck through*] that there was noe safetie to travell, and therefore they went aboard their boate againe, not going to Greene Spring at all, nor receaving any Tobacco there or elsewhere by the said Dunningtons order or otherwise for the said George Iones his accompt, albeit he proffered two shillings to one to goe vp the Country to fetch it, but none would adventure without a guard of Musquiteirs and soe they went away. Et aliter non deponunt etc ;/<sup>3</sup>

Francis  
Creswick Mayor.

*<One-third page left blank.>*

*<Page 71.>*

Coram Francisco Creswick Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
vicesimo quinto die Novembris 1645.

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Lewis Read of Stt Georges in the County of Somerset Mariner aged twentie and nyne yeares or thereabouts, Boateswaine of the good ship called the Rutter of Amsterdam in hir last voyage, from the Port of Lisboa in Portugall bound towards this Port of Bristoll, Iohn Phelpes Gunner aged twentie and sixe yeares or thereabouts, and Edmond Parsons Carpenter aged twentie and

<sup>1</sup> Probably a village on the River Chickahominy, which rises 16 miles north-west of Richmond and flows into James River about 22 miles below City Point.

<sup>2</sup> A hamlet of Louisa County on Chesapeake and Ohio Rivers.

<sup>3</sup> See depositions, pp. 56-57, 108, 116-117.

eight yeares or thereabouts bothe being alsoe of the Company of the said ship that voyage. Doe all depose and make voluntary othes taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that the said ship having made her voyage, and being homewards bound by reason of contrary winds and partly for want of provision alsoe was put into the harbour of Crookehaven in Ireland, with her lading of goods (vizt) Salte and Sugars aboard her, where after neere about ten daies stay, the Master of the said ship named Iohn Iohnson-Rutter being ashore was there taken prisoner by the Irish and kept after which in short time the said Master sent word aboard by his owne boy to his mate, named William Gardner to set saile and begone for London, with the first opportunitie and willed his Mate to suply his place, in the masters absence, in such manner as the Master vsed and ought to doe. And vpon this order and messuage being (as neere as they remember) the Masters boyes owne words the [it *struck through*] wind coming faire they presently set saile and came into the River of Seaverne, and soe for this Porte of Bristoll the altering of the Masters direccions from going to London into this Channell being vpon a consultacion twixt the Masters Mate and these deponents and Company at Sea, after they set out from Crookehaven Et aliter non deponunt<sup>1</sup>

Francis  
Creswick Mayor./

<Page 72.>

Coram Iohanne Lock vno Aldermannorum Ciuitatis Bristoll' sexto die decembris Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc ; vicesimo primo 1645

Alice Narsh of the Citty of Bristoll widow aged seaventie yeares or thereabouts, being a woman appointed to keepe Dorotheie Brimsdon the wife of Iohn Brimsdom of the same Citty yeoman in the time of her sicknes of which she died, doth depose and saie vpon her corporall oath voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God, that she being in the Chamber with the said Dorotheie a litle before her [h *struck through*] death which was in the moneth of August last, the said Dorotheie being then in perfect memorie did give and bequeath vnto her owne two Daughters (vizt) Ann the wife of William Iones of Chepstow and Elizabeth Tippet the wife of Iohn Tippet Marriner, all her wearing apparrell to be divided betweene them, and alsoe she

<sup>1</sup> See depositions, pp. 102-104, 109.

appointed her sonn William Sandiford to pay for her husband Iohn Brimsdon ten pounds, which he owed [— —]<sup>1</sup> to Thomas Harris Brewer, at Lukes tide<sup>2</sup> then following, out of the rents at Uske, and fower pounds more for one yeares rent for the house they dwell in, in Lewens Meade, and to George Kelsons wife ten shillings, and to Bredget Hatch widow eight shillings, and to Thomas Collier two shillings and sixe pence, these being debts owing by herself, and to be paid out of the rents at Uske and Lanugevew<sup>3</sup> aforesaid And this deponent further maketh oathe that at that time the said Iohn Brimsdon her husband being present [at that time in the chamber *struck through*]<sup>4</sup> asked of his wife, what yf her sonn William Sandiford would not pay this mony, and therevpon she answered him with these words, he shall pay it, and will *<page 73>* paie it, I know he will not be so vnnaturall to denie it, for the lands came [not by him *struck through*] to him by me, and not by his father, And these words this deponent heard, the said Dorothie Brimsdon diliver in her death bed, being very sensible and of perfect memorie Et Eliter non deponit.

Iohn Lock Alderman

To all christian people to whom these presents shall come I Francis Creswick Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God everlasting Know yee that on the daie of the date hereof there came and personally appeared before me Richard Vickris of the said Citty merchant aged sixtie and one yeares or thereabouts and Mathew Iones of the same Citty merchant aged fiftie sixe yeares or thereabouts and did both depose and affirme vpon their corporall oathes voluntarily taken 'on the holy Evangelists of God that Robert Hull late of the Citty aforesaid Mariner deceased in his life time was owner and propriator of one tenth parte of the good ship called the Bristoll Merchant<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Word obliterated by blot.

<sup>2</sup> 18th October.

<sup>3</sup> i.e. Llangevew in Monmouth, 1½ miles from Usk.

<sup>4</sup> "present . . . chamber" *inserted above the line*.

<sup>5</sup> Letters of Marque were given for the *Bristol Merchant*, owned by Thomas Colston, in November, 1627. About 1625-1630, in company with the *Charles* of Bristol, she took the Spanish *M<sup>a</sup> S de Concepcion*, in the Mediterranean. [See *High Court of Admiralty Examinations*, 1637-1638, published by Anglo-American Records Foundation, 1932.] A deposition and the above note appear on p. 62 *The Book of Examinations and Depositions* vol. iii, Southampton Record Society.

of the burthen of Fower hundred tons or thereabouts, whereof Iohn Hatch was Master, and that the said Robert Hull supported and set forth one tenth parte of the said ship, and was a tenth parte owner, and merchant of the Corgozoon<sup>1</sup> laden aboard the said ship for the voyage then intended, which tenth parte cost and stood the said Robert Hull (*page 74*) the summe of nyne hundred pounds or thereabouts. And these deponents knowes it to be true because they were then at that time parte owners and adventurers in the said ship goods and merchandizes, as the said Robert Hull was All which vpon request I the said Maior have thought good to certifie yeeven vnder my hand with the comon seale of this Citty in like cases vsed this nynth daie of December Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc; vicesimo primo 1645<sup>2</sup>

Ciuitas  
Bristol'

These may certifie and make knowne to all whome it may concerne that on the daie of the date hereof there came and personally appeared before me Francis Creswick Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll Alice Goslett<sup>3</sup> sister in law to Mr Humfry Hooke of the same Citty merchant aged fiftie yeares or thereabouts, and Elizabeth Little servant vnto the aforesaid Mr Humfry Hooke aged thirtie yeares or thereabouts and did both depose and affirme vpon their corporall oathes voluntarily taken vpon the holie Evangelists of God that they have dwelt in the house of [Mr Alderman Hooke *struck through*] the (*page 75*) said Mr Humfry Hooke in the parish of St Stephens in Bristoll where he himself dwelleth above three yeares and half now last past, and have heard that one Mrs Beake should say that one Thurston Whittwood a Tayler had plundered some goods of hers' out of a trunk when the Kings forces entred and tooke this Citty,<sup>4</sup> but whether the same were soe or not, they know not. But they certainly know that the said Thurston Whitwood hath not dwelt with the said Mr Humfry Hooke by the space of three yeares and half now last past, nor in sixe monethes before that as they verily beleeeve. All which vpon request I the said [Humfry *struck*

<sup>1</sup> i.e. cargo.

<sup>2</sup> See depositions, pp. 104-105, 117-118.

<sup>3</sup> This Alice Goslett is mentioned in Humphrey Hooke's will made in 1658, when he bequeathed her £100. [For copy of will see *Ellacombe Deeds*, No. 491, at the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery. A summary of the will appears under the name of Humphrey Hooke in Appendix I to this volume.]

<sup>4</sup> 26th July, 1643.

*through*] Maior have thought good to certifie yeeven vnder my hand with the comon seale of this Citty this Eleaventh day of december Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc xxj<sup>o</sup> 1645 Dyer<sup>1</sup>

Francis  
Creswick Mayor

(Page 76.)

Ciuitas  
Bristoll

To all christian people to whom these presents shall come I Francis Creswick Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God everlasting Know ye that [on *struck through*] this present daie Iohn Francklin of Swansey in the County of Glamorgan, merchant aged twentie eight yeares or thereabouts, William Maddock Mariner aged [thirtie foure *struck through*] fortie<sup>2</sup> yeares or thereabouts Iohn Maddock Mariner, aged thirtie fower yeares or thereabouts, and Rice Mathew Sailer aged twentie eight yeares or thereabouts all of Swansey aforesaid, and did depose & affirme vpon their corporall oathes voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that the good Barque called the Grace of Swansey aforesaid of the burthen of thirtie tons or thereabouts whereof Iohn Williams was then<sup>3</sup> Master was surprised & taken by one William Daukes of Dover about fiftene daies after the said County of Glamorgan was reduced to the Parliaments obedience<sup>4</sup> All which vpon request I the said Maior have thought good to certifie Yeeven vnder my hand [this *struck through*] with the comon seale of this Citty in such cases vsed this xvth daie of December Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc vicesimo primo 1645<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This word appears at the end of several of the depositions, and it is probably the name of the clerk who made the entry. The same signature occurs on documents in the volume of *Mayor's Court Actions*, 1646-1648 [04739].

<sup>2</sup> "fortie" inserted above the line.

<sup>3</sup> "then" inserted above the line.

<sup>4</sup> In August, 1645 (according to a statement made by one Jenkin Nicholas of Llan Samlett in Glamorgan in the High Court of Admiralty) "the County of Glamorgan in generall wherein Swansey is situate takeing an occasion at the heavy taxes that was imposed on them by the kings forces did revolt from them and apposed ye said forces in armes in the field and compelled the said forces out of the said County and never paid any Contribucion to them since or to their side but hath remayned ever since in obedience to the Parliament and have declared themselves for them." [*H.C.A.*, 13(60), under date 2nd February, 1645.]

<sup>5</sup> See deposition, pp. 114-115, and Introduction, pp. 28-29.

⟨Page 77.⟩

To all christian people to whom these presents shall come I Iohn Goning<sup>1</sup> Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God everlasting. Know ye that this present daie there came & personally appeared before me Iames Lassolds of the said Citty Shipwright aged twenty yeares or thereabouts and did depose and say vpon [their *struck through*] his<sup>2</sup> corporall oathe voluntarily taken on the holy Evangelists of God. that in or about the moneth of February last past the good ship called the Iames of Bristoll of the burthen of seaventy tons or thereabouts whereof William Hughes was Master did set saile from this Port of Bristoll vnto Swansey in the County of Glamorgan & from thence to the Barbathoes, and in course of her voyage being homewards to the said Port of Bristoll was forced by contrary winds about the tenth of September into the River of Kilmar in the kingdome of Ireland where she was seised on by the Irish in Ireland aforesaid and where she<sup>3</sup> till remaines All which vpon request I the said Maior have thought good to certifie yeeven vnder my hand this second daie of Ianuary Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc ; vicesimo primo 1645<sup>4</sup>

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⟨Page 78.⟩

Coram Iohanne Tomlinson<sup>5</sup> vno Aldermannorum Ciuitatis Bristoll', Iusticiario pacis ibidem, nono die Ianuarii Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc ; vicesimo primo 1645

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Richard Langdon of Hemmington in the County of Somerset Carpinter aged fortie and three yeares or thereabouts, deposeth

<sup>1</sup> For biographical notes see Appendix I, pp. 247-248.

<sup>2</sup> "his" inserted above the line.

<sup>3</sup> Presumably "still."

<sup>4</sup> According to a sworn statement made by Philip White of Bristol, sailor, in the High Court of Admiralty on 27th June, 1645, the ship *James* alias the *Reformation* of Bristol, was freighted by Mr. Heathcott for the Barbadoes, and on its return with a cargo of tobacco, was taken by Captain Swanley in the Harbour of Kinsale. The ship was owned by Alderman Lock and others. A further statement to the same effect was made on the same day by John Turner of Bristol, sailor. [See *H.C.A.* (13) 60, under date as above.] See also deposition, pp. 99-100.

<sup>5</sup> For biographical details, see Appendix I, p. 255.



and saith vpon his corporall oathe voluntarily taken on the holy Evangelists of God that Thomas Cheate late of Hardington in the County of Somerset aforesaid yeoman being a souldier and lying wounded at Warminster in the County of Wilts being there left in Lent last, when the company went away, did send to one Darby Thomas, that was a fellow servant with him at Hardington house to come to Warminster to the said Cheate but the said Darby not having time to goe himself, willed this deponent that vsed to worke at the house to goe over for him to Warminster. And this deponent accordingly going over came [through *struck through*] to the said Cheate as he lay wounded in his bed, being shott through the body, and after some speeches betweene them knowing him, and that he came from the said Darby Thomas the said Cheate tould this deponent, that he had two bonds of five pounds a peece for payment of fiftie shillings a peece, which he had left at Hardington house, which bonds the said Cheate then freely gave to the said Darby Thomas before this deponent, and willed this deponent to tell him soe, and to bid him call for the bonds declaring then that he knew there was noe hope of this life by meanes of his wounds, and within *<page 79>* a daie and a night after the said Cheate there dyed, this deponent being then there still at Warminster and with the said Cheate most parte of that time till he dyed Et aliter non deponit./

Coram Georgio Knight vno Aldermannorum Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
decimo die Ianuarii Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc ; vicesimo  
primo 1645

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Lawrence Hurston of the City of Bristoll Grocer aged thirtie yeares or thereabouts being Factor or agent for Mr Thomas Heathcott merchant of the good ship called the Ionathan of Bristoll of the burthen of Fiftie and five tons or thereabouts in hir last voyage from the Barbadoes of which ship Stephen Reeks was Master and one Thomas Gilbert was Carpinter doth depose and saie vpon his corporall oathe voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God, that vpon the arivall of the said ship, that voyage at Chepstow in the moneth of October last, there were fower Rolls of Tobacco of the said Carpenters taken away out of the said ship, with fower Rolls more of the said Mr Heathcotts Tobacco, by order of the then Governor of Chepstow the said Carpinter and others of the said ship, being then a shore, and absent from hir, and he verily beleeveth that the same Rolls

of Tobacco were lost for wants of hands, and that yf the Carpenter, and the rest of the Company had bin aboard, the ship had *(page 80)* come away, and the Tobacco had bin saved, And this deponent further saith, that he well knoweth, that the Boateswayne of the said ship named Iohn Mullins gave an accompt to this deponent that the said Thomas Gilbert had in the said ship, twentie and five Rolls of Tobacco in the hold, and one thousand waight betweene the decks or thereabouts, for which he was to pay freight to the merchant Mr Heathcott at the rate of one penny half penny per pound, all which tobacco came to three thousand pound waight and vpwards, and saith that this deponent did receive on the behalf of the said Mr Heathcott of all others that had freight of Tobacco, in the said ship according to the rate of one penny halfpenny per pound for the freight of the same. And this deponent further saith that he knoweth that the said ship being at the Iland of the Barbadoes the said Mr Heathcott being merchant of the said ship, and having the freighting of the same, and divers goods of his owne there to be set aboard the said Thomas Gilbert did secretly and without the consent of this deponent or Mr Heathcott foyst in and place in the said ship, a certaine quantitie of Tobacco of the said Gilberts owne, more than he ought, by reason whereof this deponent was inforced to leave behind out of the said ship, sixteene Rolls of Tobacco of the said Mr Heathcotts which was worth by this deponents estimacion *(page 81)* Fortie pounds which could not be stowed in the said ship, by reason the said Gilbert had soe foysted in goods of his owne, and that this deponent was inforced to send the said sixteene Rolls of Tobacco in another ship called the Iames, which was taken by the Rebels in Ireland and soe lost, and knoweth that yf the said sixteene Rolls of Tobacco, could have bin stowed in the Ionathan it might had come home in as much safety as the rest in the said ship did Et aliter non deponit<sup>1</sup>

Lawrence Hurston.

George Knight Alderman

Depositiones captae coram Iohanne Goning Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll' per ordinem Curiae inter Willelmum Cox quer' et Thomam Sheppard def' decimo quarto die Ianuarii 1645.

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

George King of the parish of Winford in the County of Somerset yeoman aged fifty five yeares or thereabouts deposeth and saith

<sup>1</sup> See deposition, p. 98.

vpon his corporall oathe voluntarily taken on the holy Evangelists of God, that about this time twelve moneth he was present in Bristoll when there was a treaty betweene the Plaintiff and the defendant about the prize of a yoke of Oxen, and there being ten shillings difference in the prize the plaintiff demanding x l and the defendant proffering x l x s this deponent did drive the bargain betweene them and stroke it off at half soe he was to pay x l xv s for the said Oxen which the defendant agreed vnto./

George King./

⟨Page 82.⟩

Richard Parsons of Backwell in the County of Somerset yeoman aged [*blank in original*] yeares or thereabouts deposeth and saith vpon his corporall oathe voluntarily taken on the holy Evangelists of God that about this time twelve moneth, he living then with the Plaintiff, brought hither to Bristoll a yoke of fat<sup>1</sup> Oxen for his Master the now Plaintiff to sell, and standing with the Oxen in the markett<sup>2</sup> the defendant came to him to buy them, and having handled them did inquire of this deponent where the Plaintiff was, and going away came againe shortly after to this deponent and told him that he [*hath struck through*] had bought the Oxen of the Plaintiff and was to pay him for them ten pounds and odd [*mony struck through*] shillings, which as he conceiveth was xv s for the odd mony. And said he would take away one of them presently and thother a weeke following. And prayed this deponent to bring the Oxe to the Lamb<sup>3</sup> and there he would pay for them as he said, which this deponent did, and brought the Oxe accordingly but the defendant paid the Plaintiff noe mony, then but promised to pay him the next weeke, at which the Plaintiff was much offended with this defendant for delivering the Oxe without mony after which this deponent brought thother to the Oxen home to his Master the plaintiffs house, and beleeveth that in short time after the defendant sent one of his servants and fetcht away that Oxe from the Plaintiff alsoe but this deponent cannot precisely swere it for he went presently home to his friends at Backwell before the Oxe was fetcht away./

Richard Parsons.

<sup>1</sup> "fat" inserted above the line.

<sup>2</sup> The cattle market adjoined St. Thomas Church.

<sup>3</sup> The "Lamb Inn" in St. Thomas Street, near the market. One of the inns approved by the Ordinance of 1606. [See Appendix IV, pp. 271-275.]

⟨Page 83.⟩

Robert Ioyner now Vicar of Chew in Somersetshire maketh voluntary othe alsoe that about this time twelve monethes past, the plaintiff vpon bill of returne was to pay him 1 li and the plaintiff having sould a yoke of oxen here in Bristoll to a Butcher neere about that [*tim*]<sup>e1</sup> which was the now defendant as this deponent beleveth, the Butcher being present with this deponent, then promised to pay him the x l or there about being the prize of the Oxen for the Plaintiffs vse, which monies the Butcher did not nor hath paid, but the plaintiff hath sithence paid to this deponent

⟨There is a blank space left here, of about one-quarter page, as though the scribe intended filling in the remainder of the deposition later.⟩

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Memorandum that this nyneteenth daie of Ianuary 1645 Humfry Allen Trumpeter aged twentie eight yeares or thereabouts and Iohn Sprigg Seaman aged thirtie yeares or thereabouts bothe inhabitants and townedwellers of this place came personally before me Iohn Goning Esqr now Maior of this Citty and did depose and [*say struck through*] make voluntarie oathes, taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God, that these two deponents were here shipped in Bristoll and did goe for two of the Company in the good ship called the Rutter of Amsterdam burthen three hundred tons or [*thereabouts*]<sup>2</sup> ⟨page 84⟩ whereof was Master Iohn Iohnson Rutter in the moneth of Iune last, for a voyage herehence to Lisbon in Portugall, and therehence to St Tovells, and soe back againe for Bristoll, and they having accordingly taken aboard parte of hir lading in Sugars at Lisbon, and the rest in Salt, afterwards at St Tovells, the Master there for his owne proffit and advantage, tooke aboard him about thirtie fower passengers (as these deponents think) some Frenchmen and Nethelanders to come for Bristoll and soe to goe [*e struck through*] home to their owne Country and was to have fower peeces of eight per man for their passage (as they have heard) but by meanes of contrary winds and very fowle wether the voyage homewards proved very long and their extremitie for want of victualls, was such that they were enforced to eate great quantities of Orenge Leamans and Musk Milliams<sup>3</sup> All which enforced them

<sup>1</sup> "*tim*" obliterated by blot.

<sup>2</sup> "*thereabouts*" omitted from the original.

<sup>3</sup> i.e. melons.

to goe into Crooke Avo in Ireland, where at first coming in, the Master gave comand that none of the Company should goe a shore, onely he and his boy, and one man more that was the Carpenters mate went a shore, and desposed of some of the merchants salt, to get victualls for the company in which interim about twentie of those passengers having gotten a Fish boat went [wilfully *struck through*] a [way *struck through*] shore, and ran away wilfully<sup>1</sup> without *<page 85>* paying for their passages. And the said Master having done his busines ashore and going aboard to begon, the wind being faire was seized vpon and imprisoned, by those of Crooke Avon with the Carpenters mate, where they yet remaine for ought these deponents know, but the Master fearing they would alsoe seize vpon the said ship and goods sent secretly his boy aboard to bid them begon presently for Bristoll, which they did accordingly and arrived here in October last, All which for the further manifestacion of the truth herein, I the said Maior vpon request as is vsuall thought good to certifie yeeven vnder my hand and seale of Office of Maioraltie the daie and yeare first above written.

Humfry Allen

Iohn 12 Spriggs  
his marke./

Io Goning Maior

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Memorandum that this fower and twentieth daie of Ianuary 1645 Iohn Lawrence of Coopen Haven,<sup>2</sup> in the Kingdome of Danmark Boateswaynes mate aged thirtie five yeares or thereabouts Derrick Hitlow of Hamborough<sup>3</sup> Sayler aged twentie sixe yeares or thereabouts, and Thomas Iohnson of Wosam Seaman aged twentie five yeares or thereabouts, three of the Company of the good ship called the Rutter of Amsterdam, of the burthen of three hundred tons or thereabouts, whereof was master Iohn Iohnson Rutter in hir last voyage, did all depose and make voluntarie *<page 86>* oathes taken vpon the holie Evangelists of God before me Iohn Goning Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll, that in the moneth of Iune last, the said ship did set saile from this Port [of Bristoll *struck through*] to Lisbon in Portugall and therehence to St Tovells, and soe back againe for Bristoll, and

<sup>1</sup> "wilfully" inserted above the line.

<sup>2</sup> i.e. Copenhagen.

<sup>3</sup> i.e. Hamburg.

they having accordingly, taken aboard parte of her lading in Sugars at Lisbon, and the rest in Salt afterwards at St Tovells, the Master there for his owne proffitt and advantage, tooke aboard him about thirtie fower passengers (as these deponents think) some Frenchmen and Netherlanders to come for Bristoll, and soe to goe home to their owne countries and was to have fower peeces of eight per man for their passages (as they have heard but by means of Contrary winds and very fowle wether the voyage homewards proved very long, and their extremitie for want of victualls was such, they they were inforced to eate great quantities of Orenge, Leamans, and Musk Milliams All which inforced them to goe into Crooke Avon in Ireland, where at first coming in, the Master gave comand, that none of the Company should goe a shore, onely he and his boy, and one man more, that was the Carpenters mate went ashore and disposed of some of the merchants salt to get victualls for the company in which interim, about twentie of those Passengers having gotten a Fishboate went wilfully a shore, and ran away without paying for their passages. And the said Master having done his business a shore, and goeing about to begon, the wind being faire was seized vpon and imprisoned by those of Crooke Avon, with the Carpinters mate. But the Master fearing, that those of Crooke Avon, would alsoe seize vpon the *(page 87)* said ship and goods, sent his boy secretly aboard to will the company presently to begon, with the ship and goods for Bristoll, which they did &<sup>1</sup> accordingly arived heere with the rest of the Passengers and goods in the moneth of October last; The Master and his boy and Carpenters mate there still remaining in prison at Crooke-Avon, for ought these deponents know, vntill of late they came over for this Port, where they landed about two daies scithens. All which for the further manifestacion of the truth herein, I the said Maior vpon request (as is vsuall) thought good to certifie, yeeven vnder my hand and seale of Office of Maioraltie the day and yeare first above written./

Ciuitas  
Bristoll

Memorandum that this last daie of Ianuary Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc. vicesimo primo 1645 Edmond Arrundell and William<sup>2</sup> Merrick<sup>3</sup> Cittizen & merchants of Bristoll came personally before

<sup>1</sup> "&" inserted above the line.

<sup>2</sup> "Robert" struck through and "William" written above it.

<sup>3</sup> "Clare" struck through and "Merrick" written above it.

ex parte  
Roberti  
Hull

me Iohn Goning Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll and did bothe depose and affirme vpon their corporall oathes voluntarilie taken on the holy Evangelists of God that the good ship called the Bristoll merchant of the burthen of 400 tons or thereabouts [wch *struck through*] whereof Iohn Hatch was Comander, was in safetie in Longona<sup>1</sup> in the Iland of Elba the sixteenth daie of October 1640 and from thence sailed to Legorne and therehence to Messina & from thence to Barrie in Appwlia where she continued vntill the 30 daie of Ianuary following <page 88> and afterwards according to former certificates drawn on others behalf was taken by Frenchmen of warr in the Bay of Valentia the sixth daie of Aprill 1641 at which time Robert Hull was Ownor of one xth parte of the said ship with hir furniture tackle and provision which they doe estimate to be worth at least 600 li sterling, and they further say that the goods belonging to the said Robert Hull were confiscated by the Vice king of Naples, which was the Proceed of his xth parte of the said ships Cargazoons and was worth 350 li sterling at least All which vpon request etc; Certified vnder seale<sup>2</sup>

Iohn Goninge Maior

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Coram Iohanne Goning Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll' quarto die Februarii Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc; xxi<sup>o</sup> 1645.

of the  
good ship

Daniell Huggins Sailer aged xxv yeares or thereabouts being one of the Company<sup>3</sup> now bound to sea in the good ship called the Blessing of Bristoll [of *struck through*] doth depose and make voluntarie oathe[s *struck through*] taken upon the holy Evangelists of God that about a fortnight or three weekes after Michaelmas last one Iohn Barrow a seaman and acquaintance of this deponent [s *struck through*] came to this deponents house at seuerall times after the deponent was married and caused one Mary Brookebanke that then lay at the Swann not farr from the place where this deponent lived to be sent for, and there they had parley of love and marriage betweene <page 89> them at seuerall times. And at one time in particuler, this deponent knoweth and was present in company with the said Berrow, and Mary Brookbanke at the signe of the Lambe Taverne in Tucker streete in Bristoll where alsoe in company was this deponents wife and one William Prowt

<sup>1</sup> i.e. Portolongone, a port on the east coast of the island.

<sup>2</sup> See depositions, pp. 95-96, 117-118.

<sup>3</sup> "being . . . Company" *inserted above the line.*

a Glover, when the said Berrow sent for, and there after much parley and love betweene the said Berrow and Mary Brookebanke, and the said Prowt being aske by the said Berrow how he liked the said Mary to make hir his wife and the said Prowt (being an intimate freind of the said Barrows) as it seemed answering that he liked her very well and that she might be a good wife vnto him. He the said [Mary Brookebanke *struck through*] Berrow therevpon asked the said Mary Brookebanke whether she would have him or not and said he would be resolved of it before she went out of the roome, and therevpon the said Mary Brookebanke being fearfull of his constancy having bin deluded by one young man before, told him soe much there, and asked whether he would be constant to hir and marry hir, and said that yf he would, then she would have him. And there vpon the said Barrow tooke hir by the hand and vowed, that he would have noe body but hir, and would be married to hir very shortly, and said further to hir these words takeing hir by the hand againe (vizt) Mary thee art mine and I am thine, and rehearsed it oftentimes, and said alsoe, I will make the furniture of xvi l a yeare and yf it please God I [shall *struck through*] should die before I marry thee, yet then <page 90> shalbe sure sure of soe much, And accordingly in a weeke or thereabouts after, the said Berrow went to the Clerk of Stevens to put in the banes of Matrimony betweene them as the clerk told this deponent, and this deponent knoweth that the banes were asked betweene them on sonday in manner as 3 more were then done; whoe hath bin since married, but were noe more asked then this was, there being some order to that purpose that there should be but one asking<sup>1</sup> as these deponents hath heard Et aliter non deponit

signum predicti

John Goning Maior

Daniel' Z Higgins

Coram Georgio knight<sup>2</sup> uno Aldermannorum Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
vicesimo octavo die Ianuarii 1645

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Humfry Diggins Marriner aged [th *struck through*] twentie yeares or thereabouts being one of the Company of the good ship called the Elizabeth of Bristoll of the burthen of Fower skore tons or thereabouts whereof was Master Richard Hudson in the last

<sup>1</sup> See Introduction, p. 40.

<sup>2</sup> For biographical notes see Appendix I, p. 251.



voyage<sup>1</sup> (saving one) which she made to Rochell in France doth depose and make voluntarie othe taken vpon the holy Evangelists that before the said ship did sett saile that voyage, this deponents father Michael Diggins<sup>2</sup> did deliver to one Stephen Wilkey that was appointed to goe Master in hir but dyed before she sett out vi xs in mony to buy half a ton of lead for this deponent, and he himself was to buy another half tone of Lead for his owne accompt and this tone of Lead was to goe together in the ship this deponent being *<page 91>* to have thone half of the proceed of it, and the said Wilkey thother, as the said Wilky told this deponent and afterwards the said Wilkey told this deponent that he had bought a quantitie of lead of one Mr Trustram, cont' about 1400 weight, and said this deponent should have thone half of it, and that he would buy the rest to make vp the ton, [and *struck through*] after which the said Wilky sent a servant one Absolon—that was Boateswaine of the ship, and this deponent to goe to the said Trustrams to marke the Lead, and willed them to marke it, in his the said Wilkies name which was done accordingly with the marke S W. But before they marked it, at first coming to the said Trustram they demanded of him where Mr Wilkies Lead was whoe said there it is showing them the Lead there lying in the shop which they presently marked as aforesaid. And before they went away this deponent asked the said Trustram, what the said [Trustram *struck through*] Wilkey gave a hundred for the Lead, to which the said Trustram gave him for answere that was nothing to this deponent they two had agreed for it, And soe presently after the said Absolon went & fetcht a Hallier and halled away the Lead to the said Wilkies mothersinlawes at the Tower of the Key And after that the said Wilkey bought half a ton of Lead and odd pounds of one in Ballenstreete and this deponent gave him vs more, and tooke that parcell for his accompt, and the said Wilkey tooke thother lead bought of Trustram for his accompt. And afterwards the said Wilkey dying the said Absolon and this deponent went to sea in the said ship [*three-quarters of a line left blank*] *<page 92>* And at Rochell the said Absolon sould the Lead bought of the said Trustram in his Master the said Wilkies name and brought the returne of it home in Canvas for his said Masters vse or his assignes, as the said Absolon tould this deponent. And this deponent for his parte disposed of the

<sup>1</sup> "voyage" *inserted above the line.*

<sup>2</sup> For deposition regarding this man see p. 61.

lead bought in Ballenstreete, And this in the whole truth which he wilbe at all times ready to averr being bound now presently to Salter<sup>1</sup> in Devonshire./<sup>2</sup>

Humfry Diggins

George Knight Alderman

Coram Iohanne Goning Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
septimo die Februarii 1645

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Peter Wraxall of the Citty of Bristoll Marriner aged twentie eight yeares or thereabouts Boateswaine of the good ship called the David of Bristoll of the burthen of two hundred tons or thereabouts whereof was Master Iohn Elson in hir last voyage to Virginia doth make voluntarie oath taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that he well knoweth the maketh [the *struck through*] & signing of [*word struck through*] a bill by one Miles Cary a Bristoll man, aboard the said ship at a place called the Elizabeth Citty<sup>3</sup> there on the coast of Virginia, and was a witnes to the same bill, being for the deliuary & payment <page 93> of two hundred and fiftie pounds weight of Virginia Tobacco in leafe with a sufficient Caske to Iohn Jones of the Citty of Bristoll Marriner there in Virginia on the tenth daie of November last as by the bill may appeare. But this deponent well<sup>4</sup> knoweth [not well *struck through*] that the said Cary did not deliver the said quantity of Tobacco to the said Iohn Iones, nor any parte of it to him nor anybody else to this vse, according to the tenor of that bill, for that this deponent was still in the voyage, and the bill being made in February the ship came away in March then following And nether the ship nor the said Iohn Iones where ever there in the Country scithens. And this deponent further saith that the Coate which George Iones—brother of the said Iohn Iones sent along with his brother to be sould in the Country was a parte of the goods which the said Cary bought of the said Iohn Iones there in the country and for which he gave that bill for the delivery of the Tobacco before specified Et aliter non deponit.<sup>5</sup>

Iohn Goning Maior

<One-quarter page left blank.>

<sup>1</sup> Query Saltash.

<sup>2</sup> See deposition, pp. 112-114.

<sup>3</sup> In the south-east of Virginia, at the mouth of the James River.

<sup>4</sup> "well" *inserted above the line*.

<sup>5</sup> See depositions, pp. 56-57, 116-117, 138.

⟨Page 94.⟩

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Memorandum that this present xxiiiith of February 1645 Ioes Vanden Beager<sup>1</sup> a passenger in the ship Rutter of Amsterdam, burthen 300 tons or thereabouts in her last voyage from this porte to Lisbon in Portugall, and back againe to this port of Bristoll, Derrick Hitler and Thomas Iohnson sailers, both of the Company of the said ship that voyage came and personally appeared before me Iohn Goning Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll, and did all depose and make voluntarie oathes taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that as the said ship was homewards<sup>2</sup> bound putting into Crooke haven in Ireland (where the Master Iohn Iohnson Rutter being imprisoned by those of Crooke Haven) These deponents and the rest of the Company were told by the Customer there, and others of the Towne that brought them provisions aborde that the Citty of Bristoll was at that time for the Parliamēt, and yet the Master gave them directions to sett saile and begone for Bristoll, which they did accordingly and toucht noe where till they arrived at this Port, All which as is iust I the said Maior vpon request have thought good to certifie, Yeeven vnder my hand and seale of Office of Maioraltie the daie and yeare abovesaid 1645./

⟨One-fifth page left blank.⟩

⟨Page 95.⟩

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

To all christian people to whom these presents shall come I Iohn Goning Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll in the Kingdome of England send greeting in our Lord God everlasting. Know yee that on the day of the date hereof there came and personally appeared before [me]<sup>3</sup> in the common place of audience called the Tolsey of Bristoll Peter King gent aged twenty two yeares or thereabouts, an Agent in this Port of Bristoll for the high Court of Admiralty of England. And did appose and make voluntarie oathe taken before me vpon the holy Evangelists of God, that the good ship called the Lemant whereof Peter Raviron was Master being taken by one of the Parliamēt shippes of England, was adiudged lawfull Price in the said high Court of

<sup>1</sup> For further deposition by this man, see pp. 116-117.

<sup>2</sup> "homewards" *inserted above the line.*

<sup>3</sup> Word omitted, presumably *me*.

Admiralty of England.<sup>1</sup> As by the copie of the adiudicacion and other orders sent from thence and now in this deponents hands may appeare. The true copie of which adiudicacion is heere vnder written word for word. All which vpon request as is vsuall I the said Maior have thought good to certifie yeeven vnder my hand and seale this twentieth day of February in the one and twentieth day of the raigne of our soveraigne Lord [Lord *struck through*] Charles by the grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland king defendor of the faith etc ; 1645

In° Goning Maior

(Page 96.)

IN DEI NOMINE AMEN Auditis visis et intellectis et plenarie et mature discussis per nos Willelmum Sammes legum doctorem locum tenentem Iudicem sive presidentem supremae Curiae Admirallitatis Anglie meritis et circumstanciis cuiusdam causae sive negotii que sive quod coram nobis in Iudicio pro parte Serenissimi domini nostri Regis contra Navem quadam [*sic*] vocatam the Lemon (cuius Petrus Raveron est Magister) eiusque apparatus et accessiones et quecunque bona res merces et mercimonia in eadem per Navem quandam (cuius [*blank left in text*] Jones est Capitaneus) e Classe Regia existentem cuius Robertus Moulton Capitaneus Navis the Lyon est prefectus captam et seizitam accontra [*sic*] omnes et singulos ingenere interre [*sic*] in dicta Nave ac in bonis predictis habentes seu habere pretendentes vertitur et pendet indecisa rite et legitime procedente parteque prefati Serenissimi domini nostri Regis in Iudicio legitimo comparente et Sententiam ferri et iustitiam fieri et parte sua Omnibusque et Singulis in hac parte citatis et preconizatis non comparentibus Sed contumacites se absentantibus et pro contumacibus reputatis Rimatoque primitus per nos toto et integro [*sic*] processu in huiusmodi negotio habito et facto ac diligenter recensito Servatisque per nos de iure in hac parte servandis ad nostrae sententiae diffinitive sive nostri finalis decretii prolacionem in huiusmodi causa ferendam Sic duximus procedendum fore et procedimus [*in*] hunc qui sequitur modum quia per acta inactitata [*sic*] deducta allegata exhibita narrata proposita probata parita et confiscata [*sic*] in huiusmodi negotio comperimus luculenter et invenimus partem antedicti domini nostri regis intencionem suam in quadam allegacione et schedulis

<sup>1</sup> See Introduction, pp. 23-25.

aliisque propositis et exhibitis aliis ex parte sua in huiusmodi causa datis et admissis at penes Registrarium huius *<page 97>* Curiae remanentibus dductis [*sic*] sufficienter et ad plenum quo ad hic inferius pronuntianda fundasse probasse nihilque saltem effectuale fuisse aut esse quod intencionem dicti serenissimi domini nostri regis in hac parte ecideret [*sic*] quomodolibet enervaret. Id circo nos Willelmus Sammes legum doctor ac locum tenens antedictis Christi nomine primitus invocate [*sic*] ac ipsum solum deum oculis nostris preponentes et habendeque [*sic*] et cum consilio Iuris peritorum cum quibus in hac parte comunicavimus matureque deliberavimus eandem navem The Lemon eiusque apparatus [*sic*] et accessiones et quecunque bona res merces et mercimonia in eadem per Navem antedictam sic (ut prefertur) captam et seizitam secundum ordinaciones Parliamentii [*sic*] in hac parte editus [*sic*] et promulgatus [*sic*] ac iuxta tenorem et intencionem earundem captam et seizitam fuisse ac esse pronunciamus decerimus et declaramus sicque adiudicamus per hanc nostram sententiam diffinitivam sive hoc nostrum finale decretum quam sive quod ferimus et promulgamus in his scriptis

Thomas Wyan Registrarius

Et ego Henricus Pirry Notarius et Tabellio Publicus quia auctoritate legitime constitutus Civis et inchola [*sic*] Bristollie predictae quia in captione premissorum interfui ac examinationem copiae dictae adiudicationem plenarie et distincte habui igitur hic me subscripsi signumque meum tabellionale presentibus apposui rogatur in maiorem fidem earundem—<sup>1</sup>

*<Page 98.>*

Coram Iohanne Goning Maior Ciuitatis Bristoll' quarto die Martii Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc xxi<sup>o</sup> 1645

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

George Keech of the Citty of Bristoll Marriner aged twentie one yeares or thereabouts deposeth and saith vpon his corporall oathe voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that in or about the moneth of Iuly last past, one Absolon Covy came and fetcht out of Iohn Thurstons house scittuate vpon the Key of Bristoll sixtie one barrs of Lead conteyning fowerteene hundred one quarter and fiteene pounds, which was an adventure sent with Stephen Wilkey by the aforesaid Iohn Thurston vpon condicion that the said Wilkie was to have the one half of the

<sup>1</sup> See deposition, pp. 174-176.

proffitt more then the said Lead cost in Bristoll at the retorne of the Elizabeth of Bristoll, and when the aforesaid Absolon came home, this deponent came to him being in Hungroad & demanded the retorne of the aforesaid Lead, by the appointment <page 99> of the said Thurstan, who presently tould him he had brought home Canvas for the retorne of the said Lead, and that Michael Deyos<sup>1</sup> had attacht it, and caried it away Et aliter non deponit being presently bound to Norway<sup>2</sup>

Dyer

In° Goning Maior

George Keech

Coram Iohanne Goning Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll' predicti  
quarto die Martii Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc xx° 1645.

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Absolon Covy of the Citty of Bristoll Sayler aged twentie three yeares or thereabouts maketh voluntarie oath taken vpon the holy Evangelists [of God *struck through*] that in or about the moneth of Iuly last this deponent being a servant to Stephen Wilkie Mariner scithens deceased was imployed by his said Master to goe to one Iohn Thurstons house at the head of the Key of Bristoll and to fetch a parcell of lead and to marke it with his Masters marke and to carry it aboard the Elizabeth <page 100> of Bristoll, then lying at the vpper slipp at the Key,<sup>3</sup> and accordingly this deponent there mett with the said parcell of Lead and weighed it, and it contayned fowerteene hundred one quarter and fiteene pounds weight, which lead this deponent marked with the lettres \$ W: and brought the same to the tower of the Key, and left it there, vntill convenient time was to take it aboard After which and before the said shipp went to sea (being about sixe or eight weekes) space this deponents said Master Stephen Wilkey fell sick and dyed, and in his death bedd he called this deponent to him at the window and willed him to sell such lead as he had aboard, for his best advantage thinking that he himself should be soe sick that he should not goe the voyage, amongst which goods of his this lead was, after which this deponent going downe to the ship, stayed there some small time in which interim the said Stephen Wilkey dyed and then this deponent came <page 101> vp againe to this Citty & meeting the widow Harte being the said Wilkies mother inlaw neere the Tower she told this

<sup>1</sup> From a deposition on p. 170 we learn that this man was the water-bailiff of the port.

<sup>2</sup> See deposition, pp. 106-108.

<sup>3</sup> The upper slip was at the Head of the Quay near Frome Bridge.

deponent that she had fetcht a parcell of Lead from Trustrams shop, and he knew what it conteyned, and willed this deponent to be carefull in selling of it, and in retorning the proceed home for the best advantage he could and tould this deponent further that about two night before that the said Trustram had bin there at her house and spoken about the Lead and [wall *struck through*] was willing to have consigned the same Lead to him that was then to goe Master, but she said that she then told him that there was a young man that went in the shipp meaning this deponent) that could doe the busines aswell as his Master and therevpon the said Trustram was well contented as she said, after which the said ship sett saile for Rochell in France where this deponent sould this lead and some lead of his owne and all at Eleaven Livers the hundred and the proceed of this parcell of Lead had from the said Trustram this deponent put a parte and retorned home in Canvas And presently after vpon the ships arrivall in Hungroad, came downe one Michaell Diggins and the Water<sup>1</sup> bailiff in coming (page 102) asked this deponent what<sup>2</sup> goods was aboard the ship that were his late Masters Stephen Wilkies whoe answered them that he knew what goods he had sold [for *struck through*] in his Masters name, but knew not whether they were his Masters or not, where vpon the said Water bailiff willed this deponent to shew him all the goods he had retorned for the goods sould in his Masters name, and that if any man could prove any of those goods to be theirs, they should have them and that this deponent should not be dampnified, and therevpon this deponent shewed them the Canvas and some veinger & Lamblack marked all in this deponents name, but was the proceed of the Lead & goods sould in Wilkies name and by his order All which the said Waterbailiff marked there and brought vp to this Citty. And about a day or two after George Keech brother in law to the said Trustram came downe aboard the said ship and demanded

<sup>1</sup> "Water" *very badly smudged*. The water-bailiff was originally a royal official appointed for life by the king, but by a charter of 1499 the Mayor and Commonalty obtained the right of exercising this office after the death of the then water-bailiff. They might appoint their own deputy and receive the profits, upon payment of 53s. 4d. yearly into the Exchequer. [*Royal Charters and Letters Patent*: 17th December, 15 Henry VII [1499], 01230.] The duties included the search of ships, the gathering of tolls, and the arrest of debtors and malefactors. During the Civil War period the water-bailiff was empowered to board ships and remove ordnance, ammunition, etc., for the defence of the city. He was also required to make arrangements for the bringing in of refugees from Ireland. [See Introduction, p. 22.] The office was united to that of Quay Warden by a vote of the Council in 1861.

<sup>2</sup> "some" *struck through* and "what" *written above it*.

this deponent for his brother Trustrams adventure of Lead; and this deponent then told him that he knew the Lead *<page 103>* had of the said Trustram, and that he had returned the proceed in Canvas which the Waterliff<sup>1</sup> had seized on and caried away, but whose the Lead was this deponent knew not after which this deponent coming vp to this Citty was demanded by old Mr Keech for a remembrance from Mr Trustram which this deponent found amongst his Masters papers aboard the ship and gave it to Mr Keech which is this herevnto annexed Et aliter non deponit this deponent is presently bound for Norway.

John Goning Maior

Absolon Covant

A remembrance for Mr Wilkey for 61 bares of Led cost a ll li<sup>2</sup> and a noble per ton the which wayid 14C 1qr 15l and soe god blesse you and send you well home againe.

John Thurston.

To all christian people to whom these presents shall come wee the Maior and Aldermen of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God everlasting Know yee that on the daie of the date hereof William Browne Marriner aged fortie yeares or thereabouts came and personally appeared before vs, the said Maior and Aldermen in the common place of audience called the Tolsey of Bristoll and did depose and say vpon his corporall oath voluntarilie taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that in the moneth of October last this deponent with George Griffeth the Master Thomas Robbins *<page 104>* and Iohn Griffith two other seamen of the Company all being of Swansey in the County of Glamorgan, were hired and imployed by Mr Mathew Franklin one of the Aldermen of Swansey aforesaid to goe for the port of Plymoth, in a Barque called the Speedwell, there to inquire for another barque, called the Grace of Swansey of about thirtie tons burthen, with her lading of coles and other goods, which late before was sett out by the said Mathew Franklin for Croiswick in Brittany, there to make sale of the Coles and other lading and to [make sale *struck through*] retorne the proceed thereof in Salt and other goods, which Barke Grace was surprised and taken by one Captain Daukes of Dover, as they were informed, but whether he had carried hir they knew not, And accordingly this deponent

<sup>1</sup> i.e. Water bailiff.

<sup>2</sup> A letter *struck through* before "li."



and Company in the said [barque]<sup>1</sup> the Speedwell, coming into the Sound of Plymouth were informed that the said Barque the Grace, with hir goods and lading was surprised and taken on or about the twelvth day of September last, ten leagues or thereabouts to the south ward of the Lands end of England in that hir voyage towards Croiswick aforesaid, by one Capt William Daulkes comander of the ship Marygould of Dover, whoe brought the said Barque Grace, and hir goods into the sound of Plymoth <page 105> and there offered her and tackle and goods to sell to sundrie persons and in particular to one Mr Page a Brewer of Plymoth whoe refused to deale with the said Daulkes for the same in regard they had certen intelligence, that the Towne of Swansey, was for the Parliament.<sup>2</sup> And therevpon as this deponent was informed, by the boatenmen and divers other officers of the Castle of Plymoth and such as give intelligence, to the Comanders of the Castle of all shipping coming in, and going out of the sound the said Capt Daulkes with his ship the Marygold partly laden with Salmon Fish and other goods brought out of Ireland (in regard he could not sell the said Barke grace, and hir goods having stayed with hir at least twentie fower howers in the Sound, in which interim the said Officer named Symon had bin often aboard the said Daulkes his ship Marygold, as he said and the said Daulkes himself being in Plymoth most of all that time, he the said Daulkes with his ship and the Bark Grace went off, and said he would goe for Newhaven<sup>3</sup> in France and there sell which he did accordingly In testimony of the truth herein wee the said Maior and Aldermen vpon request have caused our comon seale of this Citty to be herevnto sett and affixed this sixth day of February Anno Regni Regis Ca [blank left in original] etc vicesimo primo 1645<sup>4</sup>

In<sup>o</sup> Goning Maior

<Page 106.>

Coram Iohanne Goning Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
nono die Martii 1645

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Iohn Knight of the Citty of Bristoll Merchant aged thirtie yeares or thereabouts deposeth and [saith *struck through*] maketh voluntari[ly *struck through*] oath taken vpon the holy Evangelists

<sup>1</sup> "barque" omitted from the text.

<sup>2</sup> See page 97, note 4.

<sup>3</sup> Le Havre.

<sup>4</sup> See deposition, p. 97, and Introduction, pp. 28-29.

of God, that in the moneth of September last past, he this deponent sould vnto Mr Thomas Young of Newport in the County of Monmouth, threescore and five Rowles of Barbadoes Tabacco, weighing neate five thousand Fower hundred thirtie two pounds at the price of seaven pence hapenny per pound, all amounting vnto the summe of one hundred threescore and nyne sixteene shillings and three pence for which summe this deponent received fiftie two kinterkins and a firkin of Butter amounting to the summe of Fower skore and nyne pounds ten shillings and nyne pence, and fortie pounds five shillings and sixe pence in currant mony and a bill from the said Mr Young of the full<sup>1</sup> summe of Fortie pounds sterling for which this deponent receaved full satisfacion of Iames Wathen by the appointment of the said Mr Young, and at that time the said Iames Wathen did confesse, that he had brought the aforesaid parcell of Tobacco of the same Mr Young, and that the said Fortie pounds was in parte of payment of the aforesaid Tobacco Et aliter non deponit.

In<sup>o</sup> Goning Maior

<Page 107.>

Coram Iohanne Goning Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll' vndecimo die Martii 1645

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Ioes Vanden Boger<sup>2</sup> of Midleborough aged fiftie three yeares or thereabouts maketh voluntarie oathe taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God by the interpretacion of William Can Marchant sworne alsoe to that purpose that being at Lisbon in Portugall in or about the moneth of Aprill now last past when the ship Rutter of Amsterdam burthen two hundred and fortie tons or thereabouts, whereof was Master Iohn Iohnson Rutter, was there in the harbor alsoe, having before that made hir voyage from Amsterdam to London derry in Ireland and after that to Lisbon againe and from thence to Massacante in Barbera and soe to Lisbon aforesaid, as this deponent hath heard) he this deponent there at Lisbon aforesaid, went Passenger in the said ship Rutter from thence directly bound to this port of Bristoll, and went passenger in hir back againe to Lisbon aforesaid, where she arrived in or about the month of Iuly last past. And this deponent further maketh oathe that he well knoweth that in the time of the ships stay there at Lisbon aforesaid the said Iohn Iohnson Rutter

<sup>1</sup> "full" inserted above the line.

<sup>2</sup> See previous deposition by this man on p. 108.

then Master of hir did make payment of two bills of Bomeren of sixe hundred Guilders a peece and all the interest and adventure due vpon the same the one at the house of Iohn Vell and Ieronimo Gossons, and thother at the house of Phillip Van Alfra and Iurian Vantavera all inhabitants of Lisbon thone of which bills was for sixe hundred guilders taken of Iacob Van Ryne [and was there paid in Lisbon *struck through*] to the *(page 108)* Procurator or assigne of him the said Iacob van Ryne. And thother bill of sixe hundred Guilders more was taken vp of Ioest Iohnson Cruse Velte and was paid to the procurator or assigne of him the said Ioest Iohnson Cruse Velt by order of the said Master Iohn Iohnson Rutter. And all this the deponent knoweth to be true for that he saw there in Lisbon the procuracions that came from the Principalls in Amsterdam where the bills of Bomera were made) attested by Iacob Buyke who was Broker at the taking vp of the same mony and saw alsoe the said two Bomeria Bills deliuered vp by<sup>1</sup> the said Procurators Et non deponit

Ioos van Boger

In<sup>o</sup> Goning Maior

Ciuitas  
Bristol

Memorandum that this fowerteenth daie of March Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc vicesimo primo [etc *struck through*] 1645 Edmond Arundell and William Merrick both in this Citty Marchants, came in person before me Iohn Goning Esqr now Maior of the same<sup>2</sup> Citty [of *struck through*] and did [depone *struck through*] now againe according to former attestacion made by them on this behalf depose and make voluntarie oathes taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that the ship Bristoll merchant vnder the comand of Captain Iohn *(page 109)* Hatch with what did properly belong vnto hir on the twentieth daie of November 1640 was really worth sixe [hundred *struck through*] thousand pounds of which to these deponents certen knowledges Mr Robert Hull was interessed, the one tenth parte which they cast vp and estimate to be worth sixe hundred pounds sterling, and this much they certenly affirme of the said ship besides the Cargazoone of goods which was likewise lost, by the detainments of seuerall Princes. All which vpon request I the said Maior as is iust and vsuall have<sup>3</sup> thought good to certifie yeeven vnder my hand with

<sup>1</sup> "by" inserted above the line.

<sup>2</sup> "same" inserted above the line.

<sup>3</sup> "have" inserted above the line.

the common seale of this Citty is like cases vsed this Fowerteenth day of March Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc vicesimo primo<sup>1</sup>

Coram Iohanne Goning Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
decimo sexto die Martii 1645

George Warden of the Citty of Bristoll Shipwright aged thirtie one yeares or thereabouts deposeth and maketh voluntari[ly *struck through*] oathe taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God, that he this deponent, being one of the company of the good ship called the George of London of the burthen of three hundred tons or thereabouts whereof William White was Comander in her last voyage from this Port of Bristoll, to the straights of Gibaltare, about three yeares now last past doth well know that one George Proctor one of the Company *<page 110>* of the aforesaid ship did in the moneth of May Anno domini 1643 voluntarily forsake the said ship at the Port of Mercillia<sup>2</sup> in Province, without the consent of the said Master, and the aforesaid Master did then declare vnto the said Proctor in this deponents hearing that if he would continue in the said ship, he would secure him his wages for what time he had served in the said ship, as alsoe for the future, but if he did forsake the said ship, then the said Proctor was to loose his wages for the time had had served before, yet neverthelesse he went away\ Et aliter non deponit./<sup>3</sup>

Iohn Goning Maior

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

To all christian people to whom these presents shall come Iohn Goning Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God everlasting Know yee that this present day Richard Tayler of Horsey downe<sup>4</sup> in the County of Surry mariner aged Fiftie two yeares or thereabouts Master of the good shippe called the Elephant and Castle of London of the burthen of two hundred tons or thereabouts, Anthony Peale of Redcliff<sup>5</sup> in the same County shipwright aged thirtie fower yeares or thereabouts and Carpinter of the said ship, and Thomas Norman of Redcliff aforesaid aged forty two yeares or thereabouts and Gunner of

<sup>1</sup> See depositions, pp. 95-96, 104-105, and note 5 page 95.

<sup>2</sup> *i.e.* Marseilles.

<sup>3</sup> See deposition, p. 122.

<sup>4</sup> In the borough of Southwark, one of the recognized settlements of the seafaring community and a dockside area.

<sup>5</sup> Near Horseydown, also a dockside area.

the same ship came personally before me the same Maior and did all depose and say vpon their corporall oathes voluntarily taken on<sup>1</sup> the holy Evangelists of God, that the said ship Elephant and Castle of London did sett saile from Graves end *(page III)* about the tenth of Aprill 1642 and afterwards having bin at the Port of St Lucar<sup>2</sup> and from thence going on another voyage towards Gallezin,<sup>3</sup> by the way som sixe leagues off Cape Pitcher on the coast of Purtugall they were on the first of August 1642 sett vpon by eight sayle of Turkes men of warre and continued in fight with them the space of fower [yeares *struck through*] houres during which time the said ship received damages in her hull sailes and riggen to the full value of one hundred and forty pounds at the least besides sixe barrells of powder and shott spent in the same fight yet escaped and went on in her voyage./.

That afterwards<sup>4</sup> about the tenth of September following being in the same yeare the ship arrived in Robeduce<sup>5</sup> in Gallezen where the said Master did loose above three hundred and fifty pounds by the fall of the King of Spaines money which was his whole adventure soe that he had nothing left but the eight part of the ship which was worth two hundred & fittie pounds or neere thereabouts./

And they further say that the said ship retourning from Gallezen towards Spaine about the midle of November, and sayling betwixt Wolvey and Cadiz on the Coast of Andolozen<sup>6</sup> with the wind southerly and very extreame tempestuous and stormie weather was forced to come to anchor some fower leagues to seabord and off from the barr of St Lucar, and did there ryde in a sore storme about some sixteene houres, All which time the storme soe increased more and more that the said ship was like to sinke at the anchor by which reason wee were forced from fower good Cables and three anchors with boyes & boye Ropes to them and forced to goe with the barr vpon life and death into the Porte of Bennance<sup>7</sup> and there did run the said ship onshoare

<sup>1</sup> "on" *inserted above the line.*

<sup>2</sup> *i.e.* San Lucar de Barrameda, a seaport and province of Spain. The port is eighteen miles north of Cadiz on the left bank of the Guadalquivir.

<sup>3</sup> *i.e.* Galicia.

<sup>4</sup> "afterwards" *inserted above the line.*

<sup>5</sup> Possibly Ribadeo (or Rivadeo) a port on a river of the same name in Galicia.

<sup>6</sup> *i.e.* Andalusia.

<sup>7</sup> Probably La Bonanza, the port of the province of San Lucar in Spain.

to save the ship and men and merchants goods having noe ground *<page 112>* ground tackle lefte to moare the said shipp the Cables being cutt of close to the end or else had sunke there right./

The storme still continueing five or sixe dayes after soe that noe boates could goe without the barr by fowlness of the weather, but the first faire weather that came, the said Master sent out two boates well manned to seeke for those anchore and cables but<sup>1</sup> by the extremitie of the weather the boyes were broken away soe that the company spent full fower faire daies in sweeping and vsing all dilligence that might be to recover the said anchors and cables againe, but could find but the smallest of them and the rest vtterly lost./

That the two cables of the lest bower cost about one hundred and ten pounds and the anchor about twenty one pounds, the sheet cable cost about sixtie and fower pounds and the [sheet anchor twenty *struck through*] & fower<sup>2</sup> fore [said *struck through*] castle beaten in with the sea and other damages to the value of Fiftie pounds or thereabouts and alsoe spleete and lost as many good sailes as cost at London full sixty pounds or more soe that by the fall of monies and other damages, the said Master was vtterly disabled and knew not what to doe for he had nothing left him but the eight part of the said ship which \*might be worth about two hundred and fiftie pounds as aforesaid and about three monethes after the said Master enterteined another freight from St Lucar to Ponita Phedera<sup>3</sup> and from thence to St Andrews and Bourdeaux in France where his Marchant brooke by [whom *struck through*] which<sup>4</sup> he lost about two hundred pounds being for the time he then served the shipp then serveing by the moneth./ *<page 113>* Afterwards the said Master went to Rochell with the said ship and there laded hoopes & soe back [by whom *struck through*] againe from thence to St Lucar where the said hoopes were nothing worth at all, nor could gett imployment from thence either to London France or Frander by reason of the great difference in the Kingdome of England, and having then noe monie to pay his men

<sup>1</sup> "but" inserted above the line.

<sup>2</sup> Added in different ink.

<sup>3</sup> Probably Ponferrada, a small town in Spain, 47 miles west of Leon.

<sup>4</sup> "which" inserted above the line.

their wages nor to quite<sup>1</sup> the shipp of engagements in the Country the said Master was enforced to take a freight for Bristoll, and to engage the said ship by an absolute bill of sale vnto Shershaue Cary of Bristoll merchant & Richard Crocker of St Lucar merchant for the full summe of five hundred & seaventeene pounds & fower shillings about the first seacond or third of december in the yeare following which had he not done must have sould the ship in Spaine by reason of those seuerall losses & Crosses for want of money of Creditt. And last of all they say that after all this the said ship was robbed and plundered in Kingroade about the latter end of Aprill 1645 by Sir Iohn Mucklands<sup>2</sup> men which tooke away about sixe hundred weight of powder and other things to the value of Fortie pounds or neere thereabouts All which vpon request I the said Maior as is iust and vsuall have thought good to certifie yeeven my hand with the comon seale of this Citty in such cases vsed this xviith day of March Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc ; vicesimo primo 1645<sup>3</sup>

John Goning Maior

<Page 114.>

Coram Iohanne Gonning Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
decimo nono die Martii Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc xxi°  
1645

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Christopher Maude of Northam in the County of Devon Marchant aged thirtie five yeares or thereabouts Marchante of the ships Christopher and Recovery of Northam aforesaid maketh voluntarie oathe taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that as followeth./ That about the beginning of February last he this deponent did lad' aboard the ship Christopher of Northam whereof Thomas Walkey was Master eight thousand of Corsfish<sup>4</sup> and three tons of trayne oyle. And he further saith that he did about the same time lad aboard the ship Recovery of Northam aforesaid whereof Richard Sanders was Master sixe hundred Bushells of Salt two tons of Trayne oyle, one tone of Veniger, one ton of Spanish Iron and fortie nyne small hydes, all which goods was for the accompte of this deponent and that he was bound with the said goods vnto the ports of Cardiff and Bristoll, this deponent being advised

<sup>1</sup> i.e. to rid.

<sup>2</sup> Sir John Muckland or Mucknell was a Parliamentary commander at sea.

<sup>3</sup> See depositions, pp. 124, 155-157, 162-163 and Introduction, pp. 32-33.

<sup>4</sup> i.e. Corre fish, salt cod as opposed to dried.

to bring off what goods he could by Captain Robert Moulton Admiral of the Irish Seas and Colonell Prichett<sup>1</sup> Governor of Cardiff, and to trade in such ports as were in obedience vnto the Parliament Et aliter non deponit

Iohn Goning Maior

⟨Page 115.⟩

Coram Iohanne Goning Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll' secundo die Aprilis 1646.

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Grigorie Hudson of the Citty of Bristoll Shipwright aged thirtie five yeares or thereabouts deposeth and maketh voluntarie oathe taken on the holy Evangelists of God that he this deponent being one of the Company and Carpinter of the good ship called the George of London of the burthen of three hundred tons or thereabouts whereof William White was Master in her last voyage from this Port of Bristoll, to the Streights of Gibraltare about three yeares now last past, doth well know that one George Proctor one<sup>2</sup> of the company of the aforesaid ship. did in the moneth of May Anno domini 1643 voluntarily forsake the said ship at the Port of Mercillia in Province without the consent of the said Master, and the aforesaid Master did at that time declare vnto the said Procter in this deponents hearing that if he would continue<sup>3</sup> in the said ship, he would secure him his wages, for what time he had served in the said ship as [*blank left in the original*] the future, but if he did forsake the said ship then the said Procter was to loose his wages for the time he had served before, yet nevertheles he went away from the said ship. Et aliter non deponit

Iohn Goning Maior

⟨Page 116.⟩

Coram Iohanne Goning Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll' secundo die Aprilis 1646

Christopher Browning of Appledore in the County of Devon Marriner<sup>4</sup> aged 30 yeares or thereabouts, and Peter Bennet of

<sup>1</sup> i.e. Colonel Richard Pritchard, a Parliamentary who was appointed Governor of Cardiff November, 1645. He probably continued in office until the end of the war. He replaced Sir Richard Bassett, the Royalist Governor. He was "formerly of the Plymouth regiment." [See *Cardiff Records*, Edited by J. H. Matthews, vol. iv, pp. 149-150.]

<sup>2</sup> "One" inserted above the line.

<sup>3</sup> "Continue" inserted above the line.

<sup>4</sup> "Marriner" inserted above the line.



Appledore [of *struck through*] in the County aforesaid sayler aged thirtie three yeares or thereabouts and did depose & affirme vpon their corporall oathes voluntarily taken on the holy Evangelists of God as followeth the said Christopher Browning for himself saith that he did see a bill in Bilboa<sup>1</sup> within the dominion of the King of Spaine wherein one Anthony How of this Citty of Bristoll Sayler was bound with another man, one William Gibbens of Barnestable in the County of Devon sayler vnto Henry Baber of Appledore aforesaid Marriner in the summe of Twentie pounds which the said Hou did confesse vnto this deponent to owe vnto the said Baber. And the said Peter Bennet for himself saith that the said How did alsoe acknowledge the said bill to be due in his presence and divers other persons in Bilboa, and said he did owe vpon the said bill vnto the said Baber ten pounds, & would pay him his mony due vpon the said bill, if the said Baber would come aboard the ship where he was, which the said Baber did accordingly and then the said How would have paid him the mony vpon condicion that the said Baber would abate *<page 117>* him twentie shillings of the summe which the said Baber refused to doe Et aliter non deponunt./

Iohn Goning Maior

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

To all christian people to whom these presents shall come I Iohn Goning Esqr now Maior<sup>2</sup> of the Citty [of Bristoll *struck through*] send greeting in our Lord God everlasting Know yee that this present daie there came & personally appeared before me the said Maior George Hattwell of the said<sup>3</sup> Citty [of Bristoll *struck through*] Notarie Publique aged sixtie three yeares or thereabouts, and Iohn Hartwell sonn of the said George aged twentie fower yeares or thereabouts, and did both depose & affirme vpon their corporall oathes voluntarily taken on the holy Evangelists of God that they were present, when Robert Markes of the said Citty Clerke did by [*a word struck through*] writinges vnder his hand give and deliver on the 8th of October Anno domini 1642 all his silver plate to his daughter Amy all the rest of his goods in his house at Bristoll to his sonn Samuell, and his seaven daughters (viz) Bridgett, Mary Amy, Hester, Elizabeth Sarah and Sophia (except fower bonds) all his study of Bookes to his sonn William all his goods in his house at Meriat to his daughter Prudence, And they

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* Bilbao, capital of the province of Biscay.

<sup>2</sup> "Esqr now Maior" *inserted above the line.*

<sup>3</sup> "said" *inserted above the line.*

further say that he did by the said writing vnder his hand, give to his said sonn Samuell, and the fower *<page 118>* excepted to his daughter Mary All which vpon request I the said Maior have thought good to certifie as is iust & vsuall, yeeven vnder my hand<sup>1</sup> with the common seale of this Citty in like [*sa struck through*] cases vused this second daie of Aprill Anno Regni Caroli et vicesimo secundo 1646

Iohn Ioning [*sic*] Maior

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

To all christian people to whom these presents shall come I Iohn Goning Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God everlasting Know yee that this present daie there came and personally appeared before me the said Maior Richard Tayler of Horsey downe in the County of Surry Marriner aged fiftie two yeares or thereabouts, and did depose & affirme vpon his corporall oathe voluntarily taken on the holy Evangelists of God that the ship called the Elephant & Castle of London of the burthen of one hundred tons or thereabouts whereof this deponent was the Master, did fight with eight saile of Turkes men of warr, vpon the first day of August Anno domini 1642, at that time the said ship had aboard her two hundred tons of salt, which was not worth above one thousand pounds, & was bound from St Lucas to Bittancy<sup>2</sup> in Gallazia, and when the said ship was discharged of her salt at Bittamcy *<page 119>* aforesaid, the said ship came from thence to Robeduce in Gallazia, and there tooke aboard hir five hundred fortie & one Cor of Timber which was not worth above eight hundred pounds at the most and at that time the said ship lost her cables anchors and sailes as is menconed in a former certificate for all which damages the said Master never received any satisfaccion, either from the merchants or from any other person for what he had susteyned. And he further saith that the sixe hundred weight of powder and other things mencioned in the said former certificate were worth fortie pounds and were spent in the said fight for the defence of the said ship and goods. All which vpon request I the said Maior as is iust and vsuall have thought good to certifie yeeven vnder my hand with the common seale of this Citty in such cases vused this last day of March Aprill Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc vicesimo secundo 1646<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "my hand" *inserted above the line.*

<sup>2</sup> Possibly Betanzos near Corunna.

<sup>3</sup> See depositions, pp. 118-121, 155-157, 162-163, and Introduction, pp. 32-33.

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*<Page 120.>*

Coram Iohanne Goning Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
x<sup>o</sup> die Aprilis Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc xxii<sup>o</sup> 1646

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Robert Hart of the Citty of Bristoll sayler aged xxxv yeares or thereabouts maketh voluntarie othe taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God, that being Masters Mate of the good Barque called the David of Yeoghall in hir last voyage bound from this Port of Bristoll to Duncannon in Ireland with Provision doth well know that amongst other the Provision of Beere sent over in the said Barque, there were thirteene Barrells of Beere laden aboard hir, vnder the marke of Iohn Young owner of the said Barque, which were for the said Iohn Younges proper accompt, And knoweth alsoe, that there were other parcells of Beere aboard hir in partnership betweene the said Iohn Young and one William Bick, Skinner, that went over in the Barque alsoe, which beere soe in partnership betweene them vpon their arrivall, at Duncannon aforesaid was there sould and was afterwards accompted for betweene them in Youghall, and for ought this deponent knoweth the said Bick was fully sattisfied vpon the accompt for (as this deponent hath heard) the said Bick afterwards borrowed mony of the said *<page 121>* Iohn Young there at Youghall vpon his bill, and soe the said Bick confessed to this deponent coming vpwards that voyage to Bristoll, and heere in Bristoll alsoe after their coming vp, and hath alsoe heard that the widow & exec. of the said Iohn Young hath since recoveryd of the said Bick heere in Bristoll that mony soe lent him in Yeoghall, and that vpon that recovery nor at any time since, the accompt made betweene them for the thirteene barrells as aforesaid this deponent never heard of, by or from the said Bick of any demand or question for his share, or partnership in them albeit they had often speeches about it Et aliter non deponit./

Iohn Goning Maior

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

To all christian people whom these presents shall concerne I Iohn Goning Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting Know yee that this present day William Willett of this Citty merchant aged 28 yeares or thereabouts Henry Worgan Parish Clarke of St Stephens in this Citty aged about 45 yeares & Leonard

Stile Sexton of the same parish aged 70 yeares or thereabouts came and made voluntarie othes taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God as followeth (viz) the said William Willett for himself saith that about sixe yeares now last past he this deponent being at Dover did well know one Capt Iohn Iacob<sup>1</sup> a man *<page 122>* about 55 yeares of age of a midle statute a square well sett man with some pockholes in his face, which Captain Iacob was then an officer (belonging to the Admiraltie or Trinitie house in Dover aforesaid with whom this deponent had some what to doe and was questioned before him by reason that being parte Owner of a ship) then putt into that Porte, which stricke against the Peere there, and this deponent further saith that the said Captain Iacob then dwelt at the corner house, over against old Bradshawes Taverne, and next dore to one Wallops a sailmaker there in Dover aforesaid which Captain Iacob, this deponent about 14 monethes now past, mett with heere in Bristoll, and was seuerall times in his company and had speeches with him about their passages in Dover, soe long before, and knoweth that he then lodged at one Iohn Gardners house (being the signe of the Carpenters armes) on the Key of Bristoll, which reacheth into Marshstreete: And at that time he was bound out of this Port, as comander of a ship of this Port, belonging to Colonell Roydon called the Peter Frigett, but by Gods visitacion fell sick and there died at the said Gardners house before the ship sett saile. And as this deponent hath heard he was shortlie after buried in St Stephens Church in Bristoll aforesaid: And the said *<page 123>* Henry Worgan and Leonard Stile doe for themselves depose and make oath that they well knew the partie before mencioned called and knowne by the name of Captain Iohn Iacob being a man of the age and descripcion before set downe in all parts agreable, and one that confessed he was a Dover man, and by all probabilities should be the same. Which the said William Willett hath mencioned, and they know he was bound to sea in

<sup>1</sup> According to an entry in the *Calendar of State Papers* Alice, widow of John Jacob of Dover, on behalf of her son Abraham and five other children, compounded with the authorities on 22nd July, 1646, to free her husband's property from sequestration and for certain delinquencies. He "for special service to the king in a sudden tempest at his return from Spain, was taken into His Majesty's service and went 3 years ago to Oxford and there continued till 15 months since, when intending to go to sea on merchants affairs, in a ship of Bristol, he died there." She alleged that he was never in arms against the Parliament, that she had no means of support for herself and children, and that she had received nothing from her husband's estate since his death. On 28th July, 1646, a fine of £94 was imposed to free the estate. [C.S.P. (*Domestic*), *Committee for Compounding etc.*, Part II, p. 1,400.]

the said ship the Peter Frigatt by the imployment of the said Colonell Roydon which Captain Iacob lodged and fell sick & dyed at the said Gardners house in St Stephens parish aforesaid, and was buried in the parish Church of St Stephens in Bristoll the 28th day<sup>1</sup> of May now last past anno domini 1645 by Mr Henry Iones Rector of that parish, these two deponents then being present at that time and sawe it done All which att the instance and for and on behalf of the widow and relick of the said Captian Iacob I the aforesaid Maior have thought good to certifie yeeven vnder my hand with the common seale of this Citty in such cases vsed this twelveth daie of Aprill Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc vicesimo secundo 1646

Iohn Goning Maior

⟨Page 124.⟩

To all christian people to whom these presents shall come I Iohn Goning Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God everlasting Know yee that this present daie there came & personally [*appeared*]<sup>2</sup> before me the said Maior Richard Leech of the said Citty Marriner aged Fiftie yeares or thereabouts and did depose & say vpon his corporall oathe voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God, that about the moneth of December now last past, he this deponent being Master of the good ship called the Black Bottle of Bristoll of the burthen of Fortie sixe tons or thereabouts, was cast away vpon the coast of Portugall whereof some of the goods in the said ship were saved (vizt) two hundred kinterkins of Butter in caske & out of Caske eight sowes of lead, and for the rest of the lead & shott, Peter Beggleston to whom these goods were consigned to, tould this deponent that he had sould it to the King of Portugall as it lay in the floure of the said ship to be seene, and that the said King [of Portugall *struck through*] was to be at the charge for the getting it vp, one peece of Ordinance, one murderer<sup>3</sup> a small quantitie of skins, & wax with some Cables anchors mastes ⟨*page 125*⟩ and sayles. And this deponent further saith, that he would have stayed and taken the weight of the said Butter, and the rest of the goods belonging to the said ship, but the said Peter Beggleston would not suffer him to stay soe to doe but caused

<sup>1</sup> "day" inserted above the line.

<sup>2</sup> "*appeared*" omitted from the original.

<sup>3</sup> a small breech-loading gun.

him, to goe to lisbon with him, All which vpon request I the said Maior have thought good to certifie as is iust and vsuall yeeven vnder my hand with the common seale of this Citty in like cases vsed this xiiiith of Aprill Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc xxii<sup>o</sup>/<sup>1</sup>

John Goning Maior

To all christian people to whom these presents shall come I Iohn Goning Esquier now Maior of the Cittie of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God everlasting ; Know Yee that this present daie there came and personally appeared before me the said Maior ; Thomas Holway of the Citty of London Shipwrit aged twentie fiue yeares or thereabouts and martin Lovell of the same Citty Sayler aged twentie two yeares or thereabouts and did both depose and afferme<sup>2</sup> vppon their Corporall oathes voluntarily taken on the holy Evangelists of God, that when the Good ship called the Peter and mary of london of the burthen of one hundred tons whereof Iohn maxwell was commander came from<sup>3</sup> Crrckuergus<sup>4</sup> in Ireland<sup>5</sup> to this Port of Bristoll she was sufficient *<page 126>* enough to haue gone to London or any other reasonable<sup>6</sup> vyage for in exterordinary fowle weather these deponents nor any of the said ships company did not pumpe aboue twice in fowre houers, and then not aboue fowre hundred<sup>7</sup> stroks and they further say that there was noe damage done to any tobacco or [any *struck through*] othir goods laden aboard the said ship throught her unsuffisientcie during the whole terme of the said [a word *struck through*] voyage also [with *struck through*] which<sup>8</sup> vppon request as is iust and vsuall I the said Mayor haue thought good to certifie yeeven vnder my hand with comon seale of this Citty in like [case *struck through*] cases<sup>9</sup> vsed this third day of Aprel anno Regni Regis Caroli etc vicesimo secundo 1646<sup>10</sup>

John Goning Maior

<sup>1</sup> See depositions, pp. 161-162, 176-177.

<sup>2</sup> "me" inserted above the line.

<sup>3</sup> "came from" inserted above the line.

<sup>4</sup> i.e. Carrickfergus.

<sup>5</sup> "nd" inserted above the line.

<sup>6</sup> "ble" inserted above the line.

<sup>7</sup> "red" inserted above the line.

<sup>8</sup> "which" inserted above the line.

<sup>9</sup> "cases" inserted above the line.

<sup>10</sup> See depositions, pp. 219-237, and Introduction, pp. 36-38.

To all christian people to whom these presents shall come I Iohn Goning Esquire now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting in [gre *struck through*] our Lord God everlasting Know yee that this present daie there came and personally appeared before me the said Maior Thomas holway of the Citty of London Shipwright aged twentie fue yeares or thereabouts and martin Lovell of the said Citty Seaman aged twentie [S *struck through*] two yeares or there abouts and did both depose and afferme vppon<sup>1</sup> thir corporall oathes volunttarily [S *struck through*] taken on the holy Evangelists<sup>2</sup> of God that these deponents came to the Iland of Soll<sup>3</sup> in or about the twelveth day of March Anno domini r643 in the good ship called the peter and Mary of London of the burthen of one hundred tuns or thereabouts whereof Iohn Maxwell was commander, and seing a ship ryding in the said Iland these deponents and the rest of the ships<sup>4</sup> company went with thir ship peter and Mary to the ship ryding <page 127> in the place aforesaid and hailed [g *struck through*] them and demanded from whence thir ship was who presently tould them that thir ship did belong vnto barnestable in the County of devon and that the barnestable [a letter *struck through*] had victualed and set her forth, and they further say that the men in the said [s *struck through*] ship named the Robert did at the same time declare that the Kings [men *struck through*] forces had taken outt of thir said ship Robert one of her best peeces of ordinances for thir vse and lastly they say that when the master of the said Robert was aboard the said peter and Mary<sup>5</sup> and finding them to be for the parliament and standing<sup>6</sup> vppon the vpper deck of the same ship peter and Mary called and gaue order to his men abourd the the [si *struck through*] said Robert not to suffer any of the Londoners me[n]<sup>7</sup> to come aboard<sup>8</sup> them but make [a letter *struck through*] ready<sup>9</sup> your gones and other provisions for the defence of your ship because<sup>10</sup> they are a man of warr for

<sup>1</sup> "n" inserted above the line.

<sup>2</sup> "lists" inserted above the line.

<sup>3</sup> One of the Cape Verde Islands.

<sup>4</sup> "s" inserted above the line.

<sup>5</sup> "y" inserted above the line.

<sup>6</sup> "g" inserted above the line.

<sup>7</sup> "n" omitted from the original.

<sup>8</sup> "a" inserted above the line.

<sup>9</sup> "a" inserted above the line.

<sup>10</sup> "u" inserted above the line.

the parliment and it is noe matter what becomes of [them *struck through*] me [all *struck through*] which<sup>1</sup> vppon request I the said Maior is iust and [vsa *struck through*] vsuall haue thought good to certifie yeeven vnder my hand with the comon seale of this Citty in like cases vsed this third day of aprill Anno Regni Regis Caroli [vis *struck through*] vicesimo secundo 1646./<sup>2</sup>

John Goning Maior

*<One-quarter page left blank.>*

*<Page 128.>*

To all christian people to whome these presents shall come I Iohn Goning Esqr nowe Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God everlasting Knowe yee that this present day Iohn Moore of this Citty woollen draper aged 32 yeares or thereabouts and Iohn Harris of the same Citty haberdasher aged 23 yeares or thereabouts came and personally appeared before mee the said Maior And did depose and affirme vpon their corporall oathes voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God, That they these deponents were present in company with William Woodcocke of the said Citty grocer deceased And one Iohn Poynts of Llandarog in the County of Carmarthen esquier at the house of the said William Woodcocke scituate on the Bridg of Bristoll As the deponent Iohn Harris affirmeth, Att vppon or about the eighteenth day of Iuly 1642 when and att which time the said Iohn Poynts did there in presence of these deponents seale and deliver as his acte and deed in due forme of lawe to the said William Woodcocke one bill obligatory of the summe of 32l 10s dated the said 18th day of Iuly 1642 for payment of the summe of 16l 11s 9d of lawfull money of England to the said William Woodcocke his executors administrators or assignes att or vpon the seacond day of February next ensuing the date of the said bill, To which bill these deponents then subscribed their names as witnesses to the sealing & delivery thereof, which bill being now produced and shewed forth att the takeing of this deposicion these deponents doe certainly knowe to be the same bill which was soe sealed & deliuered by the said Iohn Poynts as aforesaid, And that their names thereto subscribed was their owne hand-writings att that time All which for the better recouery of the

<sup>1</sup> "ch" written over an erasure.

<sup>2</sup> See depositions, pp. 128, 219-237 and Introduction, pp. 36-38.



said debt I the said Maior att the instance and on the behalf of the administrators of the said William Woodcocke thought good to certifie as is iust and vsuall; And in testimony thereof have caused the Common seale of this Citty (in such cases vsed to be affixed yeeven this seaventeenth day of Aprill An<sup>o</sup> Regni Regis Caroli etc xxii<sup>o</sup> 1646.

John Goning Maior

Be it knowne vnto all men by these presents That I Iohn Poynts of Llandorog in the County of Carmarthen Esqr doe owe and am indebted vnto William Woodcocke of the Citty of Bristoll grocer the summe of 16l 11s 9d of lawfull money of England To be bepaid to the said William Woodcocke his executors administrators or assignes att or vpon the second day of February next ensuing the day of the date hereof, For payment whereof well and truely to be made I the said Iohn Poynts doe *(page 129)* doe [hereby *struck through*] bind mee my heires executors and administrators firmly by these presents in the summe of 32l 10s of like lawfull money of England, In witnes whereof I have herevnto sett my hand & seale the 18th day of Iuly 1642.

Sealed and Delivered in the presence of Iohn Poynts.

Iohn Moore

Per me Iohn Harris.

Memorandum That William Fludde of the Citty of Bristoll Marriner Masters mate or Pilate of the good shippe called the Ieremiah of London And therein shipt by Mr Richard Long thelder marchant & Company, And by Mr George Salter Master of the said shippe in her last voiage from the Port of Bristoll [where shee arived *struck through*] to Lisbon and to Newfoundland and soe backe to Lisbon againe And from thence to the said Porte of Bristoll, where shee arived on or about the 26th day of december last. deposeth [that *struck through*] vpon his corporall oathe volunttarily taken on the holy Evangelists of God, That having bin in the voiage, And well knowing the whole passages throughout hath drawne the particulers thereof into three sheets and halfe of paper All which he knoweth to be the truth and wholl truth of the busines, having himselfe written the same and subscribed his name to euery of the same papers In Testimony whereof I Iohn Goning esqr now Maior of this Citty of Bristoll have caused

the common seale of this Citty [to be *struck through*] in such cases vsed to be affixed yeeven vnder my hand the xviiiith of Aprill xxii<sup>o</sup> Caroli Regis 1646./

Iohn Goninge Maior

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⟨Page 130.⟩

Coram Iohanne Lock vno Aldermannorum Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
xxii die April 1646

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

William Mudge of the Cittie of Bristoll yeoman aged lx yeares and [a word *struck through*] vpwards and Iudith his wife, doe bothe depose & afferme vpon their corporall othes voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God, that on Candlemas day last being the second daie of February last past one Mr Ieffery Potticary (as he then wrote himself) came to the house of Mr William Chester scittuate in Broademeade in Bristoll, (these deponents then and yett dwelling in the said House. And there the said Mr Potticarie receaued of the said Mr Chester, whoe with his wife thither alonge with him from Barton hundred that evening), the summe of xii l & xs in mony for ye vse of [Mr *struck through*] one Mr Thomas Baynard of Dorsetshire And this was in parte of a Bill of € which was owing to him by the said Mr Chester as may appeare by the said Mr Potticaries acquittance then written by himself; Which said Mr Potticary then alsoe in ye presence of these deponents, receaued an acquittance which was dated the second of october 1642 and was for the receipt of 7li 10s more by one Mr William Samborne for the [several words *struck through*] said Mr Baynards vse, for the receipt of which acquittance alsoe the said Mr Potticary wrote a note but did not subscribe his name to the Both which receipts or acquittances both for the 12l 10s and for receaving the acquittance for the 7l 10s are written in one paper which is now shewed forth, and is the same then made by the said Mr Potticary, to which these deponents made their markes as witnesses thervnto, And at that time the said Mr Potticary at thinstance of the said Mr Chesteres wife indorsed the receipt ⟨page 131⟩ of that 12l 10s vpon the back of the said bill of l li, and toke it away againe with the acquittance for the 7l 10s alsoe Et aliter non deponunt. [word *struck through*]


Iohn Lock Aldermannus

The copy  
of the  
acquittance. / The 2 of February 1645/ Receaved of Mr William Chester  
of Barton hundred the summe of 12l 10s in parte of our Bill  
of 50li I say receiued—12li 10s

per me Ieffery Potticarie

Item receaued one acquittance dated the 11th of october  
1642 for 7l 10s vnder the hand mr william Samborne, and is for  
Mellmas<sup>1</sup> Rent./

Willm   Mudch  
his marke

Iudith  111 Much  
hir marke./

⟨Nearly half page left blank.⟩

⟨Page 132.⟩

Coram Iohanne Goning Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
xxiiii<sup>o</sup> die Aprilis Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc; xxii<sup>o</sup> 1646./

Civitas  
Bristoll'

Iohn Dobson Master of the good ship called the william of  
yarmouth of the burthen of one hundred and thirtie tons or  
thereabouts william harvie boateswaine of the said ship william  
wilch and Iohn Coue other of the companie of the same ship  
and all in her in the last voyage which she made in or about the  
begining of the moneth of February last past from this port of  
bristoll to Rochell and Maran in france and soe back againe to this  
port of Bristoll doe all depose and affirme vpon their corporall oathes  
voluntarilie taken vpon the holy Evangelist of God. that the  
said ship being att Maron aforesaid and there freighted, and taken  
in hir lading of Corne by order or directions of william Croth hill  
and agent or factor there for Robert Cann Iames Birkin and  
Robert Charleton all marchants<sup>2</sup> of Bristoll came away for this  
porte of Bristoll and heere arived in kingrode about sixe weeks  
now last<sup>3</sup> past and from thence came into Hungrode where in  
short time after the said ships lading of Corne was taken out into  
seuerall Lighters and brought as conveniently as the tide and  
wether would permit vp to the key of Bristoll and heere delivered

<sup>1</sup> Presumably Michaelmas.

<sup>2</sup> "an" written over an erasure.

<sup>3</sup> "last" inserted above the line.

to the costodie and charge of the said merchants and for thier vse and these deponents<sup>1</sup> doe all know and make othe that the whole lading of Corne receaved aboard att Maron was brought into Hungrorde and by lighters [and *rubbed out*] brought vp and delivered to the merchants at the key of Bristoll as is before specified and they certinely know there was noe abuse donn to the merchants in the Corne twixt Maron and Hunrode for they touchted noe porte or place by the [*way*]<sup>2</sup> nor was there any wrong in it in Hunrode or bringing vp in the Lighters to the key for some of them were allwais aborde<sup>3</sup> vntell it was vnladen and some or one of them came vp in every lighter [that *smudged out*] *<page 133>* that brought vp the Corne to the key and they veryli beleue that all the wast in the whole lading betwene Maaron and the key of Bristoll could not be above thre or four Bushelles and that in the stowage by runing betwene the matts and the like.

John Goning Maior.

John Dobson

Will: Harvie

John Coue

Will: Wilche/

Coram Iohanne Goning Armigero maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
predicti primo die Maii Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc xxii°

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

William Barwicke of the Cittie of Bristoll gent' aged xlvi yeares or thereabouts deposeth and maketh voluntarie Oathe[s *struck through*] taken vppon the holy Evangelists of God that being an officer belonging to the Costome house of the Porte of Bristoll and a waiter<sup>4</sup> to the ship Trewloue of Bristoll which came from Virginia with tobacco<sup>5</sup> in or about the moneth of Iune now last past Hee this deponent[s *struck through*] doth well know that one Thomas Weston merchant that came home in the said ship was Proprietor of diuers hogsheds of Tobacco Some of which were deposited in the hands of Mr Iohn Mainston Collector and of other officers of the Custome house for the payment of threscore pounds which was<sup>6</sup> due for the Custome of the said tobacco And

<sup>1</sup> The first "e" of this word written over an erasure.

<sup>2</sup> Word, presumably "way," omitted from the original.

<sup>3</sup> "o" inserted above the line.

<sup>4</sup> A Customs officer, usually called a "Tide Waiter."

<sup>5</sup> "tobacco" written over an erasure.

<sup>6</sup> "were" struck through and "was" written above it.

this deponent[s *struck through*] further saith that he being one of the officers that had a Locke vpon the said goods his Locke was taken of and the [t *struck through*] tobacco caried away contraree to this deponent[s *struck through*] consent and without his privity by whom this<sup>1</sup> deponent[s *struck through*] knoweth not onely he hath heard that two and twentie hogshede of that Tobacco came to the hands of Mr Iohn Wright merchant

William Barwick

Iohn Goning Maior

⟨Page 134.⟩

Coram Iohanne Goning Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll  
quarto die Maii Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc; xxii<sup>o</sup> 1646

Ciuitas  
Bristoll

Nicholas Ireland of the Cittie of Bristoll gent aged 39 yeares or thereabouts deposeth and saith vpon his corporall othe voluntarily taken vpon the holie Evangelists of God, that he well knoweth<sup>2</sup> that about Paullstide last past one Morgan Hicks of Cramwell<sup>3</sup> in the County of Gloucester Clothier brought an action against one Iohn Burnell a grocer in the Court houlden before the Sherriffs of Bristoll, and this was for xviii l which the said Burnell should haue paid the said Mr Hicks as both he and the said Burnell tould this deponent; but the said Hicks then confessed that he did not deale with the said Burnell only he had an order from one Mr Ven of wootton under Edge to receaue soe much monny from the said Burnell by way of exchange; and this deponent further saith that before the said Morgan Hicks receaued anie of this monny he this deponent<sup>4</sup> hearing of such a parcell of monny laid out and bound up in a broune paper and left by the said Burnell with one moryes apprentice to be delivered to the said Morgan Hicks accordind to the said Mr Vens order did cause thee same xviii l to be attached in the name of this deponents father William Ireland as being in the hands of the said Iohn Burnell and this was by warrant or process taken out of the said sherriffs Court against the said Mr Ven by the name of Henry ven whoe then oued this deponents said father a greater summe vpon which attachment they proceeded soe farr that Iudgement & execucon was granted out

<sup>1</sup> "these" *struck through* and "this" *written above it*.

<sup>2</sup> "h" *inserted above the line*.

<sup>3</sup> Probably Cromhall, a parish two miles from Charfield in the Thornbury division of the county.

<sup>4</sup> "deponent" *inserted above the line*.

[*ag struck through*] against the said Iohn Burnell for the monies. *<page 135>* soe attached in his hands at the sute of this deponents father as aforesaid, Wherevpon he the said Iohn Burnell was taken & imprisoned in his Majesties Gaoll of Newgate in Bristoll; and there continued vntill he made sattisfaccion for the same; And this was before any accion brought by the said Hicks against the said Burnell for his mony as this deponent hath heard et aliter non deponit./

Iohn Goning Maior./

To all Christian people to whome these presents shall come I Iohn Goning esquier nowe Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God everlasting Knowe yee that this present <sup>1</sup> day William Kenner of the said Citty sayler aged 48 yeares or thereabouts and Elizabeth his wife aged 47 yeares or thereabouts came and personally appeared before mee the said Maior And did depose and affirme vpon their corporall oathes voluntarily taken on the holy Evangelists of God that one Griffin Weeke sonne of Thomas Weeke late of Naugle in the County of Pembroke sayler deceased was here in this Citty bound an Apprentice to them the said William Kenner and Elizabeth his wife by one paire of Indentures bearing date the 29th day of November in the xiith yeare of his Majesties raigne that nowe is for the terme of 7 yeares thence next ensuing As by the same Indentures may more att large appeare A true copie whereof is herevnto annexed which vpon request I the said Mayor have thought good to certifie yeeven vnder my hand with the Common seale of this Citty in such cases vsed this viiith day of May Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc; vicesimo secundo./

*<Page 136.>*

Civitas  
Bristoll'

To all christian people to whom these presents shall come I Iohn Goning esquier now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God everlasting knowe ye that this present day Richard Long thelder of this Citty Marchants came personally before mee and declaring that in the month of december last hee having caused ensurance to be made of 200l on the shippe dragon of Bristoll and the goods aboard her bound then from this port of Bristoll vnto Mallaga in spaine and from thence back againe to this said port, doth depose and make volluntary oath taken vppon the holy Evangelist of God that there were

<sup>1</sup> "r" inserted above the line.

laden for the accompt of this deponents aboard the shippe dragon of Bristoll in Mallaga<sup>1</sup> there aforesaid that viage by wraght Bathram<sup>2</sup> merchant affactar and agent there resident fowertene butts of Mallaga wyne two and twentie barrells of raisins of the sonne and threescore and fiftene peces of fraile fruight<sup>3</sup> which with cost and charge put cleere aboard did cost and stand this deponents in the some of eleuen thousand two hundred sixtie fve spanish Ryalls sterling as by the bill of lading hearwith sent may appere and he further deposeth that he this deponents was at that time one third part victuallor of the said shippe dragon and had one third part of fower peces of ordinances and other goods aboard her not before specifid which said shipe in her viage homeward from Mallaga aforesaid that vioage about february last by extremity of fowele weathe[r]<sup>4</sup> and stormes was cast away one the coast of Spaine nere Cales<sup>5</sup> in company<sup>6</sup> with other shipes and all the goods cast away except the fower peces of ordinances which were sould by the Master of the shipe for which<sup>7</sup> there is noe accompt deuen [sic] as yet vppon which goods soe lading forth is deponents accompt and vppon all his all his third <page 137> part<sup>8</sup> of victalling and other goods this deponent[s *struck through*] maketh oth that he hath made noe other ensurance but for the two hundred pounds which was made and registred in the ensurance office in the Royall exchange London according to the order of merchants there<sup>9</sup> att the time of making which ensurance these deponents knew nothing of the casting away of the said shipe or goods, all which vppon request I the said Maior as is iust and vsuall haue thought good to certifie yeeven vnder my hand with the comon' seale of this Citty in like manner this fifteenth day of may Anno Regni Regis Caroli nunc anglie etc ; vicessimo [sic] secundo 1646

<sup>1</sup> "in Mallaga" written in the margin.

<sup>2</sup> On 11th August, 1638, one Wroth Batherne of Bristoll, merchant, aged about twenty-one, deposed before the mayor at Southampton as to the ownership of certain commodities on board the *Bristoll Merchant*, then anchored at Southampton. It seems probable that this is the same man. [See *Examinations and Depositions*, vol. iii, p. 62, Southampton Record Society.] See also depositions, pp. 139, 141.

<sup>3</sup> i.e. Fruit packed in rush baskets or frails, such as figs, raisins, etc.

<sup>4</sup> "a" inserted above the line and "r" omitted.

<sup>5</sup> Probably Calvia, on the island of Majorca.

<sup>6</sup> "n" inserted above the line.

<sup>7</sup> The first "h" inserted above the line.

<sup>8</sup> "part" inserted above the line.

<sup>9</sup> See Introduction, pp. 35-36, for practice of Insurance at this period.

To all christian people to whome these presents shall come I Iohn Goning Esquier nowe Maior of the Citty send greating in our Lord God everlasting know yee that [*this*]<sup>1</sup> present day Richard<sup>2</sup> Long the elder of this Citty merchant came personally appeare before me and did depose and make volluntary oathes taken vppon the holie Evangelist of God that hee this deponent and Richard Long the younger this deponents sonne hauing of thier owne three thousand Nine hunderd fiftie and fower Livers french monies in the hands of Mr Matthew holworthie an Englishe Merchant resident in mercellia in or about the month of March anno dommini 1642 gaue order for ten tonnes of oyle for the accompt of them this deponent[s *struck through*] and the said Richard his sonne vppon the shippe david of Bristoll then bound for Ligorne to Apulia and for the performance theirow of the said Metthew *(page 138)* Hollworthie sent in monies or goods for the<sup>3</sup> aforesaid accompt three thousand three hundred and three livers of french<sup>4</sup> mony if more these deponents doe not certainly know, which shippe in that her viage to Apulia was there seised vppon by order of the vice king of Naples vppon vniust pretens and inforced the payment of three thousand nyne Hundred and fwe dolars mones of Spaine before the said shippe could be cleared from thence which sume being paid in a gennerall auerdeg the said Richard Long the elder and Richard Long the younger theire part did amount to sixe hundred sixtie two livers 5 sous x iodemers [*sic*] french monies as by the said Matthew Hollworthies Accompt may appeare which accompt being produced to Mr Iames Crasts merchant of this Citty he affirmeth it to b [*e*] vnder<sup>5</sup> the hand[s *struck through*] of the said Matthew Hollworthy and these deponents further<sup>6</sup> say they paide for neere two tonnes<sup>7</sup> and halfe dead freight vpon the said shipe By reson of the losse of the said monies all which. & vpon request I the said Maior as is iust and vsuall have thought good to certifie yeeven vnder my hand with the Common seale of this Citty in such cases vsed this xvth of May Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc xxii<sup>o</sup><sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "*this*" omitted from the original.

<sup>2</sup> "Richard" *written over an erasure.*

<sup>3</sup> "for the" *inserted above the line.*

<sup>4</sup> "h" *inserted above the line.*

<sup>5</sup> "e" omitted from the original.

<sup>6</sup> "r" *inserted above the line.*

<sup>7</sup> "o" *inserted above the line.*

<sup>8</sup> For further adventures of the same ship see depositions, pp. 56-57, 108, 116-117.



This is a true Copie of the Bill of lading mentioned in the former Certificat./

Shipped by the grace of God in good order and well condicioned by mee Wreath Bathorne in and vpon the good shippe called the dragon of Bristoll, whereof is Master vnder God for this present voiage Iohn Grindham And nowe riding att anchor in the road of Mallaga, And by Gods grace bound for Bristoll (to say) fowerteene butts Mallaga wyne seaventy five frailes of Luxie reasons and twenty two barrells of raisins solis of eight ronde casks being marked numbered as in Margent, and are to be deliuered in ye like good order and well conditioned att the aforesaid Port *<page 139>* of Bristoll (the danger of the seas only excepted) vnto the worshipfull Richard Long marchant or to his assignes hee or they paying freight for the said goods according to agreement made in England with priuiledg and auerredg accustomed In witness whereof the Master or Purser hath affermed to three bills of Lading all of this tenor and date, the one of which being accomplished, the other two to stand void And soe God send the good shippe to her desired Porte in safety Amen dated in Mallaga the 29th of Ianuary 1646

Iohn Goning Maior



14-Butts  
22-Barrells  
75-frailes

Ciuitas  
Bristol'

To all christian people to whom these presents shall come, I Iohn Goning Esqr nowe Mayor of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God everlasting Knowe yee that this present day Edward Child of this Citty pewterer [and Thomas deane *struck through*] aged thirty yeares or thereabouts, And Thomas Deane of this Citty draper aged eighteene years or thereabouts came personally before mee & did depose and affirme vpon their corporall oathes voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God That they well knowe a browne bay mare having both her eares cropt and marked first with a letter G in the neere buttocke but the same is since altered and made likely to an S as may appeare This Mare they knowe was one Mr Robert Deanes mare a gent' of this Citty whoe dyed about a yeare and a quarter nowe last past and after his death the mare came to his sonne Robert Deane whoe is since deceased alsoe, After which the mare with other goods and Chattells of the said Robert Deane the sonne coming to and amongst the children of the said Robert Deane thelder, One Bartholomew Allen a grocer being one that married one of the daughters of the said Robert the elder bought

the said mare of the Executors in trust being the wholl childrens right about Christmas last as this deponent Thomas Deane being one of the said<sup>1</sup> children *(page 140)* doth depose, which mare this deponent Edward Child knoweth was taken away shortly after Christmas last att a place called Eastchinnocke in the County of Somersett [wh *struck through*] where the said Bartholomew Allen had putt her to wintering att his fathers called Bartholomewe Allen alsoe And since that on tuesday last these deponents sawe the said Mare brought to this Citty by one Nicholas Edwards a Carrier of Warmister (as is informed) and were present when the said Bartholomewe Allen of Bristoll came into the ground and seized vpon the mare being his owne goods, And they well knowe her to be the same mare which was the said Robert Deanes and is nowe the proper goods of the said Bartholomewe as aforesaid All which for a further manifestacion of a truthe herein I the said Maior vpon request as is vsuall have thought good to certifie yeeven vnder my hand with the Comon seale of this Citty this nyne & twentieth day of May Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc ; xxii<sup>o</sup> 1646.

Dyer

Iohn Goning Maior./

Coram Iohanne Goninge Armigero Maiore Civitatis Bristoll'  
Die veneris scilicet vicesimo nono die Maii Anno Regni Regis  
Caroli etc ; vicesimo secundo 1646

Civitas  
Bristoll'

Mawde Thomas wife of Iohn Thomas of Usq'<sup>2</sup> in the County of Monmoth [aged *struck through*] husbandman aged forty yeares or thereabouts deposeth vpon her Corporall oath voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelist of God that about Eight yeres nowe last past shee this deponent was present att the house of Mr Henry Rumsey gent' in Usq' aforesaid where shee this deponent did see the plaintiffe Cicily Rumsey deliver into the hands of the defendante Rowland Morgan a purse of money beinge as shee heard the plaintiffe say was twenty pounds & said brother Morgan I pray take this & put it to the rest and this was about three weeks or a moneth after the death of the said Mr<sup>3</sup> Henry Rumsey father of the plaintiffe Cicily & in the kitchin of the house of the said Henry Rumsey there beinge present this deponent & the said mistress Rumsey ye plaintifff & the said Rowland Morgan

<sup>1</sup> "said" inserted above the line.

<sup>2</sup> i.e. Usk.

<sup>3</sup> "Mr" inserted above the line.

of the deliery of which purse & the manner of the Language therevpon she this deponent did take speciall notice & doth well remember it

John Goninge Maior

⟨Page 141.⟩

Civitas  
Bristoll'

To all etc Knowe ye that this present day Richard Longe thelder of this City Marchant came personally before me and declaringe that in the moneth of december last he havinge caused ensurance to be made of 200li on the ship dragon of Bristoll and the goods aboard her bound then from this Port of Bristoll vnto Mallaga in Spayne and from thence backe agayne to this said Porte doth depose and make voluntary oath taken vpon the holy Evangelist of God that there were laden for the [Co *struck through*] Accompt of this deponant aboard the said ship there in Mallaga aforesaid that voyage by Wreath Bathram<sup>1</sup> Marchant a a factor or Agent there resident foureteene Butts of Mallaga wynes two and twenty barrells of reasons of the sonne and threescore and fifteene peeces of frayle fruite as by bill of ladinge appeareth As alsoe one third of 4 peeces of ordinance powder and other amunicion as likewise one third victuallinge of the said ship for the voyage which with insurance did amount vnto 253 pounds fifteene shillings as by the particulers thereof herevnto Annexed may appeare which said ship in that her voyage homewards from Mallaga aforesaid about the begininge of february last by extremity of foule weather and stormes was castaway on the Coast<sup>2</sup> of Spayne neere Cales in Company with other ships and all the goods cast away except the 4 peeces<sup>3</sup> ordinance which were sold by the Master of the ship for which there is noe Accompt given as yet vpon which goods soe Laden and other provision for this deponants Accompt this deponent maketh oath that he hath made noe other ensurance but<sup>4</sup> for the said two hundred pounds which was made and registred in the ensurance office in the royall exchange London, according to the order of Marchants there<sup>5</sup> all which vpon request I the said Maior as is iust and vsuall haue thought good to certifie yeeven vnder my hand with the Comon seale of this City in such Cases vsed this 29th day of May 1646.

<sup>1</sup> See depositions, pp. 136-137, 139.

<sup>2</sup> "a" *inserted above the line.*

<sup>3</sup> "peeces" *inserted above the line.*

<sup>4</sup> "but" *inserted above the line.*

<sup>5</sup> See Introduction; pp. 35-36, for practice of Insurance at this period.

⟨Page 142.⟩

Fourteene butts Malliga Wyne 22	
barrells of reasons soule & 75 peeces	
of frayle fruite amount to 10935	
Rs out of which deduct $\frac{1}{4}$ parte rest	
7290 Rs & amount to 182l 5s	
spanishe Plate is	182-05-00
The benefitt of exchange into sterlinge	
money 6 per Cent is 10li 16s	10-16-0
More other charges in Mallaga on	
the goods 330 Rs $\frac{1}{4}$ parte deducted	
this plate	05-10-0
The $\frac{1}{4}$ of 4 peeces of ordinance powder	
and other amunicion & victualls	
is 52li	52-00-0
The Charge of Ensurance 14l	014-00-0

John Goninge Maior

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⟨Page 143.⟩

Civitas  
Bristoll'

To all christian people to whom these presents shall come I John Goninge Esqr nowe Maior of the Citie of Bristoll send greetinge in our Lord God everlastinge Knowe ye that this present day beinge the first day of Iune Anno domini 1646 Simon Wills Master of the good ship called the fortune of Bristoll burthen 300 tons or thereabouts in her last voyage from Newfound Land to the Porte of Bristoll and William Gough shipcarpenter aged thirty yeres or thereabouts came and personallie appeared before me and did depose and anfirme vpon their Corporall oathes voluntarily taken vpon the holy evangelist of God that settinge out in the said ship from Mukeete in Newfoundland on or about the 28th day of August last past, and bound home from this Port of Bristoll they arrived in the said ship Fortune in Kingroad belonginge to ye Port of Bristoll on or about the 22th day of the Moneth of September nowe last past beinge about 8 or 10 dayes after the City of Bristoll was taken by the Parliament forces,<sup>1</sup> & was reduced to ye parliament obedience<sup>2</sup> And this

<sup>1</sup> On 11th September, 1645, Prince Rupert surrendered the city to the Parliament forces under Fairfax, after a siege of about three weeks.

<sup>2</sup> " & . . . obedience " inserted above the line.

these deponents knowe to be true havinge informacion of the Certaynty of it from Mr Maior of Bristoll that then was<sup>1</sup> vpon conferrance with [them *struck through*] him after they came in & besides from many others All which vpon request as is vsuall I the said Maior haue thought good to certifie with this further that these two deponents doe make oath that vpon theire departure from Maskete as aforesaid and never mett with<sup>2</sup> nor had anie<sup>3</sup> parley with anie ship or boat vntill they came into Kingroad nor had speeches with anie of theire companie nor knewe anie thinge of the takinge of the Citye of Bristoll vntill they came into the River Witnes my hand & seale the day and yere aboue written.

John Goninge Maior

<Page 144.>

Coram Iohanne Goninge Armigero Maiore Civitatis Bristoll'  
secundo die Iunii Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc vicesimo  
secundo 1646.

Civitas  
Bristoll'

Samson Harris Marriner aged 27 yeres or thereabouts Master of the good ship called the hopewell of London of the burthen of 55 tunnes or thereabouts in her last voyge from London to this Porte of Bristoll Thomas Waymouth Pylott of the same shippe Richard Kerby Iohn Browne and Matricke Pattison three other of the Companie of the said shippe that voyage all aged about two and twenty and Eight and twenty yeres Doe depose and make voluntary oathes taken vpon the holy Evangelist of God That the said Ship settinge sayle from the Chayne of London on or neere about the second day of March last past laden with goods wares and Comodities for this Port of Bristoll for the Accompt of divers Merchants grocers and others of [of *struck through*] this Citty of Bristoll they all knowe that the shippe was stiffe stanch and right before shee sett sayle And that the goods and Merchandizes soe laden aboard her were Carefully done and soe stowed that vnles extremity of foule weather and stormes had happened they could have receaved noe preiudice But soe it fell out that about 3 dayes after they sett sayle goinge downe the Goare towards the downes (the Channel beinge narrowe and the sea very foule the shippe Thomas of London there vnder sayle alsoe Clapt these deponents in the shipp hopewell aboard & broak them two planks one a little aboue and the other vnder water by which the ship

<sup>1</sup> Francis Creswick. For biographical notes see Appendix I, pp. 246-247.

<sup>2</sup> "with" inserted above the line.

<sup>3</sup> "anie" inserted above the line.

hopewell receaved much water and pumped att least two houres and halfe before they could make the harboare of dover where they mended theire Leakes and putt in two newe planks after which cominge<sup>1</sup> downe the Channell a storme came vpon them and forced the ship hopewell into dartmouth in which storme two shipps were cast away and divers others spent and lost theire masts sayles and other furniture and tackell and after that by an extraordinary storme and after *<page 145>* after that by an extraordinary storme they were agayne forced into Foy Harbour and this was for savinge of the shipmens lives & merchants goods duringe the whole voyge In all which stormes & much foule weather besides that befell them before they arrived at the Porte of Bristoll they shipped many seas and some damages could not but happen to the goods aboad by that meanes But they all Clearelie and voluntarily doe declare and affirme vpon theire oathes that whatsoever losse or damage it was that befell the goods aboard the same was whollie occacioned by meanes of these stormes and the foulnes and extremity of the weather duringe the whole voyage which continued for the space of Nyne or tenne weeks before they arrived att the key of Bristoll and came not by anie insufficiency of the ship beinge a newe built one and as sufficient to performe this voyage as ever they sayled in since which the Master and the Companie George of Milford the shippe Thomas of London and divers other shipps some that sett out with them from London other that they mett with from the ile of Weight and elsewhere in the Channell can testifie and will alsoe make good vpon oath

John Gonnige Maior

Coram Iohanne Goninge Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
[die *struck through*] vndecimo die Iunii Anno Regni Regis  
Caroli etc xxii 1646

Civitas  
Bristoll'

William Barton of the City of London marriner aged 40 yeres or thereabouts masters mate of the good shippe called the Pilgrom of London and Thomas Raynold Gunner of the same shippe aged 45 yeres or thereabouts deposeth voluntarily vpon the holy evangelist of God And saith that vpon the 14th day of december 1645 the said ship safely arrived at Bellyne<sup>2</sup> in the Port Lisborne and continued there vntill the 5th of March next following before

<sup>1</sup> "loing" *struck through* and "coming" *written above it*.

<sup>2</sup> *i.e.* Belem, immediately adjoining Lisbon.

we had our despatch And then and there did discharge such parte & porcion<sup>1</sup> of the said goods as Mr Biggleston Marchant did require [did requ *struck through*] to be discharged And within 30 dayes after the arrivall of the said ship there and that after the said 30 dayes were expired the said ship was stayed 50 dayes longer by reason that *(page 146)* the said Mr Biggleston did not discharge the rest of the merchants goods & relade the said ship within the said terme of 30 dayes And that the Providome<sup>2</sup> of Bellyne did offentyemes wonder and aske what the reason was that we were soe much neglected which neglect was by the said Mr Biggleston./<sup>3</sup>

Iohn Goninge Maior

Civitas  
Bristol'

Memorandum That this xxvith of Iune 1646 William Bithesea Sopeboyler aged twenty yeres or thereabouts, came and personallie appeared before me, Iohn Goninge Esqr nowe Maior of the Citie of Bristoll and did depose and make voluntarie oath taken vpon the holy Evangelist of God that on or neere about the moneth of August last past was twelue month (vizt) Anno 1644 this deponent then and yet a servant to Mistress Tovy of Bristoll did deliuer to one Iohn Yeads of Salisbury by the order and direccions of one Mr Iohn Packer of Salisbury aforesaid grocer One sacke and one Bagge of Coperis<sup>4</sup> contaynige three hundred and a quarter weight One bagge of Hoppes of two hundred & two pounce weight And two Baggs of Allom<sup>5</sup> weighinge three hundred and three quarters, to be disposed of as the said Mr Packer should direct And this was out of his Mistress the said Mistress Tovies shoppe att the Bridge end in Bristoll aforesaid by order and for the vse of the said Mr Packer as aforesaid but what the said Iohn Yeads did afterwards with the goods this deponent knoweth not onlie he heard that he sould them downe in the West Countreye All which vpon [req *struck through*] request & att the instance of the said Mr Packer as is vsuall, I the said Maior haue thought

<sup>1</sup> "parcel" *struck through* and "porcion" *written above it*.

<sup>2</sup> Probably a form of "Prud'homme," the name then applied to the man fulfilling the duties now carried out by a consul.

<sup>3</sup> See deposition, pp. 201-202, for a possible explanation of the delay here referred to.

<sup>4</sup> *i.e.* Copperas, a name given from early times to the protosulphates of copper, iron and zinc (distinguished as blue, green and white copperas respectively).

<sup>5</sup> *i.e.* Alum.

good to certifie yeeven vnder my hand with the comon seale of this Citty the day & yere first aboue written./

John Goninge Maior

⟨Page 147.⟩

Coram Iohanne Goninge Armigero Maiore Civitatis Bristoll'  
2do die Iulii 1646.

Civitas  
Bristoll'

Samuell Welsteed of the Citie of Bristoll Sopeboyler aged twenty Eight yeares or thereabouts doth depose and make voluntarie oath taken vpon the holy Evangelist of God that on the Tenth day of September Anno domini 1642 he this deponent as servant and apprentice to William Welsteed late of the same Citie [spop *struck through*] Sopeboyler deceased did deliuer to and for the vse of Richard Nethway of the same Citie Brewer one Bagge of hopps contayninge two hundred one quarter and Twentie pounds weight att the rate of Fiue pounds fifteene shillings the hundred, And alsoe att another tyme (vizt) on the 27th of the same moneth of September, he deliuered moore to the vse of the said Richard Nethway seaven pounds of hopps att the rate of xiiiid the pound bothe which parcells this deponent knoweth to be deliuered att the rates aforesaid, soe he entred the same in his Masters Shop bookes as by the same may appeare Et aliter non deponit.

Samuell Welsteed

John Goninge  
Maior

⟨One-quarter page left blank.⟩

⟨Page 148.⟩

Civitas  
Bristoll'

To all true christian people to whom these presents shall come Iohn Goninge Esqr nowe Maior of the Cittie of Bristoll, send greeting in our Lord God euerlastinge Knowe ye that Robert Deane Cittizen and silkeman of London, but nowe dwellinge in the Cittye of Bristoll, aged twenty foure yeares or thereabouts came before me the said Maior and did depose and make voluntarie oath taken vpon the holy Evangelist of God, That yesterday last beinge the Nynth of the instant moneth of Iuly he this deponent did heere in the Citty of Bristoll deliuer to Captain Morgan the orriginall petition which was sent downe from London, to him by Mr Iohn Lodgingham, and Mr Iohn Ionson the true Copie of which petition examined verbatim by this deponent is herevnto Annexed All which for further



manifestacion of a truth herein I the aforesaid Maior as is iust and vsuall haue thought good vpon request to certifie yeaven vnder my hand with the Comon seale of this Citty in such Cases vsed this tenth day of Iuly Anno Regni Regis Caroli vicesimo secundo 1646

Dyer

Iohn Goninge Maior

To the [Committee *struck through*] Right honorable the Comitee of Lords and Comons for the Admiraltie and Cinque Ports.<sup>1</sup>

The humble petition of Iohn Ionson of the Citty of Chester Merchant

Shewing

That whereas one Captain Morgan vndulie seised the petitioners ship called the Providence of Chester without either cause or colour and afterwards vpon vntrue suggestions procured a sentence against it in the Court of Admiraltie in the name of his Majestie in the absence of ye petitioner and without anie notice given of anie such intent of proceedinge *(page 149)* proceedinge to ye petitioner wherevpon your petitioner havinge lately petitioned your honors and procured references for the Iudge of the Admiraltie to examine and certifie the truth of the fact and for the collectors of preize goods to make Cirtificate what Accompts the said Captain Morgan had therof made and what profit had come to the state thereby<sup>2</sup> It nowe cleerely appeares by the said Iudges Reporte./

- I That the said ship the Providence and good taken in her by Captain Morgan did belonge 3 partes to the petitioner, and a 4th parte to one Mr Bradshawe, which was restored to him by Iudgment of the said Court in respect he had for his good affeccion to the Parliament forsaken Chester before the enemy made it a garreson.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> On 12th April, 1645, an Ordinance "for constituting a Committee of Lords and Commons to do and execute all Things appertaining to the Office of Lord High Admiral and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, was this day read the First and Second time. Resolved That the Committee in this Ordinance shall consist of 6 Lords and 12 Commoners; whereof Seven to be the Quorum. That this Ordinance shall continue until the First of October next." [*House of Commons Journals*, vol. 4, p. 108.] After many amendments and delays the Committee was constituted and began work.

<sup>2</sup> "of" *struck through* and "by" *written above it*.

<sup>3</sup> Charles I made himself master of Chester on 23rd September, 1642, and began to garrison it. See Gardiner, *History of the Great Civil War*, vol. i, p. 30.

- 2 That the petitioners 3 partes and goods were condemned vpon Captain Morgans suggestion that they were taken in the water of Chester whilst the enemie held that Cittie and that they belonged to the petitioner whoe then lived in that Cittie
- 3 That by proofes nowe made before the iudge the truth of the Case is Cleered to be; That although the ship was taken by Captain Morgan in the River of Chester yet it was 6 or seven miles from the Cittye and without the Comande of the Kings Forces.
- 4 That the Gouvernor of Chester sent forces to seize that shippe to the vse of the enemy but were repulsed by the well affected Master and Companie that the petitioner placed in her/
- 5 That albeit the petitioner was then<sup>1</sup> enforced to live in Chester yet he continued his good affeccion to the Parliament and expressed the same there by relievinge some of the Parliaments partie whiles they were imprisoned in Chester as spies and in preseruinge the goods and estates of others that were driven from Chester for their good affeccion.
- 6 That the petitioner gaue order to the Master and Companie of the said ship Providence to keepe her out of the kings forces, and to employ her in the Parliaments quarters and for the reliefe of the poore protestants in Irelande before the cessation<sup>2</sup>
- 7 That att the tyme when Captain Morgan tooke her shee was was boound for Rochell to transport provision from thence for the reliefe aforesaid
- 8 That the Master and Companie att the tyme when Captain Morgan tooke her told him and his Companie, that her ladinge and three quarters of the ship did belong to the petitioner
- 9 That the said Captain Morgan thereto replied that the petitioner was an honest man and that he would giue him good satisfaccion for his parte of the said ship tackell furniture & goods, in her

⟨Page 150.⟩

And it alsoe cleerely appeares by the Certificate of the Collectors that there hath not bene one penny really brought into the state of the profitts of the said ship and goods, but the said

<sup>1</sup> "then" *inserted above the line.*

<sup>2</sup> See Introduction, pp. 20-21.

Captain Morgan hath detayned it all and conuerted it to his and his mariners vses soe that the state hath bene noe wayes better by by it

Wherefore and in respect the said ship was seised on by the said Morgan in or about Iuly 1643 beinge in tyme before the ordinance of Parliament of the 30th of december 1643<sup>1</sup> for the seisinge of Shipps etc and for that the right honorable the Earle of Warwicke then Lord Admirall vpon consideracion of the matter ordered the said Captain Morgan to make restitution & wrote to him to that purpose which he disobeyed And for that it appeares by the certificate of the Lord Inchiqueene howe much the petitioner hath done for Ireland and that the State is still indebted to the petitioner for the same 1726 li besides other sumes The petitioner doth most humblie represent this case to the honorable Committee as a most uniust Act and intollerable oppression done by the said Captain Morgan & soe much the more greivous beinge deceptfully done by him in abusinge the name of the state for a meere Colour and yet he takinge all the profitts to himselfe

And for that the petitioner is advised that if this honorable Committee shall be pleased to sett aside the interest of the State (which appeares in truth) haue had nothings and to giue order to the Iudge of Admiralty that Iustice may be done the petitioner that the said sentence beinge so vndulie obtayned vpon the false suggestions of the said Captain Morgan ought by meere lawe to be declared inualued and the petitioner to be restored in integrum against it

The petitioner most humblie beseecheth this honorable Committee to be pleased in their well knowne loue to right and truth, to declare by order that if the lawe be that a restitution in integrum lyeth against the said sentence that it be afforded to the petitioner ; and that to the end the said Captain Morgan may noe further oppresse ye petitioner by pretence of the name of the State, That the advocate of the admiralty may be assigned to be of the petitioner Councell to pray the said restitution and to prosecute the petitioners right against the said Captain Morgan for recovery of satisfaccion from him accordinge to the rules Lawe Iustice and Equitie

And he shall euer pray etc ;

<sup>1</sup> This is the Ordinance of 1st December, 1643, authorising "loyal" subjects to fit out ships to prey upon any vessels suspected of being owned by or of trading with "malignants." See Introduction, pp. 23-25.

<Page 151.>

Die Martiis 30 Iunii 1646 Att the Comittee of Lords and  
Comons for the Admiralty and Cinque Ports./

Vpon consideracion of this petition and of a Certificate from  
the Collectors for preize goods touchinge Captain Morgans  
Accompts made for the said ship and goods, as alsoe of the Iudge  
of the Admiralty his report in the cause It is ordered on Mr  
Bradshawes mocion that this petition be shewed to Captain  
Morgan whoe is within twentie dayes after sight thereof to present  
his answeare therevnto in writinge, to this Comittee wherein if  
he shall not giue good satisfaccion further order shalbe taken  
for the petitioner accordinge to Iustice.

Denbigh

Du: North  
Iohn Trevor  
Giles Greene  
Alex: Bence<sup>1</sup>

Coram Iohanne Goninge maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll' predicti  
27<sup>o</sup> die Iulii Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc xxii<sup>o</sup>: 1646.

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Iohn Morgan of Bridgend in the County of Glamorgan husbandman  
deposeth vpon his oathe taken vpon the holie Evangelists of God  
That hee was present in Companie vpon friday last in the  
afternoone att the signe of the Phoenix in Baldwins streete  
Bristoll together with Iohn Baughe of Bristoll whitetawer and  
one Iames Llewellyn of Bridgend glover, Which said Iames had  
then a parcell of rawe Calveskinnes lying aboard the barque of

<sup>1</sup> Various people appeared before the High Court of Admiralty and testified to the "love and loyalty" of John Johnson and the truth of his story. Depositions to this effect were made by Thomas Mottershed of Chester, and Wm. Salmon of "Colemanstreete," London, on 5th May, 1646, and on 7th May Wm. Hall of Shadwell, Middlesex, testified that the ship was of the burthen of 130 tons and was taken by Captain Morgan on 25th July, 1642, after the master had been questioned by him, even though it was not lying in that part of the river that was under the command of the King's forces. On the next day Edward Davis of "St. Laurance jurye," London, deposed as to Johnson's honesty and loyalty. On 9th May Elizabeth Vanderbeck, widow, stated that she came from Dublin to Chester, just before it was made a garrison, thinking it a safer place to live in, and then quitted it for London upon finding how things were, and that she left certain goods with Johnson, who, since the reduction of Chester, had delivered all of them safely to her. On the same day John Sharpe of Chester, sailor, testified "That whilst the sayd shippe laye in the River of Chester aforesaid the Governour of Chester for the Kinge againste the Parliament sent souldiers to the sayd shippe to haue taken possession of the sayd shippe and brought her vnder Comannde of the Towne and to haue taken her gunns out of her, but her Master and Company (whereof this examine was one) stood vpon theire guard and by order and direccion of the said Mr Johnson would not suffer those souldiers to come aboard and take possession of her nor yet to take her guns out of her." [H.C.A. 13(60) under dates as above.]

Newton att the Backe<sup>1</sup> in Bristoll, And heard the said Baughe and Llewelin about bargaining for the said skines And in conclusion they agreed for seaven shillings the dozen and did shake hands vpon that agreement And mr Baugh offered him earnest but Llewelin received none but they agreed that the next morning they would meet againe to deliver the goods and receive the monie[s *struck through*] together as this deponent conceived./

John Goning Maior.

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Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

To all christian people to whome these presents shall come I Iohn Goning Esqr nowe Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord god everlasting know ye that this present day there Raph<sup>2</sup> Hanfield of the parish Abbutsbury in the county of dorset mariner aged thurtie and foure yeares or there about came and personaly appeared before me and did depose and make his corperall othe voluntarily taken vpon the holie evangelist of god that being prest in London<sup>3</sup> to goe over to[e *struck through*] Ireland for the service of the king and parliament there about six yeares last past and accordingly going in a small vessel called the griffin[e *struck through*] frigate where of was captaine or Master one Nathaniall Rockwell doth well know and remember that one daniall Simons a ship carpinter was one of the frigats companie and went over with them in her and then this deponent happened<sup>4</sup> to lodg in the house where the said daniall Simons did called by the name of the three Tobaccopipes in skipper lane in doblina neare the merchant key there being the house of one Mr William wade where the said daniall Simons fell acquainted with the young woman called Sarah that liued there at one Mr dobbines not far from that place and in short time after Married and toke her ⟨page 153⟩ to wife which this [a letter *struck through*] deponent knoweth to be true and that they were<sup>5</sup> married in a lawfull manner in the parish Church of S Stt Nicholas there which

<sup>1</sup> A river side street extending along the Avon southwards from Bristol Bridge. "Back" forms part of the name of several streets in Bristol, e.g. Augustine's Back, Redcliff Back, St. James' Back, etc., and appears to mean "street at the back of the water." [See *Ricart's Kalendar*, ed. by L. Toulmin Smith, p. 40, note 1.]

<sup>2</sup> "Raph" written over an erasure.

<sup>3</sup> See Introduction, p. 10.

<sup>4</sup> The second "p" inserted above the line.

<sup>5</sup> "were" inserted above the line.

said Sarah he having now sene [*a letter struck through*] heere in Bristoll being all soe present at the taken[*e struck through*] of this deposicion this deponent certenly knoweth to be the same woman soe married to the said daniell Simons as aforesaid whoe liued there with her for about three quarters of a yeare after thier Marage and then he went to sea but what is become of him sithens he knoweth not all which for the further manifestation of a truth hearin I the said Maior haue thought good to certiefie vnder my hand with the common seale of this Cittie in such cases vsed this eight and twentie day of Iuly anno Regni Regis Caroli etc xxii 1646

John Goning Maior

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⟨Page 154.⟩

Made A Certificat for Iohn Shaw master William Walters Phindly Smith Iames Baggs & Robert White marriners all of the Company of the good shipp called the Andrew of Ayr in scotland which was taken by the Irish the last day of Iuly last in the bay of Falmouth to passe to Ayr in scotland vnder the Maiors hand & seale of office the 7th day of August 1646

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

#### Memorandum

That this 10th day of August Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc vicesimo secundo Thomas Woodward of the Citty of Bristoll Ironmonger came and personally appered before me Iohn Gonnige Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll and did depose and make voluntary oathe taken vpon the holy Euangelists of God that in the moneth of Ianuary 1644 hee this Deponent being in London with Iohn Drayton of this Citty merchant in Company with Collenell Bromedge doth well remember that the said Collenell Bromedge did then deliuer to the said Iohn Drayton the summe of Fourty pounds in money to bee by him [*conveyed struck through*] carryed to the Citty of Bristoll there to bee disposed of for the states vse, which moneys in regard of want<sup>1</sup> of Gould for lightnes of Carriage and not daring then to seeke returne by Exchange the said Iohn Drayton was enforced to imploy itt in Commodities And albeitt they endeaououred the safest passage yett ⟨*page 155*⟩ In three dayes after their setting out from London (this deponent and some others being in Company with the said

<sup>1</sup> "of want" inserted above the line.

Iohn Drayton) they were all sett vpon and taken prisoners at Fakcomb<sup>1</sup> in Hamshire by A Party of the Lord Goring his Company vnder the Commaund of Lieutenant Collonell Daniell this deponent having a writing of great concernment about him, At which time this deponent and the said Iohn Drayton lost all their goods and Commodities and were inforced to redeeme itt with [neere *struck through*] neere the value of thirty pounds in money All which at the instance of the said Iohn Drayton And for the farther manifestacion of a truth heerein I the said Maior as is iust and vsuall haue thought good to certify Yeeven vnder my hand with the Common seale of this Citty in such cases vsed this day and Yeere aboue written 1646

Dyer

In<sup>o</sup> Gonninge Maior:

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⟨Page 156.⟩

Ciuitas  
Bristol'

To all christian people to whom these presents shall come I Iohn Goninge esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greetinge in our Lord God euerlastinge Know yee that this present day there came and personally appeared before mee the said Maior. Richard Steephens of the Citty of Bristoll mercer aged 25 yeeres or thereabouts and Walter Steephens the younger of the same Citty mercer aged 23 yeeres or thereabouts And did both depose and affirme vpon their Corporall Oathes voluntarily taken on the holy Euangelists of God That they these deponents were present with one Thomas Taylor of the said Citty of Bristoll merchant heere in Bristoll aforesaid vpon or about the xxxth day of October 1641 when and at which time the said Thomas Taylor did seale and deliver as his act and deede in due forme of Law to the vse of Walter Steephens the elder of this Citty mercer one Bill dated the xxxth day of october 1641 by which bill the said Thomas Taylor stood bound for the payment of the summe of fifty eight pounds thirteene shillings and two pence lawfull money of England vpon demaund as by the same Bill which is heere vnto annexed may appeare To which Bill these deponents then subscribed their names as wittnesses to the sealinge and deliuey thereof And which Bill being now produced and shewed forth at the takinge of this deposicion these deponents doe certainly

<sup>1</sup> i.e. Facombe. A parish eleven miles south-west from Newbury, in the Basingstoke division of the county.

knowe to bee the same bill which was soe sealed & delivered by the said Thomas Taylor as aforesaid And that their names thereto<sup>1</sup> subscribed was their owne handwritinge at that time All which for the better recouery of these debt I the said Maior at the instance and on the behalfe of the said Walter Steephens the elder thought good to certify as is iust and vsuall And in testimony thereof haue caused the Common Seale of this Citty (in such cases vsed to bee affixed yeeuen the 18th day of August Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc ; xxii<sup>do</sup> 1646

*<Page 157.>*

This Bill bindeth mee Thomas Taylor of the Citty of Bristoll merchant my heires executors and administrators to pay vnto Walter Steephens of the same Citty mercer or to his lawfull Attorney his Executors or assignes the full summe of Fifty eight pounds thirteene shillings and two pence of lawfull money of England vpon demannd In wittnes of the truth hereof I haue hereto sett my hand and seale Dated this xxxth day of October 1641

Sealed and deliuered per me Thomas Taylor  
in the presence of  
Richard Steephens  
Walter Steephens Iunior

Coram Iohanne Gunning Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll' xxviii die  
Septembris, Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc xxij<sup>o</sup> 1646

Ciuitas'  
Bristol

William Iones of the City of Bristoll Clothworker aged Fifty fve yeares or thereabouts, deposeth and maketh voluntarily oath taken vpon the Holy Evangelists of God, that in or aboute the yeare of our Lord God 1640, hee this deponent was present in the companie of Roger long of the said Citty of Bristoll Woollendraper in the house of Edward Rumsey in vske in the County of Monnmuth draper when & where He the said Edward did acknowledge himself to owe vnto Henry Vinson of Ilmister in the County of Somerset Clothier the summe of Thirteene pounds of lawfull monie of England on a bill vnder his hand & seale dated the 25 day of Iulye 1635 which monie the said Edward Rumsey confessed to be due on the First day of September then nex ensuing the date of the said Bill, And he further maketh oath that att the same time the said Edward Rumsey did acknowledge

<sup>1</sup> " thereto " inserted above the line.



that he had receaved one peece of kersey of the said Henry Vinson for which he was to pay him three *(page 158)* pounds and six shillings in Monie or neere therabouts, And this was besides the monies owing to him vpon the Bill ; But the said Edward Rumsey then said that he had delivered the peece of kersey back to the said Vinson againe ; Et aliter non deponit etc ;

In<sup>o</sup> Goninge Maior:

To all christian people to whom these presents shall come I Richard Vickris<sup>1</sup> Esqr now Maior of the Cittie of Bristoll send Greetinge in our Lord God euerlasting Know yee that on this present day Anthony Peale of this Citty Shipwright aged 34 yeeres or thereabouts, heeretofore Carpenter of the good shipp called the Elephant and Castle of London of the Burthen of 200 Tunnes or there abouts late riding in the Porte of Bristoll and Thomas Norman of this Cittie Marriner heretofore gunner of the said Shipp aged 42 yeeres or thereabouts came personally before mee And did depose and say vpon their corporall Oathes by them voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God ; That the said ship about the 10th day of Aprill 1642 did set sayle from Graves end and afterwards having been at the porte of Stt Lucar in Spaine and thence goeing another voyadge towards Gallisia (laden with salt) by the way neere about sixe Leagues of from Cape Pitcher on the Coast of Portugall vpon the first day of August 1642 was sett vpon by Eight sayle of Turks men of warr and continued in fight with them, for the space of four houres during which fight<sup>2</sup> the said shipp receiued damadge<sup>3</sup> in her hull sayles and Rigginge to *(page 159)* to the full valew of one hundred [*a letter struck through*] and fourty pounds starling at the lest, besides six spanish<sup>4</sup> barrells of powder conteyning at the least Eight hundred weight and shott and other Materialls to the full value of threscore pounds at the least. And the said deponents did farther depose and say That the said shipp returning from Galisia towards Spaine about the 15th day of Nouember then next followeing and sayling between Wolvey and Cadiz on the Coast of Andolouzea (the winde beinge then southwardly and itt being very extreame tempestuous weather) was enforced to

<sup>1</sup> For biographical notes see Appendix I, pp. 255-256.

<sup>2</sup> "space" *struck through* and "fight" *written above it*.

<sup>3</sup> "damadge" *inserted above the line*.

<sup>4</sup> "spanish" *inserted above the line*.

come to an Anchor about 4 Leagues to seaward and from the barr of Stt Lucar And there did ride in A sore storme about the space of sixteene houres All which time the storme soe encreased more and more that the said shipp was like to sincke at an anchor by which reason shee was forced from four good Cabells and 3 Anchors with good<sup>1</sup> boyes and boye rope to them, And enforced to goe ouer the barr of Stt Lucar vpon life and death And soe arriued at the Porte of Bonaunts<sup>2</sup> And there the Master and Company of the said ship (for the preservacion of the said ship and their Liues) were inforced to runn the said shipp on shoare (having neither Anchor nor Cables left to moare her) her cables beinge cut of close to the very ends of them, Or else she had suncke right downe at an Anchor (her lading being at that time nothing else but Robadens [*sic*] timber) And that the said storme continued fue or sixe dayes after, soe that noe boates could goe out without the barr by reason of the Foulnesse of the Weather, but the first faire weather that came the Master Richard Tayler sent out two boates well manned to seeke for the said Anchors and Cables but by the extremity of the storme the Boyes were broken away soe that *<page 160>* that the shippes Company spent full four faire days in sweeping and vsing all dilligence to recouer them but could not finde any but the smalest of them And the rest were vtterly lost, And did further say that the two Cables of the lesser bower Anchor were worth at that time at the least one hundred and tenn pounds, And the Anchor therevnto belonging was worth at that time at the least twenty pounds And that the sheat Anchor and Cable which were then likewise lost were worth at that time at the least fowerscore pounds And that the said shipp receiued damage at that time in her very hull sayles and Rigging to the full value of Threescore pounds at the least All which they depose and say [and *struck through*] they know to bee trew for that they were then aboard the said shipp and did serve in her during all the said voyage All which vpon request (as is iust and vsuall) I haue thought fitt to certify Giuen vnder my hand and the common seale of this Cittie in such cases vsed this fiveth day of October Anno domini 1646 Annoque Regni Regis Caroli nunc Anglie etc; vicesimo secundo.<sup>3</sup>

Rich: Vickris. Mayor

<sup>1</sup> "good" inserted above the line.

<sup>2</sup> *i.e.* La Bonanza, port of the province of San Lucar.

<sup>3</sup> See depositions, pp. 118-121, 124, 162-163, and Introduction, pp. 32-33.

To all christian people to whom these presents shall come I Richard Vickris esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God euerlasting Know yee that on this present day Anthony Peale of this Cittie Shipwright aged thirty & four yeeres or thereabouts heretofore Carpenter of the good ship called the Elephant and Castle of London of the burthen of 200 Tunnes or thereabouts late ryding in the Porte of *(page 161)* of Bristoll and Thomas Norman of this Citty marriner heretofore Gunner of the said ship aged forty and two yeeres or thereabouts came personally before me and did depose and say vpon their Corporall oathes taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God That in the moneth of December 1643 Richard Tayler then Master of the said shipp. tooke a freight at Stt Lucar in Spayne for this Porte of Bristol And by the way towards Bristoll did loose and spoyle in extreame stormy weather as many good sayles and roapes as were worth at the least Threscore pounds And afterwards arriued in the Porte of Bristoll about the latter end of the said moneth of December, And beinge soe arriued at this porte of Bristoll on the second day of Ianuary followeing Sir Iohn Pennington Knight and others of the Kings Party seized vpon the said shipp and kept her there vnder their Imbargo vntill the 24th day of September 1644 which cost the said Master in suite of Law and other charges to free the said ship the summe of 300li sterling at the least [And for *struck through*] besides the losse of 8 moneth employment. Which he then might haue had at the rate of one hundred sixty and eight pounds per moneth which would haue produced One thousand three hundred forty and four pounds And that afterwards about the later end of Aprill 1645 the said ship was Robbed and plundered by Sir Iohn Mucknells men in Kingroade within the porte of Bristoll of powder roapes and other things belonging to the said ship to the value of Fifty pounds at the least. All which they depose and say that they know to bee true in regard they did serue in the said shipp at the times before mencioned, Which vpon request (as is iust and vsuall) I haue thought fitt, to certifie, veeven vnder my hand and the Comon seale of this Citty in such cases vsed this 5th day of October Anno domini 1646. Annoque Regni Regis Caroli nunc Anglie etc ; xxii<sup>do</sup>

Rich: Vickris Mayor.

*(Page 162.)*

Memorandum that this 12th<sup>1</sup> day of October 1646 Lewis Banham Citizen and Chiriugen of this place aged 54 yeeres or therabouts

<sup>1</sup> "second" *struck through* and "12th" *written above it.*

and Elizabeth his wife came both in person before me Richard Vickris Esqr now Maior of the City of Bristoll, and did declare and affirme vpon their Corporall oathes voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelist of God that Mr Ioseph Cobbett a Leutennante to Captaine Ralph Cobbett in the Regiment of Collonell Fortscue, their Brother Iohn Cobbett being a Captaine alsoe in the Armie against the seige of Bristoll in which seige the said Ioseph havinge received diverse mortall wounds, after the takinge of this Citty came & lodged att this deponents house in Bristoll and Lyinge ther aboute for a moneths space ; a little before his death at suerall times, in presence of these deponents speaking of these two Brothers the said Ralph and Iohn Cobbett and of their kindnes towards him said and vsed these words (viz) whateuer I haue or may haue or is belonginge to me the same I giue and wholly bequeath to my Brothers Ralph and Iohn Cobbett for their loue and kindnes to me ; and the same or words to that effect, the said Ioseph Cobbett vsed & vttered at least 20 times before his death in presence of theise deponents & diuers others as they came to visite him and neuer altered his *(page 163)* minde, nor vsed any other language touching the disposinge of his estate, vntill his death these deponents or one of them being constantly with him, and were present when he dyed All which vpon request and [att the instance of *struck through*] for the further manifestacion of the truth<sup>1</sup> heerof I the said Richard Vickris Maior haue thought good to certify, yea even vnder my hand with the Common seale of this City the day and yeare first aboute written

Richard Vickris

Coram Richardo Vickris Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll' vicesimo secundo die Octobris 1646/

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

William Wogan of Newent in the County of Gloucester gent aged thirty and three yeeres or thereabouts deposeth and maketh voluntary oath taken vpon the holy Euangelists of God that in or about the moneth of March Anno domini 1644, he this deponent was presente with Rose Payne widdow and one Francis Painter sometime a servant to Mr Alderman Hooke at the house of the said Rose Payne in stt marie Port ward in Bristoll at which time there were lettres shewed by the said Francis Paynter (which came newly from France) vnto one Rowland Baugh who was

<sup>1</sup> " of the truth " *inserted above the line.*

then there in Company alsoe with them, purporting that one Iohn Baugh brother of the said Rowland Baugh had receaued satisfaccion in France of one Markes a French man for the vse of the said Rose Payne of such moneyes as were due to her. Wherevpon the said Rowland Baugh then in presence of this deponent and the said Francis Paynter promised the said <page 164> Rose Payne to pay her tenn pounds in money the next vintage then following for soemuch receaued for her of the Frenchman by his Brother as aforesaid Et aliter non deponit etc ;

Ri: Vickris Maior

Coram Richardo Vickris Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
xxiii<sup>o</sup> die Octobris 1646

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Iohn Granger of the Cittie of Bristoll marriner aged thirtie yeeres or thereabouts vpon his voluntarily Oath taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God deposeth and saith that he was bound out of this Cittie in the true Loue of Bristoll that sayled out of the Porte of Bristoll about four [yeeres *struck through*] or fwe yeares since in A voyage intended for Mallaga in Spayne and soe back againe to this Porte of Bristoll and saith he was one of that Shippes Companie and went from hence in her in that voyage to Mallaga aforesaid where the said Shipp was dischargd & after reladen with fruite, and wine. And<sup>1</sup> in her retorne homewards he saith That the said shipp by contrary winds and fowle weather was driuen into the north Channell between England & Ireland where by the stripp of outsea the said shipp was forced downe vpon one side and like to sinke in the sea had not the Companie cut downe the mayne Mast to saue the shipp and <page 165> and Companyes lives, And afterwards by reason of Foule weather they lay tumbling vp and downe till at length they made Stt Davids head, and there having lost their Mast they were not able to weather Milford but were driven to the Bay of Dovy and from thence to a place called the Barses vpon the Coast of Wales where they were enforced to cut their Cables and Anchors or else had been sunck in the sea at an Anchor and therevpon were enforced to beare vpp and gett a place to saue their lives. And saith that bearing vpp the Shipp was imbayed,<sup>2</sup> and then the shipp runing ashore stracke<sup>3</sup> vpon smale stones and rocks

<sup>1</sup> "And" inserted above the line.

<sup>2</sup> i.e. forced into the bay.

<sup>3</sup> i.e. struck.

and strack away six or eight foote of her skaggs<sup>1</sup> and bulged<sup>2</sup> her selfe in seuerall places abaft the Mast in soemuch that the shipp did take in four or fve foote water in the hould and bulged vpon her stricking eight or ten pipes of Mallaga wine and did wett most parte of her fruit And saithe that the shipp was soe bulged and broken that she could goe noe farther but the companie enforced to leaue her as a wracke and afterwards about a yeere or more she was new blockt and built or otherwise could neuer haue sayled more or performed her voyage He saith farther that the money lent vpon the Bond now in sute was taken vpp by the Master William Hall and this deponent in parte between them et aliter non deponit etc.

vide plus posteres folias [ — — ]<sup>3</sup> Ri: Vickris maior sequentes<sup>4</sup>

⟨Page 166.⟩

Civitas  
Bristoll'

Memorandum that this xxiiiiid day of October Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc; vicesimo secundo 1646: Nicholas Channell Mariner masters mate of the good Barke called the Little Iohn of Bristoll of the burthen of Forty tons or ther aboutes whereof was master Lisk Cave in her voyage to Thenariff doth depose and make voluntarie Oath taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God before me Richard Vickris Esqr now Maior of the said City as followeth (viz) That he this deponent being shipped by Hughe Griffith of this City merchant (as the rest of the Companie were) aboard the said Barke the Little Iohn for a voyage to Thenariffe aforesaid being one of the Canara Ilands (in or neere aboute the moneth of Aprill 1644: That the said shipp did accordingly sayle thyther & ther arived in safety att the Iland of Thenariffe aforesaid, wher this deponent knoweth ther were laden aboard the said Bark Thirtie & fouer pypes & nine Barrells of tarte Canara Wines for the accompt of the said Hughe Griffith marked as in the margint, & this was donne by Mr Gowen Paynter an English merchant then & yet remayninge in the aforesaid Iland of Thenariff; And this deponent further saith that the said Barke being bound homewards for England that voyage was met with by a shipp of London called the Marmeduke then in the Parliament

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* Skeg, the after part of a ship's keel.

<sup>2</sup> 'To bulge' is to break in the bottom or bilge.

<sup>3</sup> Two words illegible.

<sup>4</sup> See deposition, pp. 163-164.

service vnder the comaunde of Captain Poulters on or neer aboute the iiiith day of Iuli 1644 & was by him Caryed with all hir wyne & goods aboard into Myleford Havon in the River Seaverne, where the said Shipp & goods were solde by order of the Admirall Captain Moulton for the vse of the Parliament this deponent & rest of the companie being discharged came home to this City of Bristoll where they lived All which as is Iust & vsuall *<page 167>* vpon request I the said Maior haue thought good to certify yeeven vnder my hand with the common seale of the office of Maioralty in such Cases vsed yeeven the day & yeare aboue sayde [etc *struck through*]<sup>1</sup>

Coram Richardo Vickris Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
xxiiii<sup>o</sup> die Octobris 1646

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Licence Baker of Hamgreen in the County of Somerset mariner aged 50tie yeeres or thereabouts deposeth and saith vpon his corporall oath voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that he this deponent was Masters mate in the shipp called the Blackbottle of Bristoll burthen Fifty Tonns or thereabouts whereof Richard Leech was then Master intending A voyage from the Porte of Bristoll to Lisborn about the moneth of November last, And that the said shipp proceeding on her said voyage outward about the begining of December last was forced on shore and cast away on the Coastes of Portugall between Peneachy<sup>2</sup> and the [coastes *struck through*] rocke of Lisburne,<sup>3</sup> and in the space of fiue houres or thereabouts the said shipp was shattered

<sup>1</sup> On 13th November, 1644, William Roone testified in the High Court of Admiralty that in the previous April the ship "the Little John vnder the command of one Cave, master of her was sett out from Bristoll by Samuell Roach and others the owners of her which Live at Bristoll & carried from thence some casks irons and herrings for one Mr Jackson & another Merchant of Bristoll his name he now remembreth not; who freighted her that voyage and those goods shee delivered at Lanatavo [*sic*] in the Canaries, to one Mr Painter who there related her, with about forty tonns of Canary wines, and consigned the same to bee delivered at Bristoll to the said freighters, and in her Course for Bristoll in the river of Severn over against Ilfordcombe Capt. Poolters and his Company in the shipp the Marmeduke in the service of the Parliament mett and tooke the said shipp the Little John with the said wyne in her, about fower monethes since, & sent her & her lading to Milford Haven to Capt. Moulton; & there hee sould and disposed of the same, And this hee affirmeth vpon his oath to bee true being Boatswaine of the said shipp the Little John the voyage aforesaid." Francis Muns of Rochester, carpenter of the Little John, also testified to the same effect [*H.C.A.*, 13(59), pp. 563-564].

<sup>2</sup> *i.e.* Peniche, on the coast of Portugal, some miles N. of Lisbon.

<sup>3</sup> This may be Cape Roca between Lisbon and Peniche.

to peeces by reason of a cruell storme this deponent with the rest of the Company saving their liues by the<sup>1</sup> swimming. Et aliter non deponit./<sup>2</sup>

License Baker./

Rich: Vickris maior

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⟨Page 168.⟩

Ciuitas  
Bristol'

To all Christian people to whom these presentes shall come I Richard Vickris Esqr now Maior of the Cittie of Bristoll, send greeting in our Lord Euerlasting. Know yee that on this [day *struck through*] presente day shershaw Cary of this Cittie of Bristoll merchant came and personally appeared before mee and did depose and say vpon his Corporall oath voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God That about the begining of December 1643 this Deponent being in Stt Lucar in the Kingdome of Spaine [about *struck through*] frighted and loaded the good shipp called the Elephant & Castle of London of the burthen of two hundred Tonns or thereabouts to goe for this Citty of Bristoll which shipp by the way thither in the Channell of Severn by tempestuous and stormy<sup>3</sup> weather lost and splitt four of her biggest sayles and spoyled her tackling by the extreimity of the weather to the value of sixty pounds at least As this deponent did [the *struck through*] heare the Master & mariners then say and doth verily belieue itt to bee true being in the said shipp at that time And this deponent doth farther say that he ariued in the said shipp at Bristoll about the later end of December aforesaid and about the begining of Ianuary following the said shipp and all belonging to her was seized vpon by the kings party Sir Iohn Penington & others and eight of her best gunns taken from her and were placed about the works of this Citty in seuerall places<sup>4</sup> & soe both shipp & gonns were vnder imbargoe from the begininge of Ianuary aforesaid vntill the later end of September 1644 which did cost the Master Richard Tayler great costs & chardges in sending to Oxford to cleere the said shipp & in goeing him selfe

<sup>1</sup> "the" *inserted above the line.*

<sup>2</sup> See depositions, pp. 127-128, 176-177.

<sup>3</sup> "m" *inserted above the line.*

<sup>4</sup> The supply of guns and ammunition for the defence of Bristol during the civil war was far from adequate, and frequent raids were authorized on the shipping in the Avon and Severn to supply extra guns, etc.; see Introduction, pp. 11-12.



to <page 169> to Bathe to sollicit his Majestie about itt in carrying his gunns to the works & from the works, and carrying the said shipp from Hungroade [to]<sup>1</sup> Bristoll & from thence to Hungroade againe And this deponent farther saith that he knoweth this to bee true in regard that he this deponent did assist the said Richard Taylor in his businesse & did lend him money to doe the worke And likewise farther saith that about the latter end of Aprill 1645 the said shipp riding in Hungroade was plundered by Sir Iohn Mucklands men of six hundredweight of powder & other things to the value of at least forty pounds as this deponent saith he was credibly informed & doth verily<sup>2</sup> belieue And that vpon complaint made thereof to Sir Iohn Penington the said Sir Iohn Penington promised payment for the same; but by reason that the said Sir Iohn Penington suddenly afterwards departed this life there was nothing at all recouered. All which vpon request as is vsuall etc. Yeauen vnder my hand with the<sup>3</sup> seale of this Cittie in such cases vsed this 24th day of October 1646<sup>4</sup>

Rich: Vickris  
maior.

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<Page 170.>

The  
deposicion  
of Iohn  
Granger in  
explanacion  
of the  
deposicion  
about  
s struck  
through]  
three leaves  
before<sup>5</sup>

The said Iohn Granger this xxviith day of October 1646 desireth further to explaine parte of this his deposicion before mr Maior as followeth vizt that — touching the taking vpp of the money by this deponent and the said Master William Hall, vpon the bond before mencioned, this deponent [saith that the master and this deponent *struck through*] saith that the Master and this deponent tooke vpp the money before mencioned vpon a former voyage to Rochell with the said shipp and were to pay for itt for two voyages which they made thither in her fiue shillings in the pound as this deponent doth remember one of these 2 voyages being from Stt Ives to Rochell, And vpon the last of these voyages retorning to Bristoll the moneyes due vpon the bond were

<sup>1</sup> "to" omitted from the original.

<sup>2</sup> "ri" inserted above the line.

<sup>3</sup> "with the" inserted above the line.

<sup>4</sup> See depositions, pp. 118-121, 124, 155-157, and Introduction, pp. 32-33.

<sup>5</sup> See deposition, pp. 159-160.

demanded of the said Hall and this deponent (which they [not *struck through*] being not able to pay) the merchants of the shipp, being Mr Deyos & Captain Bond, tooke vpon them the debt and were to pay itt out of their wages and as he beleveth gave security themselues for itt; And he freely declareth vpon his oath that touching the bond now in question and the sute for the money in demaund [it *struck through*] doth noe way<sup>1</sup> concerne him this deponent nor hath he any parte or share therein And what he formerly spake touching the taking vpp of the moneyes in partnership between him and the said Master was a meere mistake, but the truth is as now he declareth./ ./.

Iohn Granger./

Ri: Vickris Maior

Coram Henrico Gibbes<sup>2</sup> Armigero vno Aldermannorum  
Ciuitatis Bristoll' 29<sup>o</sup> die Octobris 1646

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Andrew Baughan of Tewxbury in the County of Gloucester mariner aged threscore yeeres or thereabouts deposeth and maketh voluntarily oath taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God, That this deponent receaued on Munday last of William Browne of Gloucester Pewterer Thirty two peeces of Sheete Lead without weight of *<page 171>* content, and was to deliuer the said peeces of Lead to<sup>3</sup> Richard Childe of this Citty Pewterer And this deponent farther saith that according to Mr Browne his said order he landed the same 32 peeces of sheete lead on the Key of Bristoll and deliuered the same 32 peeces of sheete lead accordingly to to the said Richard Childe on the key of Bristoll aforesaid, And that this deponent coming downe in the Trowe<sup>4</sup> wherein the said lead was brought from Gloucester aforesaid to this Citty doth well know that there was noe alteracion of the said peeces nor anie diminished thereof but that the same lead was deliuered to the said Richard Childe (as this deponent receaued itt) according to order aforesaid Et aliter non deponit etc././

Signum

Andrew



Baughan

dicti

Hen: Gibbes:

Alder:

<sup>1</sup> "way" inserted above the line.

<sup>2</sup> For biographical notes see Appendix I, p. 247.

<sup>3</sup> "to" inserted above the line.

<sup>4</sup> A large flat-bottomed sailing barge.

Md

Civitas  
Bristol'

Memorandum that this last day of October Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc; vicesimo secundo 1646: Richard Parsons of Salford in the County of Somerset Carryer aged 32 yeares or thereabouts maketh voluntarie Oath taken vpon the holy Evangelist of God before me Richard Vickris Esqr now Maior of the said City (as followeth) that a Little before Michaelmas last past was two yeares he this deponent in Course of his profession going with three horses laden with Coles from Kingswood<sup>1</sup> in the County of Gloucester home towards his house at Salford aforesaid was met with in the Eveinge at a place called Hanams field neere Bitton in that County by three troopers whome this deponent never sawe before nor sythence to his knowledge whoe & seized on a gray nagge of this deponents (*page 172*) That had a Sacke of Coles on his backe and putt the Coles on another of this deponents horses, and threw of the pack sadle & caryed away the Nagg with them riding towards Acton house in Glostershire (as they said) being a Garison at that time, After which time this deponent neuer sawe nor heard of the Nagg vntill the sixth day of August last at which time he this deponent being without the guard at Laffords Gate in Barton regis neere Bristoll saw one Edmond Sweeper a Brasier of Bristoll ride out of Towne on the said grey Nagge which Nagg this deponent then presently seized on & the next day after brought witnesses with him some that had bin owners of the Nagge before him and knew it to be this deponents owne goods & soe prooved it & therevpon the said Edmond Sweeper presently deliuered this deponent the Nagg which he brought home to his house at Salford aforesaid & ever since kept him as of right he ought being his owne proper goods which he bought of one William Edwards of Salford aforesaid aboute a year before the said Nagge was soe taken from him by the troopers as aforesaid: Et aliter non deponit etc;

Ri: Vickris Maior.

<sup>1</sup> There is evidence that coal was dug in the royal forest of Kingswood from early times. By the seventeenth century the Crown rights had shrunk, partly through careless leasing, partly through encroachments. The production of coal had greatly increased and at the beginning of the seventeenth century a certain "Player" was "the generall fermer of the coales" under patent from the Crown. The citizens of Bristol petitioned the King regarding this monopoly—they had been accustomed to buy coal at 3½d. per bushel, but Player kept up the prices by allowing only a few pits to be worked. Later in the century, in spite of the uncertainty of the Crown rights, numerous leases were granted and frequent disputes ensued. By 1679 Kingswood was such a typical colliery district that the coal pits were recommended to visitors as a sight worth seeing. [See *Victoria County History—Gloucestershire*, vol. 4, p. 236.]

⟨One-quarter page left blank.⟩

⟨Page 173.⟩

Civitas  
Bristol'

To all Christian people to whome these presentes shall come I Richard Vickris Esqr now Maior of this Citty of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God everlastinge Knowe yee that on this present day Peter Becket Iohn Tizon William Willett & Iohn Iackson merchants and Inhabitants of this City came & personally appeared before me & did depose & say vpon their Corporall Oathes voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that on the one & twentieth day of August last or thereabouts there was laden aboard the good Shipp called the Elizabeth of Weymouth whereof William Mansell was then Master, 15 barrells of Bird Shotte contayninge 2597li and 47 souse of Lead conteynninge 5281li and that all the said goods were laden aboard the said shipp in the Port aforesaid for the accompt of these deponents being their owne proper goods, And these deponents further say that Iohn Iackson one of these deponents by their mutuall consents was chosen to be factor for the said goods all which vpon request as is vsuall & for the further manifestacion of a truth heerin I the said Maior haue thought good to certify yeeven vnder my hand with the common seale of this City in such cases vused this last day of October 1646:

Ri: Vickris Maior

⟨One-quarter page left blank.⟩

⟨Page 174.⟩

Civitas  
Bristol'

To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come I Richard Vickris Esqr now Maior of the City of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God Everlastinge Know yee that on this present day Iosias Dolling of Barton Reggs<sup>1</sup> in the County of Glocester yeoman aged sixty yeares or there aboutes came & personally appeared before me [Richard Vickris *struck through*] & did depose & say vpon his corporall Oath voluntarily<sup>2</sup> taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that aboute fouer yeares since

<sup>1</sup> i.e. Barton Regis.

<sup>2</sup> "voluntarily" inserted above the line.

this deponent was present in the companie of Francis Payton of Wraxall in the County of Somerset yeoman & Richard Arthur of Backwell in the County aforesaid Gent' in the House of the said Francis at Wraxall aforesaid when vpon discourse had betweene the said Francis Payton & this Deponent, the said Francis spoke to this deponent these words followinge (viz) Cosen I am now making my will intreatinge you to be one of my Freinds in trust, & I doe giue to your sonne Iohn Dollinge twenty pounds & I giue to my Cosen Susan Payton my Brother Richard Paytons daughter one thousand pounds, all which words or words to that effect the said Francis spake to this deponent at the same time ; And this deponent further saith that att the same time & place Richard Arthur before named was writinge neere the said Francis Payton in the roome where the said words were spoken/ and doth verily beleue that the said Richard Arthur was then writinge the will of the said Francis Payton, All which vpon request as is vsuall and for the *<page 175>* Further manifestacion of a truth herein I the said Maior haue thought good to certify yeeven vnder my hand with the common seale of this City in such Cases vsed this last day of October 1646:

Rich: Vickris Maior

Coram Richardo Vickris Maiore Ciuitatis predicti xiii<sup>o</sup> die  
Novembris 1646

Ciuitas  
Bristol'

Iohn Plumly of Newport in the Countie of Monmouth Chapman maketh voluntary Oath taken vpon the holy evangelists of God that about two monethes now last past this deponent brought of one Samuell Welsteed of Bristol Sopeboyler twentie hundred waight of blacksope and said itt should bee the best sope in Bristoll at the rate of six and twentie pounds and a crowne in money the tonn, which Crowne this deponent then paide the said Welsteede in earnest of the bargaine And in pursuance of this bargaine (which was made at Newport aforesaid) the said Welstead sent ouer the tonn of Sope to Newport to this deponent, who receaued itt in hope itt was answerable to the bargaine & bargaine of the said Welsteede as aforesaid. But contrariwise vpon offering the same to sale this deponent found itt to bee very corrupt Sope and not as good as the bargaine made for itt ; And therevpon this deponent brought ouer to this Cittie of Bristoll one Caske of the said sope and shewed itt to the Master & company

of Sopeboylers<sup>1</sup> here, and doth desire satisfaccion from the said Welsteed for the wrong and preiudice which he hath sustained parte for want of the due performance of this bargaine and besides for his damages in course of his profession and trade and doth make oathe that this Caske of Sope now brought ouer and shewed to the Master & Companie of Sopemakers is parte of the Sope which the said Welsteed sent ouer in parte of the Bargaine aforesaid././././<sup>2</sup>

Iohn Plumley././

Ri: Vickris Maior

(Page 176.)

Coram Richardo Vickris Maiore Civitatis Bristoll' predicti sexto die decembris Anno Regni Regis etc ; Vicesimo secundo./ 1646

Civitas  
Bristoll'

Thomas Phillips of Filton in the County of Gloucester Shoemaker aged twenty yeares or thereabouts maketh Voluntary othe taken vppon the holy Evangelist of God that about the moneth of Iune nowe last past was twelue moneths, he this deponent was at Beverston Castle<sup>3</sup> in the County of Gloucester in the<sup>4</sup> Company

<sup>1</sup> A volume containing proceedings, minutes, enrolments, etc., inscribed "*The Company of Soap Makers 1572-1642*," is preserved in the Archives Department [C.T.D.: 04370]. In the series of *Council Ordinances* [C.T.D.: 04272-04273] there are several which deal with the soap trade and which regulate the ingredients, price, etc. Charles I granted a monopoly of the soap trade to the chartered company of London, and though the Bristol merchants came to some agreement with the former they were badly crippled, and this formed one of their grievances against the king at the outbreak of the Civil War.

<sup>2</sup> There is an entry relating to the bringing of an action by John Plumley against Samiel Welstead on the same day (13th November, 1646) in the Mayor's Court Action Book, and a further note under date 5th December that George Plumley, baker, and Samuel Clements, saddler, became mainpernors for the defendant. [C.T.D., *Courts: Mayor's: Actions*: 04739, fo. 13.]

<sup>3</sup> Beverston Castle is near Tetbury. In the *Calendar of State Papers (Domestic)*, vol. 20, p. 85, there is a reference to a letter from the "Committee of Both Kingdoms" to the "Committee of Gloucestershire" regarding a petition from Sir William Hicks, "proprietor" of the Castle, who had been ordered by them to maintain a garrison there. He pleaded that he could not do this "having suffered much in his estate for his good affection to the Parliament." He also stated that the place was so small that it could be held by a garrison of only 40 musketeers; this the Committee of Both Kingdoms considered reasonable, especially as it was so near Sir Thos. Fairfax at Bristol that it could not "be in any great danger." The Committee therefore ordered the Gloucestershire Committee to give it a small garrison so that it "may not suffer more than it has already done, but be still preserved." On 28th July, 1646 (according to the *House of Commons Journals*, vol. iv., p. 629), it was resolved that the works, gates and some part of the walls of three castles, of which Beverston was one, should be "slighted and thrown down that an enemy upon a sudden surprize may not take an Advantage thereby: It is not intended, notwithstanding, that any of the Buildings or Lodgings of the Houses be defaced thereby."

<sup>4</sup> "the" inserted above the line.

of Katherine Baker the wife of Iohn Baker of the Parish of Henbury in the same County yeoman, and one David Iones a servant to the said Iohn Baker and alsoe of<sup>1</sup> Thomas Iones then a Canoneer at Beverston Castle aforesaid, And well knoweth that the said Katherine Baker haueing then some goods of her said Husbands to sell (vizt) three kine & one oxe: which were brought vp from Crookes Marsh in the said Parish of Henbury by the said Iohn Bakers Order to be sould. That the said Katherine Baker there at Beverston aforesaid did sell two of the said kyne; the one beinge a redd cow; and the other a black Cowe; & both white lynded,<sup>2</sup> and the said Oxe to one Iohn Phillipp then Clarck of Beverston Castle Garrison aforesaid for the summe of sixteene pounds in money whereof the said Iohn Phillipp then paid the summe of fiue pounds to this deponent to the vse of the said Iohn Baker and was to pay the residue thereof being eleaven pounds within 3 weekes or a moneth then next followenge But he never paid it Accordingly, for ought this Deponent knoweth nor hath done it, hitherto as he verily beleiueth. Et aliter non deponit etc;<sup>3</sup>

Ri: Vickris Maior  
Thomas Phillipp

<Page 177.>

Coram Richardo Vickris Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll' nono die decembris Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc; xxii°. Anno domini 1646.

William Beeny of Portbury in the County of Somerset yeoman aged twenty six yeares or thereabouts & William Iames of Henbury in the County of Gloucester yeoman aged twenty seauen yeares or thereabouts doe both depose and affirme vppon their Corporall oathes voluntarily taken vppon the holy Evangelists of God as followeth (vizt) The said William Beeny for himself saith that being possesst of a white mare with Taddyvoes about the face, for about two yeares together; which he bought there in Portbury aforesaid, The same mare was taken out of the grounds by the house where he dwelt, there at Portbury aforesaid neere about All hallowtide last past was two yeares & doth imagine that it was done by some that belonged to the Kings forces, there being a great many horses & mares then taken away

<sup>1</sup> "of" inserted above the line.

<sup>2</sup> i.e. having a white back, or a white streak down the back.

<sup>3</sup> See Introduction, pp. 5-6, for details regarding an action brought in the Mayor's Court.

from seuerall persons in the County about that tyme, And from that tyme this deponent never saw his mare vntill a moneth nowe past he sawe her in one Thomas Witherly alias Brookes keeping in Henbury parish aforesaid And Knoweing her to be his owne goods he seized on her at the white lyon<sup>1</sup> in Bristoll on Saturday last was sevenights being the eight and twentieth of November last being brought to markett by the said Witherlies wife as they said ; which mare he still hath [as they said *struck through*] etc ; And the said William Iames for himselfe saith, that he well knoweth the mare, and that it is the said William Beenyes goods, for that he this deponent sould her to the said William Benny of Portbury aforesaid for fve pounds in money at least two years before she was taken from him ; et aliter non deponit. etc.

Wm W Beeny

Ri: Vickris Maior.

Wm W Iames their markes

⟨Page 178.⟩

Coram Richardo Vickris maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll' xv.  
Decembris Anno Regni Regis Caroli die gracia Anglie Regis  
nunc etc ; xxii<sup>o</sup> Annoque domini 1646.

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Philip Steuens of Milford in the County of Pembroke Seaman, aged 30 years or thereabouts, and William Russell of Millford aforesaid seaman aged 28 years or thereabouts, doe bothe voluntarily make othe vppon the holy evangelist of God ; that being two of the Company of a barck called the William of Millford which lay at the head of the back neere the penthouse and Conduit<sup>2</sup> there, and one Saturday last being the twelfth of this instant December, in the afternoone towards the evening, at the coming in of the tyde, they goeing aboard their owne Barck or Skiff, belonging to Michael deynos water baylife of this port, to be steered vnder another barck of Millford, which belonged to one Phillip Ellyott, the skiff before that, lying in safety there by the said barck, which might haue beene saued if they of Michael Ellyotts Company had beene carefull and not to haue suffered their said Barck to haue grounded in her, by which meanes vppon the goeing out of the tyde the said Skiffe was Crushed and the sterne broken of. Et aliter non deponunt etc ;

<sup>1</sup> The "White Lion" in St. Thomas Street was one of the inns authorized by the Ordinance of 1606. [See Appendix IV, pp. 271-275.] The actual date of its building is unknown. There was another "White Lion" in Broad Street, but the former is probably the one referred to in this instance, as it was near the Cattle Market.

<sup>2</sup> This is the Quay Pipe and "faire Castellette" referred to by John Leland when he visited Bristol in 1534.



Coram Richardo Vickris maiore Civitatis predicti xv° die decembris Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc ; xxii° Anno domini 1646.

Civitas  
Bristol'

Etheldred Edwards a Pilott belonginge to the port of Bristoll and Martin Bacon masters mate of the shipp Thomas of Yarmouth nowe lyeing aboard the shipp Content of Bristoll, in Hungrode, doe both make voluntary othe taken vppon the holy Evangelist of God as followeth (vizt) that these deponents, beinge called on fryday last, by order from the master of the said shipp Content to come aboard hir and view the risinge of one butt of sack, which was leakt out, there being then some more butts aboard, did find and soe doe declare vppon their oathes that the Butt soe leakt out was well stowed, and that the said leaking out was not in any default in that kind occasioned, but it was in the head in the lower parte of the Chyme as the Butt lay for ought<sup>1</sup> these deponents could perceave./ *<page 179>* besides there might be many other wormeholes, and things might occasion it [for ought these deponents could perceave *struck through*] which they sawe not, but this in the Chine they specially tooke notice of, Beinge Certen that there was noe default in stowage at all, for that the Butt in question, for that the Butt in question lay aswell Bedded and Quoynd, as any of the rest that came sound home, or as a Butt could lye. Et aliter non deponunt etc ; These deponents beinge presently bound downe againe to the Pill./<sup>2</sup>

Etheldred Edwards

Ri: Vickris Maior.

Signum M B predicti

Martini Bacon./

Coram Richardo Vickris Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis predicti vicesimo secundo die decembris 1646.

Ciuitas  
Bristol'

Iohn Prowt of the Citty of Bristoll [*a word struck through*] sailer aged fifty six yeares or thereabouts deposeth and saith vppon his corporall othe taken vppon the holy Evangelist of God, that about Michaelmas last past was twelve moneths he this deponent was at Bedminster, at the house of one Mary Norman widdowe there nowe the wife of Richard Court, at which tyme there was one Elizabeth Bryan widdow alsoe present nowe the wife of one Iohn Blanch. And the said Mary Norman then going vpp from them

<sup>1</sup> "all" *struck through* and "ought" *written above it*.

<sup>2</sup> A creek on the River Avon some miles from its mouth, along the shores of which pilots settled in considerable numbers.

into a chamber or vpper roome, fetcht downe some moneys in a Cloth, and deliuered the same to the said Elizabeth Bryan, (and said there it is) I knowe not howe much it is; But what she meant by it, or for what cause she delivered her the money (this deponent knoweth not) And therevppon this deponent & the said Elizabeth Bryan went vpp into the Chamber, and told the money, and found it to be fifty pounds besides some odd monies which they laid by; and this deponent then beinge called awaie left the said Widdowe Bryan to tell the odd money who told *(page 180)* who told this deponent vppon their meeteing afterwards that it was betweene fifty shillings and three pounds And this is all which this deponent knoweth in this matter Et aliter non deponit<sup>1</sup>

signum  predicti

Ri: Vickris maior.

Iohannis Prowt

Coram Richardo Vickris Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
xxv° die decembris Anno Regni Regis Caroli xxii°.

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Bernard Pursell aged eighteene years or thereabouts maketh oath vppon the holy Evangelist of God to this effect (vizt) That being Seruant or factor to one Mr Richard Sheath of kilkeny in Ireland Merchant was about 8 days since bound from Washford to St Malloes or Nantz in Fraunce in a Barque of Washford aforesaid laden with one hundred and twenty barrells of Herrings which were Consigned from the said Mr Sheath<sup>2</sup> to some Merchants in Fraunce whether they bound for advantage of trade But by foule weather drouen into Seuerne, where he was taken by Mr Miles Piles Master of the ship Pilgrime of Dartmouth He further saith that the said ship or barque of Washford called the Katherine, did belonge to Mr Michael Bowland, and Barnaby Trulong of Washford aforesaid. And this deponent being further demaunded what lettres and other writings he had a bord, saith that he had noe other save some priuate lettres From his said Master to him or concerning some other Merchants affaires which said letters and other Papers were throwne ouer bord before the said ship was seised as aforesaid. Et aliter non deponit etc.<sup>3</sup>

Ri: Vickris Mayor

Bernard Pursell:

<sup>1</sup> See deposition, pp. 173-174.

<sup>2</sup> *A word struck through and "Sheath" written above it.*

<sup>3</sup> See deposition, p. 173, and Introduction, pp. 29-30.

(Page 181.)

Coram Richardo Vickris Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
vicesimo sexto die Decembris Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc ;  
xxii<sup>o</sup>

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Hendrick Iohnson late of Amsterdam and since Master of the Barque called the Katherine of Washford, aged thirty three yeares or thereabouts voluntarily maketh oath vppon the holy Evangelist of God that he hauing beene formerly belonging to the ship Fortune of Amsterdam And for his better ymployment, left that seruice and was entertayned as Master of the said shipp Katherine of Washford, which said vessell he was to carry into Fraunce (being laden with herrings as aforesaid in the Deposition of Bernard Pursell) either for Nantz or St Malloes which by foule weather was driuen ypp the riuer of Severne, where she was taken by Mr Miles Piles master of the shipp Pilgrime of Dartmouth. He further saith that he knowes not whose the goods were further then of the said Bernard Pursell (whose name before the deposicion of the said Pursell he knew not) nor whether they were his goods or noe. and that the barque belonged as aforesaid et Aliter non Deponit. etc<sup>1</sup>

Signum

Henrici *H 1* Iohnson

Ri: Vickries Maire./

predicti

Coram Richardo Vickris Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
quarto die Ianuarii Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc ; xxii<sup>o</sup> 1646.

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Thomas Bond of Monmouth gent aged twenty foure yeares or there about, maketh oath vollantarily<sup>2</sup> taken vpon the holy Evangeldges of god that a bout the moneth of November<sup>3</sup> 1645 he was at the house of one widdowe Norman in Bedminster<sup>4</sup> in the County of Somerset, who did then confesse vnto him, that she was then [in *struck through*] indebted vnto Widdowe Bryan, the some of thirty two pounds ; which money<sup>5</sup> was to be paid, to her at a day then to come, according to a former agrement, made betweene them ; And this deponent, further saith that he doth verily bel[*eau*]e<sup>6</sup> that the said thirty two pounds ; was part of the money, that the said Mary now married, and her husband, Richard Courte doe now demand, for that the said

<sup>1</sup> See deposition, p. 172, and Introduction, pp. 29-30.

<sup>2</sup> "lily" *struck through* and "rily" *written above it*.

<sup>3</sup> "December" *struck through* and "November" *written above it*.

<sup>4</sup> "Bedmister" *struck through* and "Bedminster" *written above it*.

<sup>5</sup> "money" *inserted above the line*.

<sup>6</sup> Middle of word illegible.

Mary to his *<page 182>* knowledge never demanded any such summe, of so great value, but often lesser summes; which he hath heard hir[e *struck through*]; but for what, he cannot remember, And he hath never heard, the said Elizabeth confesse, that ever she receaved mony<sup>1</sup> of the said Mary Norman, or by her delivery, to his remembrance et aliter non deponet [*sic*] etc.<sup>2</sup>

Ri: Vickries Maior:

Tho: Bond

Coram [Maiores *struck through*] Richardo Vickris Armigero  
Maiores Civitatis Bristoll' Octavo die Ianuarii 1646.

Civitas  
Bristoll

Robert Levett masters mate Iohn Butler Boatswaine Iohn Hopkins common man all of the Companie of the good shipp the Lyon of Yarmouth nowe lying at the Crockerne pile<sup>3</sup> whereof Richard House is master doe all voluntarily make Oath taken vppon the holy Evangelist of God. that comeing lately from Burdeaux in Fraunce laden with wine & bound for this Citty of Bristoll by extremity of the weather was driuen vppon the Pennes neere Brittanie where they lost a Cable and Anchor by extremity of foule weather; being sheard asunder by the Rocke, Et aliter non deponunt etc;

Ri: Vickris Mayor.

Robert Lovett

Iohn Buttler

Iohn Hopkins

*<One-quarter page left blank.>*

*<Page 183.>*

Shipped (by the grace of God) in good order and well conditioned by me Iohn Knight of Bristoll Merchant In & vpon the good shipp called the Lemant of Liverno burthen eighty tonnes or thereabouts whereof is Maister vnder god for this present voyage Peter Ranizon and now lying at the Key of Bristoll and by Gods grace bound for Lizboa, To say, Fifty fowre sowes of leade and one hundred twenty and three Caske of shott beinge marked as in the Margent and are to be delivred in the like good order and well conditioned at the aforesaid Port of Lizboa (the dangers of the Seas only excepted) vnto Mr Thomas Cole merchant or vnto his assignes he or they paying fraught for the said goods according to Charter Party or Indentment with Primage and averidge accustomed. In wittness whereof the Master of the

<sup>1</sup> "more" *struck through* and "mony" *written above it*.

<sup>2</sup> See deposition, pp. 171-172.

<sup>3</sup> *i.e.* Pill.

sayd shipp hath firmed to Three bills of Lading all of this tenoure and date. The one of which three bills being accomplished, the other two to stand voide, and soe God send the good shipp to her desired Port in saftie Amen. Dated in Bristoll the Eighteenth day of Iuly One thousand six hundred and forty fue & 1645

Pieere Ranizon

There is indorsed vpon the sayd Bill of lading as followeth vizt The three quarter Parts of the goods within mentioned is for the Accompt of Mr Thomas Cole merchant in Lizboa and the other quarter part is for my perticular Accompt Dated in Bristoll the 18th of Iuly 1645

per Iohn Knight  
1645

Shipped by the grace of God in good order & well conditioned by me Iohn Knight of Bristoll merchant In & vpon the good ship called the Laiamants Old'ron burthen Eighty tonns or thereabouts whereof is Maister vnder *(page 184)* vnder God for this present voyage Peter Ranizon and now riding at anchor in Kingroade neere Bristoll and by gods grace bound for Lizboa in Portugall. To say 150 I say one hundred & fifty Kinterkins of new welsh Butter, the three quarter parts being for Accompt & Riskes of Thomas Cole merchant in Lizboa and the other quarter part being for my Accompt being marked as in the Margent. and are to be deliuered in the like good order & well Conditioned at ye aforesayd Port of Lizboa. (the dangers of the seas only excepted) vnto Mr Thomas Cole merchant or vnto his assignes he or they paying freight for the sayd goods according to Charter Party. In wittness whereof the Maister of the sayd shipp hath firmed to three bills of loading all of this tenoure and date, the one of which being accomplished the other two to stand voide, and soe God send the good shipp to her desired Port in safety Amen. Dated in Kingroade ye last day of Iuly Anno Domini One thousand six hundred & forty fue etc ; 1645<sup>1</sup>

Pieere Ranizon ;

These are true copies agreeing with the Originalls examined the thirteenth day of Ianuarii Anno domini 1646 By vs

Georg Hartwell Notarie Publique

Iohn Hartwell

& Richard Orchard servant to the  
sayd Notarie Publique

<sup>1</sup> See depositions, pp. 110-111.

⟨Page 185.⟩

These are the true copies of the Originall Bills of Lading now shewed forth & being examined by me & other ye wittnesses vnder written ye fifeteeneth of Iannuarii [*sic*] 1646 I doe find them to agree word for word in all parts

Ita testor

Hen: Pirry Notarie Publique

Henry Maude

Thomas Foster servus dicti Not' Pub'

Civitas  
Bristol'

To all christian people to whom these presents shall come to be seene or read I Richard Vickris Esq now Mayor of ye Citty of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God euerlasting Know yee that hauing this day seene examined and perused two Originall Bills of Lading, the Copies, whereof are herevnto annexed. I doe hereby attest & declare that the same are truly copied word for word & are likewise attested to be soe vnder ye hands of two ancient Notary Publicques dwelling in this Citty & men of good credit & esteeme amongst us. which for further manifestation of ye truth hereof I haue vpon request as is iust and usuall thought good to certifie. Yeeuen vnder my hand with ye common seale of this Citty in such cases vsed, this fifteenth day of Ianuary One thousand sixe hundred forty & six. 1646.

Richard Vickris  
Maior.

There were two of these  
forementioned Bills and Certificates verbatim with  
these copies sent seuerall wayes for Lizboa.

⟨Page 186.⟩

Coram Richardo Vickris armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
decimo quarto die Ianuarii 1646

Civitas  
Bristol'

Iohn Barratt of the Citty of Bristoll Cooper aged twentie foure yeares of age or thereabouts beinge one of the Companie of the shipp blackbottle of Bristoll deposeth and saith vppon his Corporall oath taken vppon the holy Evangelist of God that he being aboard the said ship whereof Richard Leech was then master intending a voiage from the port of Bristoll to Lisburne about the moneth of November last [*of struck through*] was twelvemoneth and that the said ship shipp was proceeding in her said voyage outwards from the begining of december that yeare was forced

on shoare and cast awaie on the Coast of Portugall betweene Peneatchy and the Rocke of Lisburne, and in the space of five houres or thereabouts the said shipp was shattered to peices by reason of a cruell storme this deponent together with the rest saueing their liues by swimming. Et aliter non Deponit etc :<sup>1</sup>

Ri: Vickris Mayor.

⟨One-quarter page left blank.⟩

⟨Page 187.⟩

Coram Richardo Vickris armigero maiore Civitatis predicti decimo sexto die Ianuarii 1646

Roger Daniel of the Citty of Bristoll aforesayd Baker aged two & thirty yeares or thereabouts. deposeth and sayeth vpon his corporall oath taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God that about three yeares and a half since. this deponent was present in St Thomas Street of the aforesayd Citty at the<sup>2</sup> sayle of one Mousedunn Mare with a blacke list<sup>3</sup> downe her back, made by Andrew Iordan of the aforesaid Citty Blacksmith to Iohn Willoughby of ye same Citty merchant. And that ye sayd Iordan did then promise and warrant ye sayd Mares security vnto ye sayd Willoughby and that it was not a plundred Mare but that he ye sayd Willoughby should quietly enjoy her. Et aliter non deponit.<sup>4</sup>

Ri: Vickris M'

To all christian people to whome these presentes shall come I Richard Vickris Esquire nowe Mayor of the Cittie of Bristoll send greeteing in our Lord God everlasting Knowe yee that this present daie Frauncis Price of this Cittie shippcarpenter Iohn Bumsted Smith Robert Cleere and William Griffin Salemakers all of this said Cittie and such as had agency and were ymployed in their seuerall trades and professions in the building of a shipp of Bristoll called the loues Increase of the burthen of fourescore tonnes or thereabouts, And Frauncis Sheppard of Harrwich

<sup>1</sup> See depositions, pp. 127-128, 161-162.

<sup>2</sup> "and" *struck through* and "at the" *written above*.

<sup>3</sup> i.e. a stripe or streak.

<sup>4</sup> An action was brought by John Willoughby against Andrew Jordan on 16th November, 1646. Thomas Price, yeoman and John Goare, butcher, acted as mainpernors for the defendant. [C.T.D., *Courts: Mayor's: Actions*, 04739, fo. 14.]

marriner master of the shipp now the St Patrick of Rosse in Ireland burthen 80 tonns or thereabouts doe all depose as followeth. (vizt) that in the yeare 1646 these deponents Francis Bumsted & Iohn Griffin *(page 188)* make othe that the said shipp nowe<sup>1</sup> called the Patrick of Rosse was built of the Stocke at the Key in Bristoll by one William Bullock Shippcartenter of Bristoll nowe deceased by Iohn Moody of Bristoll Merchant and others he the said Bullock whilst he lived haueing some part in her and was called by the name of the Loves Increase and that afterwards she made two voidages the one for Fraunce and Th'other for Spaine and the third voidage being againe bound for Fraunce, and by comannd of the Parliaments forces and for their seruice there to relieue Doncannon in Ireland she was there taken by the rebells as these deponents haue heard and beleieue to be true since which tyme of her third voidage out of this Port theis deponents neuer sawe the said shipp the Loues increase vntill wenesday last the xiiith of this instant Ianuary at which tyme she came vpp to the key of Bristoll vnder the name of the St Patrick of Rosse and vnder the Comannd of Frauncis Sheppard that was Master of hir: which shipp nowe the St Patrick these deponents knowe to be the same shipp soe newe built of the stocks here in Bristoll for about six yeares nowe past and was then sett to saile by the name of the Loves increase as abouesaid but howe the said Mr Francis Sheppard Came by her these deponents knowe not other then by his owne relacion And he the said Frauncis Sheppard for himselfe dothe make othe that on Sunday last was sevenights this deponent being Masters Mate of the good ship called the Nonsuch one of the States friggotts, whereof vnder God Captain Thomas is Comannder which lay of of the Island of Cilly mett with the said shipp the St Patricke bound from Rosse in Ireland for St Malloes in Fraunce as was informed wherein there were 15 Irish which were directly taken aboard the friggett, and the shipp St Patrick manned by this deponent and others of the friggotts Company which by reason of the leakiness of the shipp and fowle weather were Ordered to make for the next harbour otherwise she must haue perished in the sea and coming into the Channell of Severne, the friggett wafteing her vpp to the highlands of Minehead and there leaveing her After which this deponent (receauing noe direccions) and the weather and the stormes being soe violent and extreame he came vpp to

<sup>1</sup> "nowe" inserted above the line.



the Bristoll could not stay in Hungroad for the aforesaid leakines of the said vessell but came into Crockerne pile on yesterday seuen night and on wenedsday last came vpp into the Key of Bristoll as aprize.

All which I the aforesaid Richard Vickris nowe Mayor vppon request as is iust and vsuall haue thought good to certify

⟨Page 189.⟩

Capta coram Richardo Vickris Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll' xxii<sup>o</sup> Ianuarii<sup>1</sup> 1646

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Memorandum that George Wrentmore<sup>2</sup> of Axebridge in the County of Somersett draper aged twenty and two yeares or thereabouts and Samuell Stockwood of Vphill in the said County yeoman of the age of fifty yeares or thereabouts Came personally before me Richard Vickris Esquier nowe Mayor of the Citty of Bristoll the one and twentieth day of this Instant Ianuary in the two and twentieth yeare of the raigne of our soueraigne Lord King Charles, & accordingly as auntiently hath beene vsed and accustomed within the said Citty did depose and sweare vppon their corporall othes voluntary taken vppon the holy Evangelists of God that Mathew King of Kewstoake in the said County of Somersett marriner being a waighter and deputed searcher for certaine Pills harboures Creekes and [harbors *struck through*] places bordering vppon the riuer of Seuerne and belonging to the Port of Bristoll came vpon Munday the 11th day of this Instant Ianuary to the Towne of Axebridge aforesaid where by vertue of his office & authority to him giuen by the Commissioners of and for the Excise Customes of England the said mathewe king required the said George Wrentmore<sup>2</sup> beinge Constable of the said Towne of Axebridge to assist him in searching after a parcell of Tobacco for which noe custome was paid and yet was as he supposed priuatly brought to the said Towne at whose comandnd the said George Wrentmore<sup>2</sup> did assist the said Mathewe king and at length found where the said Tobacco was laid and put vp into a house into which Howse the doore being opened, the said Mathewe King entred into the rometh<sup>3</sup> where the Tobacco lay and after he had veiued it seized the same Tobacco sayeing

<sup>1</sup> "Apr" *struck through* and "Ianuarii" *written beside it*.

<sup>2</sup> "worth" *struck through* and "more" *written above it*.

<sup>3</sup> An old dialect word for "room"; usually spelt "roomth."

that he did it for the vse of the king and State And drawing out a peece of Chalke did therewith make a marke vppon the said Tobacco. And besides tooke a peice of from one of the rowles thereof by which itt might be knowne <page 190> be knowne of what sort and goodnes it was of and therevppon the said Mathewe king caused the doores of the said rometh to be made fast with two locks intending as he then said to looke [of *struck through*] out for a safferplace and to remove it thither because he was to goe to Bristoll & informe the officers of the [said *struck through*] Custome house therewith what he had done, which the said George Wrentmore heareing him to say answered that he thought it would be very safe where it was & that the said Mathewe Kinge might doe it some hurt or wrong in removeing it elsewhere, & the said George Wrentmore<sup>1</sup> being Constable as aforesaid did vndertake the safety of the said Tobacco. & became bounden by Obligacion taken by the said Mathewe King for performance thereof and to deliuer the said Tobacco safe to the said Mathewe vppon his retorne from Bristoll which being done the said Mathewe vppon his returne from Bristoll which being done the said Mathewe went on his iourney to Bristoll and vppon his returne back to Axbridge finding all the Tobacco safe where he left it deliuered vpp to the said George Wrentmore his bond and received the Tobacco into his custody againe all which was done in the presence of the said deponents.

Geo: Wrentmore

Ri: Vickris Maiir [*sic*]

xxii° Ian: 1646

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

To all Christian people to whom this present writing shall come to be seene or heard I Richard Vickris Esquire nowe Mayor of the City of Bristoll send greeteing in our Lord God everlasting. Knowe yee that this present day Iohn Iones of the City of Bristoll marriner [send greeting in our Lord God everlasting *struck through*] <page 191> came personally before me and did make voluntary oath taken vppon the holy Evangelists of God to this Effect (vizt) That whereas there was an accompt by him made, & attested by Mr George Hartewell Notary publique in Bristoll aforesaid of certain moneyes by him disbursed for prouisions and other necessities to fitt vp the ship Prouidence of Bristoll. Of which shipp this deponunt was then Master She being but late before taken by the King of Spaines Armada, which said Accompt was sent to London to Mr Wm Bevan merchant of Bristoll aforesaid

<sup>1</sup> "worth" *struck through* and "more" written above it.

about a moneth since, which in euery Perticular this deponent declareth vppon his oath to be iust and trewe And further deposeth that the bill of ladeing nowe tendered vnto him wherevnto is his owne firme & attested vnder the hands of Mr Hugh Browne Mr Cann & others Merchants of Bristoll aforesaid is true in effect. All which I the said Mayor haue thought good to certify vnder my hand and caused the comon seale of my office of Mayralty to be affixed Yeaven vnder my hand as abouesaid./

Ri:Vickris

Maior:

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45

<Page 192.>

Ciuitas  
Bristol'

To all christian people to whome this present writing shall come to be seene or read I Richard Vickris Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll in the Kingdom of England send greting in our Lord God everlasting. Know yee that this present daie Georg Hartwell of this Cittie Notary Publique aged [*blank left in original*] yeares or thereabouts, and Iohn Hartwell sonn of the said Georg, aged [*blank left in original*] yeares or thereabouts came and personally appeared before me the said Maior, in the comon place of Audience called the Tolzey of Bristoll, and did depose and make voluntarie Othes taken vpon the holie Evangelists of God, that on or about the eighteenth daie of March Anno domini 1636. [C *struck through*.] And in the twelveth yeare of the raigne of our Soueraigne Lord King Charles one Mr George Cleets then of Clasts [*sic*] in New England Esquire, one whom these deponents well knew [h *struck through*], beinge a Iustice of peace in the said parts, as was informed) did seale and deliver as their acts and deeds in due forme of law, to the vse of Mr Gyles [Elbl *struck through*] Elbridge then of the said Cittie merchant fower Bonds or obligacons of two hundred pounds apeece all bearing date the said Eighteenth daie of March 1636. and this was for the payment of severall hundred pounds to the said Gyles Elbridge his executors administrators or assignes at [for *struck through*] fower severall and respectiue daies and times as by the same particular obligacions and ye condicions thereof [may appeare *struck through*], now shewed forth at the time of the taking of this deposicion may appeare. The First of which hundred pounds was to be paid in & vppon the fower & twentieth day of Iune. 1639. The second on the fower and twentieth day of Iune. 1640, the third <page 193> on the fower

and twentieth day of Iune 1641, And the fowerth on the fower & twentieth day of Iune 1642. To every of which obligacions the said Georg Cleetce then subscribed his name, and these deponents as witnesses to his sealing & deliverie of them [then *struck through*] did then subscribe their names alsoe which Bonds they having now seene doe precisely know to be the same soe sealed & delivered as aforesaid, this deponent Iohn Hartwell making & writing all the fower bonds & condicions with his owne hands.

*<Two-thirds page left blank.>*

*<Page 194.>*

Capta Coram Richardo Vickris armigero maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll' vi° Februarii 1646.

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

These may certify all whom it may concerne that this present day beinge the sixt of this instant February 1646. Annoque Regni Regis Caroli etc; xxii.° daniell Addams ropemaker a burgess and Inhabitant of this Citty aged 40 years or thereabouts Emm dawson wife of Henry Dawson of this Citty shoemaker, Alice Iones wife of Daudid Iones of the same Citty sopeboyler and William Addams of the same Citty gent' aged thirty yeares or thereabouts Came all personally before me Richard Vickris Esquire nowe Mayor of the Citty of Bristoll, and did all depose and affirme vppon their Corporall othes voluntarily taken vppon the holy Evangelists of God as followeth (vizt) the said daniell Addams for himself saith That about two yeares and halfe nowe past (the Kings forces haueing the Comannd of this Citty, and the parts hereabouts one Mr Lewis Margatts a gent' whom this deponent had seene before, being a Brother to Mr George Margatts a rope merchant in London, with whome this Deponent had formerly intercourse and trade in that profession of ropeselling) being then brought a prisoner, amongst manie others taken by the Kings forces, whereof Sir Francis dorrington was Comaunder (as was informed) and with other Comitted to the prison of Bridewell in [London *struck through*] Bristoll The said Mr Lewis Margatts being about fiety fiue yeares old, a bigg Corpulent man of middle Stature and somewhat blackish grised haire, sent for this deponent to come to him to Bridewell to him, which this deponent accordingly did, and there after parlie and Conference of his takeing, and of his brother in London the said Mr Lewis Margatts desired this Deponent to chang him a peece of Gould

for white money, and to lend him somme linnen which he wanted, and then deliuered this deponent a peice of french gold of thirty shillings, which Gold this Deponent changed and after sent it him by his servant called Nicholas Coxe and alsoe sent him a shirt a band and a Capp after which the said Mr Lewis Margatts sent *<page 195>* to this Deponent seuerall tymes but in regard of the Contagion in the [Prison *struck through*] Cittie<sup>1</sup> and the ghaslines of the Prison there being many in it, he this Deponent went not to him, by meanes whereof he neuer spake with him after but in a short tyme the said Mr Lewis Margatts there Dyed as Mr Badmington who was keeper of the prison and others told him presently vppon his death./

Daniell Addams

And the said Emm Dawson for herselfe saith and vppon her Corporall oth deposeth and affirmeth That she belonging to the Prison in Bristoll called Bridewell about a yeare & halfe since did Attend a stranger in prison there whose name she then knewe not, but that Mr Daniell Addams of this Cittie did change a peice of gold for him ye said Prisoner And that he was brought in and Comitted prisoner by the kings forces And ye said Prisoners name as she was informed afterwards was Mr Margatts an ancient man and something bigg & Corpulent of a blackish grisled haire and in height of an ordinary Stature And the said Mr Margatts died in Prison, the contagion of the sicknes being there

Emm { Dawson

And the said Alice Iones for her selfe deposeth & saith that she knewe one Mr Margatts aged as she beleiueth aged fifty five yeares or thereabouts something a bigg Corpulent man of blacke grisled haire who was comitted prisoner in Bristoll gaole called Bridewell by the Kings forces two yeares and halfe since and that she did attend the said Mr Margatts there untill he dyed and afterwards shrowded him and sawe him buried either in St Iohns parish or St Iames Parrish in this Citty but in<sup>2</sup> which she is vncertaine of because of the great mortallity in both parishes they buried out of that house./

Alice Iones.

<sup>1</sup> See Introduction, pp. 14-16.

<sup>2</sup> "but in" inserted in the margin.

And the said William Andrewes for himselfe deposeth that he was a prisoner in Bridewell in this Citty & taken and Comited by the Kings forces whereof Sir Francis donington was Comannder about three yeares (*page 196*) yeares since and that whilst he was a prisoner there a certeine bigg man something auncient who called himselfe by the name of Lewis Margatts was brought a prisoner there and lodged in the same roome with him this Deponent and that the said Lewis Margatts was taken and brought into this Citty by the Kings forces whereof Sir Francis dorrington was Comaunder and he further Deposeth that the said Lewis Margatts dyed there at that tyme which he knoweth to be true for<sup>1</sup> that he sawe him die and was in the same roome when he departed this life in the prison aforesaid and that he dyed of the spotted feauer which at that tyme was called the gaole disease./

Wm. Andrewes.

All which for the further Testimony of the truth herein I the aforesaid Maior vppon request as is vsuall haue thought good to certifie vnder my hand, & in testimony thereof haue caused the comon seale of the office of Maioraltie of this Cittie in this behalfe vsed to be affixed yeeven the day and yeere aboue written./

Ri: Vickries Maior

Memorandum that this eight day of Februarii Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc; xxii<sup>o</sup> 1646 Fredericke Badmington of of this Cittie gent' aged 29 yeares or thereabouts being appointed keeper of the aforesaid Prison of Bridewell, in Bristoll when the kings forces had the Comaund of this Cittie and the parts hereabouts in or about the moneth of Iuly 1644 & did depose and make voluntary oth taken vppon the holy Evangelists of God that he doth well knowe and remember that one Mr Lewis Margatts that hath a brother one Mr George Margatts dwelling in London was brought in a prisoner by the Kings forces and with diuerse others put into the said prison of Bridewell and there remained for about a moneth and then died which this deponent certainly knoweth to be true for that he knoweth the tyme of his death, and sawe him when he was dead and afterwards went to his buriall in St Iohns Churchyard in Bristoll and there sawe him buried by Mr Rownell minister of that parish./

Ri: Vickris Maior

Fred' Badmington

<sup>1</sup> "for" inserted above the line.

⟨Page 197.⟩

Capta Coram Richardo Vickris Maiore vi<sup>o</sup> die Februarii 1646  
Iohn Ewell of London Marriner aged 34 years or thereabouts &  
Master of the Ship Robert of London Iohn Warren of London  
Masters mate of the said shipp aged 24 years or thereabouts  
Edmond Hooke botswaine aged 22 years Ed: Leman Gunner  
28 years Ri: Long Cooper 37 Richard Phelps 25 years. all of the  
Company of the said shipp doe depose and make voluntary othe  
etc that they are not guilty of diminishing the Carkeson or  
ladeing of the said shipp being laden with Corne at Villa Rock in  
Brittany in Kingdome of Fraunce consigned to Mr Ioseph Taylor  
of Bristoll Merchant and that they did deliver the whole quantity  
of wheat to the said Ioseph Taylor or his Assignes except about  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  a hogeshead of Sweepings which the said Deponent Iohn Ewell  
the master is ready to Deliver

Iohn Ewell  
Iohn Warren  
Ed: Hooke  
Ed: Leman  
Ri: Longe  
Richard Phelps

Ri: Vickris Maior

Coram Richardo Vickris Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll',  
15<sup>o</sup> Februarii 1646

Hugh Smith Collier of Bitton aged 30 years [*word struck through*]  
maketh othe that the Sorrell one eyed Nag which he lately seized  
on at Laffords gate in the custody of one Thomas Bower of  
Berkly Parrish is his owne goods and that he bred him of a colt,  
and vsed him to carry Coles from the Pitts in Kingswoad<sup>1</sup> to  
Bristoll for three or fower yeares before he lost him, which was  
at Midsomer last was twelve monethes.

William Wicks aged 24, yeres & Iohn ⟨page 198⟩ Nicholls aged 23  
yeares both of Bitton Colliers doe likewise make othes voluntary  
that they well know the sorrell one eyed Nagg before spoken of  
to be the said Hugh Smythes goods, and that they drove coles  
alonge together with him for at least three yeares before he lost  
him, which as they remember was about Midsomer last past was  
12 monethes. Et aliter non etc

<sup>1</sup> See page 165, note 1.

Coram Richardo Vickris Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
vicesimo tertio die Februarii Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc ;  
xxiii° 1646

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Whereas wee George Barnard Thomas Earle Iohn Barnard George dwelley Henry Gwyn Henry Coulstaffe Thomas Perryn & Thomas Palmer doe vnderstand that one Robert Ashley a iourniman shoemaker of the Cittie of Bristoll hath taken a most dangerous and desperate othe before some of the honorable Comittee of Parliament for the said Cittie against Mr Henry Floure of the parish of Kenisham in the County of Somerset to this or the like effect followeing vizt That he the said Henry Flower about 18 weekes since being in Collonell Piggotts seller at Ashton should then and there propose the drinckinge of Prince Ruperts and my Lord Hopton their healths vnto the aforementioned Robert Ashley And that he the said Henry Flower (because the said Ashley refused to drinck or pledge the said health) reviled the said Ashley and threatned to beat him and that vpon the said and that vpon the said Ashley his coming out of Collonell Piggotts house home-wards the said Mr Flower came forth with him and went towards the stables there And that the said Ashley was noe sooner departed from the said Mr Flower but certain persons vnknowne to the said Ashley closed with him and beat him soe that he hath lost the vse of one of his eyes, and beleiueeth that the said Mr Flower was the causer and procurer thereof. Wherefore for the further manifestacion of the wickednes of the said Ashley for takeng *<page 199>* soe false and dangerous an oath. We the aforementioned George Barnard a Parliament Officer vnder Collonell Alexander Popham Thomas Earle Iohn Barnard George dwelley & Henry Gwynn, doe seuerally and respectiueley take our solemne and Corporall oathes vppon the holy Evangelists of God, that wee were all personally present in Collonell Piggotts seller at the tyme aforesaid when the said Mr Flower brought the said George Barnard Collonell Pophams seruant downe to drinck, and after wee had drunck a glasse of beere or two a peece, the said Robert Ashley came stumbling downe the seller well neere drunck, and there stayed a while vntill [wee the *struck through*] the said Mr Flower and wee theis deponents, had dranck a glasse or two more, and then the said Mr Flower & Collonell Pophams man went out of the celler, and wee theis deponents doe likewise seuerally depose that the said Mr Flower did not drinck or pledge either Prince Ruperts health or the Lord Hoptons, nor dranck at



all to the said Ashley, neither were the said healths or either of them dranck, or any revileing thretning or vnciuill words at all vsed or giuen in the seller vnto the said Robert Ashley or any other for not drincking the said healths or either of them all the tyme Mr Flower was in the said seller or at all in our presence or to our seuerall knowledges And wee do alsoe seuerally depose, that there were then noe souldiers at Collonell Piggotts house, but onely his brother a parliament Captain and his man and the said Henry Coulstaffe Henry Gwynn & Thomas Perrin doe farther seuerally depose that the said Roberte Ashley went away from Ashton that tyme drunck and quarrelleing with those he mett, and that the said Mr Flower was not in his Company at his going away, nor did he bring the said Robert Ashly out of doors or towards the stables, but the said Henry Gwyn saith that the said Mr Flower was readeing in his chamber neere an houre, before the afore named Robert Ashley went away from Ashton and continued there reading neere two houres *<page 200>* two houres after And the said Thomas Palmer maketh oath that the said Robert Ashley hath diuerse tymes desired him to enquire out who they were that did hurt him promiseing him the said Thomas Palmer a paire of newe shoes if he could discouer them or bring their names vnto him the said Ashly, And lastly the said Henry Gwyn doth further and likewise depose that the said Mr Flower is soe farr from pressing men to drinck excessively as that he is a constant reprouer of such as are great drinckers and swearers.

Ri: Vickris Maior

Hen: Gwyn.

Tho : Earle

signum **6** Georg' Barnard./

Civitas  
Bristoll'

To all Christian people to whom this present writing shall come I Richard Vickris Esquire nowe Mayor of the Cittie of Bristoll send greeting in our Lord God euerlasting Knowe yee that this present day Edward Bradston of this Cittie of Bristoll gent' aged threescore and nine yeares or thereabouts, Mary the wife of the said Edward Bradstone, and Iohn Reve of the said Cittie of Bristoll embroiderer aged threescore and two yeares or thereabouts, this day being the six and twentieth day of this instant moneth of February, came all personallie before me in the common place of Audience called the Tolsey of Bristoll, and did depose and declare

vppon their corporall oathes voluntarily taken vppon the holy Evangelists of God, that they theis deponents were all personally present, at the Gaunts church<sup>1</sup> scituat on St Augustines greene in Bristoll aforesaid, on the fife and twentieth day of december last past was twelue monethes being in the yeare of our Lord 1645, being Christmas day in the fornoone, when and where one Henry Bardwell of Mendeesham in the County of Southfolke (as he then named himselfe to be) being a blackhaired well set man of a middle stature and about twenty & three years Old did marry and take to wife one Frances dungate widdowe who then liued with one Mistress Hobson a widdowe then dwelling in the Colledge greene in Bristoll aforesaid And *(page 201)* And the minister that married them, was named Mr William Crane, a minister and preacher of Gods words, then belonging to the said Colledge ; And this these deponents doe all precisely knowe and remember to be true, for that this deponent Edward Bradstone, then gaue the said Frances in Marriadge, to the said Henry Bardwell as the custome then was, And this deponent Iohn Reue then was and yet is, parish clerke of the said Gaunts church, and presently after the marriadge did enter the same, in his register for that purpose, as he vsually doth. And they further depose, that the said Frances that soe was married was nowe present at the taking of this deposicion and is the same woman. All which I the said Maior vppon request etc : xxvi° Feb: Anno Regni Regis xxii° 1646.

Edward Bradston  
Mary Bradston  
Iohn Reeue.

Ri: Vickris  
Maior

xxvi° Februarii 1646.

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

To all christian people to whom this present writeing shall come I Richard Vickris Esquire nowe Mayor of the Cittie of Bristoll in the Kingdome of England send greeteing in Our Lord God euerlasting. Whereas about foure yeares nowe last past Richard Aldworth<sup>2</sup> Esquire then Mayor of the said Cittie and Iohn Younge

<sup>1</sup> Now known as the Lord Mayor's Chapel. Part of the hospital of the Gaunts, founded by Maurice de Gaunt and Robert de Gurnay about 1230, as a residence for a few priests and for the relief of the poor. At the Reformation the Church and most of the estates of the Hospital were purchased by the Corporation, who later granted the use of the church to the French Protestant refugees. In 1721 it was fitted up for the use of the Mayor and Corporation, and has been used by them ever since. [See Barker, *St. Mark's or the Mayor's Chapel, Bristol.*]

<sup>2</sup> For biographical notes, see Appendix I, pp. 243-245.

of the said Citty mercer, by their lettre vnder their hands gaue order to one Francis Brewster of Newehaven in newe England to receaue to their vse a debt of thirty and fve pounds three shillings and six pence, due by bill from one Iohn Oliuer then of New berry in new England, aforesaid but since deceased ; And whereas since his death William Gerrish who married, the widdowe and Executrix of the said Iohn Oliuer, hath paid by the said Francis Brewsters Order, the summe of twenty fve pound as parcell of this money to one Maior Robert Sedgwick but now<sup>1</sup> appeareth for the debt of the said Frauncis Brewster as he informeth Nowe theis presents doe witnes And I the said Richard vickries (*page 202*) nowe Mayor doe hereby certify that the said Iohn Younge came personally before me this present day for himselfe and the said Richard Aldworth nowe a burgess in Parliament for this Citty and did vtterly disallowe of the payment of the said twenty fve pounds by the said William Gerrish as aforesaid in regard they gaue him noe such order and declared further that they haue caused the said William Gerrish to giue them his bill for repayment to them of the same monies, with the rest due vppon the originall bills on the nine and twentieth day of September next as may appeare all which I the said maior vppon request, and for the better recouery of the said monies of the said Francis Brewster by the said William Gerrish haue thought good to certify vnder my hand and for the further Testimony hereof haue caused the common seale of my Office of Maioralty to be affixed. Yeauen this seven and twentieth day of February. in the two and twentieth yeare of the raigne of our soueraigne Lord King Charles./

Annoque Domini 1646.

Ri: Vickries Maior

Coram Richardo Vickris Maiore Civitatis Bristoll' secundo die Martii 1646

Alexander Grey of Leeth in Scotland Marriner and now Maister of ye good ship called ye Georg of Leath aforesayd burthen one hundred and fowerscore tons or thereabouts in ye last voyadge she made, Laden with corne from ye Port of Vele Ross in Brittanie, within the dominion of ye Kinge of Fraunce, to this Port of Bristoll where she arrived nere about a month now last past ; And Edward Pond of this Citty of Bristoll Marriner aged thirty two yeares or thereabouts who being in Veele Ross aforesayd at the time when

<sup>1</sup> "now" inserted above the line.

ye said ship did set out therehence and shipped to goe Pilott in her for the sayd voyadg. doe both depose and affirme vpon theyr Corporall oathes voluntarily taken vppon the Holly Evangelists of God that these deponents and company in number fue or sixe and twenty persons in all beeing at Sea in the sayd shipp, laden with Corne and *<page 203>* and directly bound for this Port of Bristoll in the moneth of Ianuary last and falling vpon the coast of Silly there arose (A little before) a very greate storme of wind and weather which continued at first aboue fowre and twenty howers which did occasion ye shifting of ye Corne of ye Starboard side of ye Shipp by which meanes ye shipp lay all on that side of ye shipp and was in greate danger to be lost (not being able to carry sayle and double ye Rocks there called ye Bishop and his Clerks)<sup>1</sup> and ye Shipp not being able to worke by reason by reason of the Tiller of her Helme was broken in that storme And after for a while ye storme ceasing ye master and Pilott directed theyr course for ye Channell of Bristoll and being about ye length of Ilford Comb & Hangman,<sup>2</sup> vp in the Channell ye wind and storme arising againe and being att south South east ye shipp came to an Anchor there in ye Channell with ye best Boer anchor and a shoote of two Cables the one a new Cable and the other half worne which in short time after they were forct to cut, by reason of ye Tempest and weather which was like to driue her on ye Nasse sands<sup>3</sup> and ye Current of ye tide, and shipp lying on that side in that extreame danger as she was and afterwards ye wind comming Easterly they boare vp for ye Port of Milford where they trimmed theyr shipp & corne According to ye notice and intelligence which these deponents sent and gaue to theyr Merchants and Principalls at Bristoll from Milford to this Port by land Et aliter non deponunt etc.

Capta coram Richardo Vickris armigero<sup>4</sup> Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll' iii<sup>o</sup> die Martii Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc xxii<sup>o</sup>

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Samuell Hartnall of the Cittie of Bristoll sayler aged fourty six yeares or thereabouts maketh voluntari[ly *struck through*] oth taken vppon the holy Evangelists of God, that about two yeares

<sup>1</sup> i.e. Bishop Rock, S.W. of the Scilly Isles, 7 miles from Hugh Town.

<sup>2</sup> i.e. Ilfracombe. The Great and the Little Hangman are two peaks on the border of North Devon about 9 miles N. of Barnstaple.

<sup>3</sup> Sandbanks off the Welsh coast in the Bristol Channel.

<sup>4</sup> "armigero" *inserted above the line.*

since He this deponent was personally present in the ship Hopton of Bristoll then lyeing in Feriland harbour<sup>1</sup> in Newefounland, when and where, he this deponent, sawe one Phillip Roberts of the Cittie of Bristoll sayler <page 204> then belonging to the said shipp, sell vnto Henry Cooke of Barnstable, in the County of Devon sailer then being a planter at Reynous,<sup>2</sup> in the Newe found land aforesaid, being then both likewise aboard the said ship, diuerse goods (vizt) six Iarrs of oile at six shillings per iarr ; and foure and twenty yards of linnen cloth at xxd per yard, which goods the said Phillip Roberts did lett the said Henry Cooke haue vppon promise of payment of the mony within fewe daies But the said Henry Cooke dureing the tyme he this deponent was there (which was neere a moneth) neuer brought the money according to his promise, which he this deponent very well knoweth to be true, for that he this deponent was to haue had part thereof./ Et aliter non deponit etc./

Ri: Vickres Mayor

Samuell Hartnall

Capta coram Richardo Vickris Maiore primo die martii 1646.

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Robert Glass a planter of the Island of Barbadoes in the west Indies aged twenty three years or thereabouts maketh voluntary othe taken vppon the holy Evangelists of God, that in or about the moneth of September nowe last past, he this deponent then being at St Christophers Island, at a harbour there called the Old Roade, and the ship Charles<sup>3</sup> of Bristoll (whereof one Roger Kemish of this Cittie of Bristoll, was then part Merchant, then there lyeing and thence bound for Bristoll aforesaid, he this deponent then sawe two roles of St Christophers Tobacco, lyeing in one Captain Elvens storehouse, amongst other goods there to be laden aboard the said Shipp Charles, which two roles beinge marked at the ends of them on the Crosse sticks there (called the windmills) for Richard Elsworthy, as the vsuall custome there is for the account of each mans goods, He this deponent being then in the said Storehouse did see the said Roger Kennis,

<sup>1</sup> i.e. Ferryland Bay on the east coast of the Avalon peninsula of Newfoundland.

<sup>2</sup> i.e. Renewse, a few miles S. of Ferryland Bay.

<sup>3</sup> According to a statement made on 10th May, 1645, in the High Court of Admiralty, by James Small, of Bristol, boatswain, with reference to the capture of the *Charles* in May, 1644, by Captain Taylor, the *Charles* was owned by Mr. Lagg and others of Bristol, and Mr. Robert Yeomans was interested in her as a merchant. [H.C.A. (13/60), under date as above.]

take one of the said Rolls being a bigg one and weigheing neere about 80li weight (as this deponent conceaued, and scrape the said Richard Elsworthies name out of the stick, and in the same stick marked the role with the bunch of grapes being the generall marke for the shippis whole <page 205> whole Cargozeen which two roles with the rest of the goods were afterwards laden home for Bristoll aboard the said shipp. Et aliter non deponit etc./

Ri: Vickres Mayor.

Robert Glass

The Examinacion of William Dighton merchant passenger in the Burdeaux of Flushin of burthen two hundred tuns, taken before Captain William Penn captain of the assurance Friggatt this fifteeneth day of Ianuary 1646.

The Examinante saith that the shipp Burdeaux whereof Cloys Cloyster is master, tradeing in the west Indies and being home-wards bound as the master and owner of the said shipp pretended to him the said Examinante, he the said William Dighton shipt himselfe in the said vessell for somme Tobbaccoes for Flushing and that in the voyadge sailing from the west Indees, he the said William Dighton, vnderstood that they were bound for waterford by the acknowledgment of the Masters mate and Gunner of the said shipp, and that they had writeings from their merchants in Holland, to deliver their goods in waterford, and that the said writeings were delivered to Mr Giles Peterson purser of the said Burdeaux, and by him hid in some priuate place in the shipp by the masters instigacion in testimony whereof he the said Examine hath herevnto subscribed his name this 15th of Ianuary 1646.

He: Bennett

Hen. Copley

Wm. Dighton

Iames Huckley

I. Costar

The within Examinante takeing his voluntary oath, in the presence of vs vndernamed, first saith the within mencioned Examinacion is in all things true, and further saith that the within mencioned skipper did giue all the Companie strongwater seing Captn Penn coming in knoweing he was a Parliament shipp, and prayed them not to informe that he was bound to an enemies port, (vizt) waterford, sayeing to the Companie if they did reveale it they should loose their wages, And this Examine further vppon <page 206> his oath saith that he this Examine haueing 27

rowles of Tobacco aboard the shipp, the said skippar did giue him a bill of ladeng for 100 rowles, in consideracion this Examinante should conceale he was bound to Waterford and in testimoniall subscribes 2<sup>o</sup> Feb: 1646.

This Examinacion was taken in the presence of vs the day and yeare above written./

Wm Dighton  
1646.

Ri: Swanley  
Wm. Thomas.  
Wm. Swanley  
Sam: Howett

Wm Penn

Ciuitas  
Bristol'

Memorandum that this fourth of March 1646 this Examine William Dighton came in person before me Richard Vickris Esqr nowe Mayor of this Cittie of Bristoll, and the notary Publique vnder written and did attest and voluntarily depose this his Examinacion to be true. Witnes my hand.

Ri: Vickres Mayor  
Hen. Pirry pub: not:

Wm Dighton  
1646

The Examinacion of Giles Peterson Purser of the ship Burdeaux of Flushing taken by Captain William Penn Captain of the assurance Friggatt.

The Examine saith that he came the sixteeneth day of May, from Middleborough being bound in the said ship to Rochell to take in wine and Brandee to carry to the west Indies, where they traded to seuerall Ports <page 207> Ports by the space of foure monethes the last port being the Island of Statia,<sup>1</sup> where they tooke in their loadeing of Tobacco, being the returne of their owne goods which they carried thither from whence they sett saile the fourth of december 1646, being bound from thence ymediately to waterford to put of their Tobaccos there and lade againe with such comodities as that country would afford, and then to saile home for Middleborough, that the Cheife freighters of the said Burdeaux were two Brothers of Middleborough named La Palma, with Giles Martinson, Iaques Ossell, and one more not knowne to the Examinant. all of Middleborough, The Examinant further saith that he knowes, not to what

<sup>1</sup> i.e. St. Eustatius, a small island north of St. Christopher's in the West Indies.

Merchant in Waterford the goods were consigned and that what Merchant in Waterford, the goods were Consigned, and that what writings and lettres there were concerning their putting for waterford were fastned to a spike and by the masters Order throwne ouerboord by the Chirurgion, this present day vppon Captn. Penns coming on board, The Examine further saith that they were forct in to the Harbour of Glandore, through stormy weather, haueing spent her fore sayle and being putt vppon a lee shore ; and that of the quantity the Examinant is not able to giue an account of, in Testimony the said Giles Peterson hath herevnto subscribed his name the 15th of Ianuary Anno 1646.

Acknowledged and subscribed  
before vs.

Giles Peterson.

Tho: Bennett  
Iames Tuckley

Hen: Copley

Hen: Ieamz

Wm. Dighton

Wm Penn.

This Examine Giles Peterson tooke his  
voluntary othe in the presence of vs./

Ri: Swanley

Wm. Thomas      Wm Swanley

⟨Page 208.⟩

A Re examinacion of Giles Peterson Purser of the Burdeaux taken by Captain Wm Penn the 23d day of Ian: 1646.

The Examinant saith that vppon the nineth of Ianuary 1646. (Cloys Cloyson and Iohn Cornelius skipper and owner of the said shipp Burdeauz, called this Examinant into the Round house<sup>1</sup> together with Ponce Cornelius steeresman and Iacob Iohnson a passenger, and there declared to them, that they were bound for Waterford, willing the steersman to transport the ship thither accordingly, supposing themselves to be neere the Cape cleere in Ireland ; That the owner of the shipp, often desired the skipper to informe the steersman whither they were bound (comeing homewards) which he refused to doe in regard there had beene a falling out betweene them in the Indies, vntill such tyme as they were neere the coast of Ireland, and that then he was forc't to informe him, for feere the steersman should carry the ship for Flushing, the skipper being altogether vnskilfull in the art of Nauigation, and vppon the next day being Sunday

<sup>1</sup> i.e. a cabin or set of cabins on the after part of the quarter-deck.



towards night, they made Cape cleere, and one Munday following by<sup>1</sup> morning by stormy weather were forced into Glandore for for attestacion whereof the examine hath subscribed his name.

Taken before vs.

Giles Peterson./

Hen: leames

In° Gossage

This Examinee tooke his voluntary othe in the presence of vs, that the Contents of both the former Examinacions, are true and further saith that the skipper mencioned gaue the Company Strongwater, and prayed them not to reveale that he was bound to waterford an Enemies port, sayeing if they did reveale it, they should loose their wages which was soe spoken the same day they came into Glandor, which was 3 or 4 daies before Captain Penn seized on the Shipp In testimony etc ;

Giles Peterson.

⟨Page 209.⟩

Memorandum that this fourth of March 1646. the said Examinant Giles Peterson came in person before me Richard Vickris Esquire, nowe Mayor of this Cittie, and did attest and voluntarily depose, in presence of the Notary Publique vnder written, that the examinacions of him the said Giles ; tooke at two seuerall tymes, as in thies paper, are true witnes the hand of me the said Mayor

Ri: Vickres Maior.

Giles Peterson

The Examinacion of Ponce Cornelius Steerman of the shipp Burdeaux of Flushing of Burthen 200ds tonnes or thereabouts taken by Captain William Penn Captain of the Assurance Friggatt, the 23d of Ianuary. 1646.

The Examinante sayth that he sett saile in the said shipp Burdeaux from Flushing 16th of May 1646. and went for Rochell, to take in wine and Brandee to carry for the west Indies, where they arriued about the nineteenth of Aprill (the first place that they came to being Martinice) and traded to seuerall ports there by the space of foure monethes their last port being the Island of Statia, where they tooke in their ladeng of Tobacco, being the returne of their owne goods, that they had carried thither, and from thence sett saile the fourth of December and the Examinee

<sup>1</sup> " following by " inserted above the line.

being steerman of the shipp sett his course for Holland, but the skipper and owner still altering their Course, made this Examinee often sollicite the skipper to knowe whether he would goe, but the skipper still refused to tell, in regard (as this Examinee supposes) there had beene a fallinge out betweene them in the Indies, vntill the day before they came neere the Land, being Satterday the nineth of February; when the skipper Cloyes Cloyson and owner Iohn Cornelius, came into this Examinates Cabbin and there called in one, Iacob Iohnson passenger with them, and Giles Peterson purser of the shipp, and there deliuered as their intents to them to goe for Waterford and comanded this Examinee to stere his course thither which he did accordingly, and the next day being Sunday, being in the latitude 50 degrees and 14 minutes, the wind at west south west not being by (page 210) this Examinates Reckoninge aboue tenn leagues of Cape Cleere (which as this Examinee supposed by his Reckoninge,) bore north and by west of him; he steered in to make the Cape which he did that euening, but on Munday meeteng with very foule and stormy weather haueing spent their foresaile in the storme, they were forced for the security of their lives to runn into the next harbour, which proued to be Glandore, where they intended to mend their sailes and sett their shipp to rights and soe to proceed in their voiadge for Waterford./ That the Tobaccos in the shipp were Assigned to a frenchman in Waterford, whose name this Examinee knowes not and further saith, that the skipper or owner had writeings in the shipp, mencioning that they were bound to the said Port of Waterford, besides many other Circumstances to proue it, being still fauoured with faire winds to carry them for Flushing and for further prooffe refers to the iournalls. That the principall ladeing is Tobacco, but what quantity he knowes not the shipp being not aboue halfe laden and more he cannot say In testimony whereof he the said Examinee hath herevnto subscribed his name.

Acknowledged and subscribed  
before. Hen Iames

Sebastn Bayes

Cha: Iearme

Ponse Cornelius  
Steeresman

20: Febr: 1646.

The within mencioned Examinee in the presence of vs. whose names are heerevnder written hath voluntarily tooke his oath

that this Examinacion is in all things true. and in further Testimoniall doth subscribe the day and year aboue written.

Taken in the presence of vs.

Ponce Cornelius.

Ri: Swanley  
Will Thomas  
Wm Swanley  
Sam Howett.

Wm Penn

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Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Memorandum that this fourth of March 1646. this Examine Peirce Cornelius came in person before me Richard Vickris Esqr nowe Mayor of this Citty and in presence of the Notary Publique vnderwritten did sweare and voluntarily depose that the premises before alleadged by this his Examinacion is true witnes my hand.

Peirce Cornelius  
Steersman

Ri: Vickres Maior.

Capta Coram Richardo Vickris Armigero Maiore Civitatis Bristoll' quinto die Martii, Anno 1646.

Civitas  
Bristoll'

William Hurle of Axebridge in the County of Somerset taylor aged thirty three yeares or thereabouts maketh voluntary [*oath*]<sup>1</sup> taken vppon the holy Evangelists of God, that he this deponent was present in the fort of Dun cannon, in Ireland, being there a souldier, when and where he did see and knowe one Ioseph Coxe of Broadmead in the Suburbs of the Citty of Bristoll, (but then likewise a souldier<sup>2</sup> there), to buy certein goat skinns and shippskinns vndressed, of certein persons either souldiers or Inhabitants there, which after were made vpp in a bundle, (and as he was informed, and verily belieued), to be sent for England, but whether they were or not, or howe many there were he knoweth not certainly, but that he bought such skinns there as aforesaid, he very well knoweth because he soe sawe him by somme of them. and he himselfe this deponent sold somme vnto him, and sawe them made vpp, and heard that they were sent aboard etc; Et aliter non deponit

Ri: Vickres Mayor

Wm Hurle

<sup>1</sup> "*oath*" omitted from the original.

<sup>2</sup> "a souldier" inserted above the line.

(Page 212.)

The Examinacion of Peter William aged thirty yeares or thereabouts Master of the ship Oliua<sup>1</sup> of Sta Malloes in the Kingdome of Fraunce of the burthen of fifty tonns or thereabouts sworne and Examined before the right worshipful Richard Vickris Esqr Maior of the Citty of Bristoll, this fift of March 1646.

Imprimis The Examinee deposeth and saith, that in december last, he tooke aboard fortie five butts of Mallaga wine, fortie barrells of reasons, thirty five barrells of Allum, 25 dozen potts 4 balls of Paper five baggs of Mader, and twenty barrells of dyeinge stuffe, which was for the accompt of Mr Iames Nepven, Merchant of St Mallaes.

2ly He further saith that when the aforesaid goods were aboard Mr Iames Nepven his merchant, gaveing Order to goe for Corke, in the Kingdome of Ireland, to make sale of his goods, But if he could not gett Corke, that he should then goe to anie other port in the Kingdome of Ireland, to make sale of his goods, the which this deponent did indeavor to doe, but by fowle weather he was driven to Limbrick in the Kingdome of Ireland, where he made sale of the aforesaid goods and ymployed his money in goods as followeth, sixteene Hundred salt-hides, sixeteene bagges of wooll, one Pack of Frizes, sixtie barrells of butters, twelve barrells of Tallowe, eight packes of tanned hides, one hundred loose tann'd hides, and two barrells of scrufe for the accompt of Iames Nepven, merchant of St Mallaes.

3ly He further saith that he laded aboard for his owne accompt 267 salt hides, thirty six Tann'd hides, two barrells of Salmon, two packs of Frizes./

4ly He further saith that the shipp Oliva doth belong vnto Thomas Laroonce William Le larg & Birtraunt Maudie of St Mallaes./

Lastly he saith that he sett saile from Limbricke ye twentieth of February 1646. to goe for St Mallaes and in the voidage

<sup>1</sup> According to the Admiralty Appraisements a valuation of this ship was made on 21st January, 1647, by Joseph Jackson, Walter Stevens, Peter James, George Lane, Christopher Gryfon and Peter Beckett at the appointment of Richard Vickris. The ship and her cargo were valued at £311 5s. od. [H.C.A., 4(4)].

was surprized by Captain Robert darr<sup>1</sup> Comannder of the shipp recoverie, in the Parliaments service *(page 213)* who sent them to Kinsale vnto Captain Richard Swanley Admirall of the Irish seas, to receive further orders from him and further he saith not.

Ri: Vickres Maior

De:  Williemand

The Examinacion of Steven Bouchier aged fifty yeares or thereabouts, one of the Companie of the shipp Oliva of St Mallaes etc.


Imprimis This deponent saith that all things in the former deposed Examinacion are true in Effect and further he knoweth not.

Ri: Vickres Maior

Signum Steph:  Boucher.

Charles Meter allen confessest and agreeth in all things with them.

Ri: Vickres Maior.

signum Caroli  Meteralen

Ciuitas  
Bristoll

To all christian People etc ; I Richard Vickries etc. Knowe yee that the daie of the date hereof Hugh Kelly of the Cittie of Bristoll, marriner aged 60 yeares or thereabouts, pilott of the good barque called the May Flower of Bristoll, of the burthen of fifty Tonnes or thereabouts, in the last voidage which she made from this port of Bristoll, intended for London derry in Ireland and therehence to Bilboe in Biskey, and Nicholas May aged twenty foure yeares or thereabouts, a common man and one of the Companie of the said barque, that voidage came personally before me the said Maior and did depose and affirme vppon their Corporall oathes voluntarilie taken vppon the holy Evangelists of God, that on the 26th of October last past the said barque did sett saile for the voidage aforesaid, out of the port of Bristoll aforesaid, out of<sup>2</sup> *(page 214)* and on the seaventeeneth daie of November

<sup>1</sup> i.e. Captain Robert Dare, a Parliamentary naval officer, frequently mentioned in the *Calendars of State Papers*. He was in Parliament service for a considerable time, and he served in the *Recovery* and took several prizes from the Irish ; in November, 1747, he was put in command of the *Constant Warwick*, a private man-of-war. [See *C.S.P. (Domestic)*, vol. 20, pp. 575-576.]

<sup>2</sup> "out of" inserted in the corner at the bottom of the page.

next followeing, at a placed called Arglasse vppon the coast of Ireland, there arose a great storme with the wind at East, the barque lyeing on a lee shore. and not able to beare anie saile at all, haveinge five foot water in the hould, she was there splitt in peices and cast awaie, theis deponents and Company hardly escapeing to shore with safetie of their lives, and this was about foure score miles on this side London Derry. and soe she came not thither at all. Et aliter non deponunt etc ;

Ri: Vickris maior

Hugh Kelly  
Nicholas May.

Coram Richardo Vickris Majore Civitatis Bristoll' sexto die Martii Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc ; xxii° 1646

Civitas  
Bristoll'

Mathew Haynes of Tiddenham in ye County of Gloucester Marriner aged forty sixe yeares or thereabouts deposeth and maketh voluntary Oath, taken vpon ye Holy Evangelists of God that having now seene two lettres from William Haynes this deponents brother now living in Tunis in Barbarie a merchant of greate dealing there, both of them being directed to mr William Chappell of this Citty the one of which lettres is dated at London ye Eighth of October 1634 and thother dated at Tunis 26th of February 1638, and to both these lettres this deponent hath now<sup>1</sup> written his name And doth certainly know and beleieve ye same lettres to be ye sayd William Hayns his owne handwriting for that he having byn long there in Tunis hath since written severall letters to this deponent which are all of ye same Character. And therefore this deponent doth precisely declare and make oath that these two lettres are his sayd brothers writing as aforesayd Et aliter non deponit.

Ri. Vickrise Major

Mathew haynes

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Civitas  
Bristoll'

To all Christian People to whome this present wrighting shall come I Richard Vickris Esq now Mayor of ye Citty of Bristoll in ye Kingdome of England send greeting in our Lord God euerlasting Know yee that this present day Cicily Baber wife of Henry Baber of ye said Citty of Bristoll baker, Peter Bubb of ye said Citty shoemaker aged thirty yeares or thereabouts. William Iones of the said Citty Clothworker and Alice Croker wife of Thomas Croker of ye said Citty Gardiner came all personally

<sup>1</sup> "now" inserted above the line.

before me ye said Mayor in ye common place of audience, called ye Tolsey of Bristoll, and did all depose & make voluntary oath taken vpon ye holly Evangelists of god—First ye said Cicily Baber & Peter Bub for themselves depose that they had a brother by name Nicholas Bubb, being a short well set man, browne hayred and somthing fayre compleccioned who when they last saw him which was in Abergaveney in Wales (which was about twelue yeares since) was about two or three and twenty yeares of age and went from them to London and from thence to ye Barbadoes in ye West Indies where (as they his sayd brother & sister were informed) he was for some space clerke to a Iustice of the peace there, but his name they cannot learne, & afterwards became a planter there in Mr Phillip<sup>1</sup> Iones his plantaccion. And ye sayd William Iones & Alice Croker doe for themselves depose likewise that they did very well know ye sayd Nicholas Bubb when he did liue at Abergaveney aforesaid (before he went to ye Barbadoes aforesaid) for about nyne or ten yeares and after he came from schoole ther (which was whilst this deponent William Iones knew him) he became vs her to Mr Morgan Lewis then schoolmaster, there at Abergavenny aforesaid, and that they very well knew him and that ye said deponents Cicily Baber and Peter Bubb to be his owne Naturall brother and sister. All which I ye said Mayor vpon request as is just and vsuall haue thought good to certifie vnder my hand & for ye further confirmacion of ye truth hereof haue caused ye Common seale of my office of Mayoraltie in like cases vsed to be affixed. Yeaven this eighth day of March. Anno Regni Regis Caroli nunc Anglie etc; Vicesimo secundo Annoque Domini secundum computacionem Ecclesie Anglie 1646.

Dyer.

Ri: Vickrise Maior

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Coram Richardo Vickrise. Majore Civitatis Bristoll' Nono die Martii Anno Domini 1646

Civitas  
Bristoll' Simon Wills of ye Citty of Bristoll Marriner aged 40 yeares or thereabouts maketh voluntary oath taken vpon ye holly Evangelists of God that he this deponent about Christmas last was twelue monethes being then Maister of ye shippe<sup>2</sup> Fortune of Bristoll of ye burthen of three hundred tonnes or thereabouts

<sup>1</sup> "Phillip" inserted above the line.

<sup>2</sup> "shippe" inserted above the line in a different hand.

and bound from this Port of Bristoll to Lizbon in ye King of Portugalls Dominions for trade in company<sup>1</sup> with ye ship ye Pilgrem of London<sup>2</sup> whearof one<sup>3</sup> Ioshua Iolly<sup>4</sup> was Master that voayadge<sup>5</sup> and arrived at Belme in ye roade of Lisbone aforesaid within three or fowre dayes one of<sup>6</sup> another, [*where struck through*] ye said shipp Fortune whereof this deponent was Master, and ye said shipp Pilgrime whereof ye said Iosuah Iolly was master were both (by reason of ye contagious sickness vsually called ye plague then not perfectly cleere in Bristoll<sup>7</sup> although they had lettres of Health<sup>8</sup> from the Mayor of the said Cittie for the tyme beinge) were stayed and could not be released in fifty fiue dayes after, or neere therevppon, and that he this deponent was then present in Lisbone aforesaid in the house of one Peter Biggleston factor for diuerse merchants of Bristoll aforesaid there, in the Companie of ye said<sup>9</sup> Peter Bigglestone Mr Iohn Bridges then servant to Mr William Cann of Bristoll Merchant and the said Iosuah Iolley, all then there resident and lodging at the said Peter Bigglestones house, when and where he this Deponent, did heere ye said Peter Bigglestone speake and saie vnto this Deponent and the said Iosuah Iolly, that if they could cleere their ship of the said Healths, and matter they were detained for, that he the said Peter Bigglestone would suddenly lade and dispatch them backe, which neither of them could doe because they were soe detained as abouesaid vntill fiue and fifty daies as aforesaid were expired, And further saith that none of the Companies of the said shippes, but onely the masters were suffered to come ashore till they were discharged of the Health, and that neither he this Deponent nor the said Iosuah Iolley themselves, were suffered to goe ashore till after thirty three daies or thereabouts And that there were diuerse shippes of London then and there detained for the said cause & aliter etc,<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "ye af" *inserted above "company" in a different hand.*

<sup>2</sup> There is a reference in the records of the local Admiralty Court [C.T.D.: Courts: Admiralty, 00003] to an action brought in connection with this vessel. See Introduction, p. 8.

<sup>3</sup> "whearof one" *inserted above the line.*

<sup>4</sup> "being then" *struck through* and "was" *written above in a different hand.*

<sup>5</sup> "of her" *struck through* and "that voayadge" *written in a different hand.*

<sup>6</sup> "with" *struck through* and "of" *inserted above the line in a different hand.*

<sup>7</sup> This would be about Christmas, 1645. See Introduction, pp. 14-16.

<sup>8</sup> *i.e.* Certificates issued by the Mayor stating that they were free of the contagion. See Introduction, pp. 15-16.

<sup>9</sup> "ye said" *inserted above the line.*

<sup>10</sup> See also deposition, pp. 144-145.



&lt;Page 217.&gt;

xi<sup>o</sup> Martii 1646Civitas  
Bristol'

To all Christian people etc; I Richard Vickris etc. Knowe yee that this present daie Richard Gore one of the Serjeants at mace<sup>1</sup> aged 60 yeares or thereabouts and Perham Crouch of the said Citty gentleman aged aged twenty two yeares or thereabouts came both personally before me and did depose and declare vpon their Corporall othes voluntarily taken etc that whereas one Mr Thomas [Norton *struck through*] Bennett of Norton Bavan in the Countie of Wiltes at the takeing of this Cittie by the Kings forces about foure yeares since was att the Saracens head [h *struck through*] at Temple Gate,<sup>2</sup> and left somme certain things there, but not giving charge of them to anyone of the house to the Knowledge of Stephen Ash, as he lyeng one his death bedd, informed this deponent Richard Goare, then sent to him by the Maior of this Cittie for the tyme being<sup>3</sup> to question and Knowe of the said Stephen Ash if Thomas Orchard of Nattesbury in the said Countie of Wilts had received any such things according as he was desired by the said Mr Bennett, which he Stephen Ash then answered the said Serjeant Gore, that he the said Orchard had none but that the Carrier of warmaster in the said Countie had them about halfe a yeare [since *struck through*] after they were left there And the said Deponent Perham Crouch deposeth and saith that he was present at the said Saracens head and heard the said Stephen Ash say to the said Serjeant Goare as aforesaid All which I the said Mayor etc:

Ri: Vickres Maior

Richard Goare  
Perham Crouchxiii<sup>o</sup> die Martii 1646.Civitas  
Bristol'

These may certifie to<sup>4</sup> all [to *struck through*] whom it may concerne that the good shipp ye Providence alias the Cadiz merchant being of this port of Bristoll is nowe bound herehence for a voidage beyond the seas and hath accasion of ordnance and other [a word *struck through*] amunition<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> There were 8 city sergeants, 4 known as "mayor's sergeants," and 4 as "sheriff's sergeants." Each carried a mace before the mayor and sheriffs in processions. These maces are now carried in processions by members of the police force.

<sup>2</sup> One of the inns authorized by the Ordinance of 1606. It stood outside Temple Gate. For Ordinance see Appendix IV, pp. 271-275.

<sup>3</sup> i.e. Richard Aldworth. For biographical notes see Appendix I, pp. 243-245.

<sup>4</sup> "to" inserted above the line.

<sup>5</sup> The whole of this deposition crossed through.

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Civitas  
Bristol'

These may certifie to all whom it may concerne that a shipp of this Port of Bristoll called the Prouidence [of *struck through*] alias the Cadiz Merchant burthen 200 Tonns or thereabouts belonging to Mr Walter Sandy<sup>1</sup> nowe one of the Sherriffes of this Cittie Robert Challoner Thomas Challoner and others, Merchants and part owners of hir, is nowe bound herehence, a voiage beyond the Seas hath occasion of Ordinance & Amunition for hir necessary defence in the same which for truth I Richard Vickris etc this xiiiith of March Anno Domini 1646.

Ri: Vickres Maior

A perticular of all the Estate of me Thomas Everard senior of Long Aishton in the County of Somerset husbandman for which I onely desire to compound.

- 1: That I am possessed for terme of my life by Coppy of Courte Roll, of and in two small tennements with th'appurtenances, lyeing and beinge in Long Aishton in the Countie of Somerset, of the Cleere yearly valewe (before these troubles) of 14li per annum
- 2: That I am possessed of the remainder of an estate of .99 yrs (if Thomas my sonne and Cicilly my daughter shall soe long live) and in one Roughlease tenement with the appurtenances lyeing and beinge in Long Aishton aforesaid of the Cleere yearly valewe (before these troubles) of 10li per annum, which said tenement was assigned by me, in the 17th year of King Charles, vnto my daughters Marie and Cicily to hold after my decease./
- 3: That I am possessed for a terme of yeares, determinable vppon the life of Frauncis Wheeler, heretofore the wife of Phillip Lockier; of and in one tenement with th'appurtenances lyeing and being in Long Aishton aforesaid of the Cleere Yearly valewe (before these troubles) of xli per annum
- 4: That I am seized of and in an estate for terme of my life of and in two small tenements, conteininge 11<sup>n</sup> acres of ground with th'appurtenances, lyeing and being in Long Aishton and Bedminster in the Countie of Somerset of the Cleere yearly value before these times of 8li per annum.

<sup>1</sup> For biographical notes see Appendix I, pp. 253-254.

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5: That I have noe personall Estate but what is sould away by the Committee of Parliament, for the Countie of Somersett./

1: I craue an allowance, for a rent of one pound tenn shillings & 2 Custome daies valued at 8d toto 1li - 11s - 4d per annum payeable to the Lord of the mannor of Long Ashton aforesaid out of the first two mencioned tenements valued at 14li per annum.

2: Alsoe I craue an allowance of 13s: 4d per annum rent (vizt) 10s rent and two Capons valued at three shillings foure pence, payeable vnto the Lord of the Mannor of Long Ashton aforesaid valued at 10li per annum

3: Alsoe I craue an allowance of 1li: 6s: 2d rent per annum paieable vnto the Lord of the mannor of Long Aishton aforesaid (vizt) 22s. 6d rent 4d Custome worke & 3s. 4d for Capons, and 2li per annum given as an annuity out of the said Tenement late Lockiers by the will of William Lockier payeable to one Ioane Bray as by the will of the said Lockier it doth appeare

4: Alsoe I craue an allowance of two seuerall rents of 13s. 4d and eight shillings toto 1li. 1s. 4d per annum rent payeable vnto the Lord of the mannor of Long Ashton and Bedminster for the two small tenements lyeng in Long Ashton and Bedminster aforesaid  
That I have lost by the Parliament Army in free quarters<sup>1</sup> and other losses to the valewe of fifty fiue pound ninteene shillings./  
This is a true and just particuler of all my estate reall and personall for which I onely desire to compound and free it out of sequestracion And doe submitt vnto and doe vntertake to sattisfy such fine as shalle by the Comittee of Compounding with delinquents<sup>2</sup> be ymposed and sett to pay for the same in order to the freedome and discharge of my person and estate

⟨Page 220.⟩

And doe alsoe certify that I am noe Parliament man nor papist nor haue taken any office towards the law either Common or Civill, and haue beene noe Officer to the state in the Common wealth./

Tho. Everard.

<sup>1</sup> Throughout the Civil War Bristol was in military occupation and the troops in the city were billeted on the inhabitants as the authorities thought fit. There are frequent references to this in the *Common Council Proceedings*, e.g. under date 9th August, 1643, "Mr Alderman Hooke, Mr Elbridge Mr. Colston & Mr Fitzherbert Are desired to confer with the Governor about billeting of souldiers." [C.C.P., 04204(4), fo. 34.] See Introduction, p. 14.

<sup>2</sup> See Introduction, p. 6.

These maie certifie all to whom it may concerne that the said Mr Everard is a very infirme man and vnfitt to travell as I am informed and doe belieue and came before me and tooke his voluntary othe etc that all the particulars aboue mencioned are true: All which I the said Mayor etc; 13<sup>o</sup> Martii 1646.<sup>1</sup>

Ri: Vickres Maior

Civitas  
Bristoll'

To all christian people etc; I Richard Vickris etc; Robert Roberts of the Citty of Bristoll haberdasher aged 66 years or thereabouts and Ioane Tymar of the said Citty came before me etc; that they these deponents doe very well Knowe one Iohane Philkries of Lanebbs in the County of Monmouth widdowe to be the daughter of Thomas Tylor of Bristoll aforesaid joyener who married Katherine Phillips the daughter of one Thomas Phillippes whom theis deponents knewe not but her said father mother grandfather and grandmother they very well knew All which I the said Maior etc. xxii<sup>o</sup> Martii 1646.

Capta Coram Richardo Vickris Armigero Maiore Civitatis Bristoll' vicesimo sexto die Martii Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc xxii<sup>o</sup>

Civitas  
Bristoll'

Iohn Mackarte a seaman belonging to Castle Haven in the Province of Munster in Ireland aged twenty eight yeares or thereabouts being one of the Company of the good ship the Mary of Galloway burthen thirtie tonnes or thereabouts; maketh voluntary othe taken vppon the holy Evangelists of God that the said shipp or barque the Mary setting out from Galloway aforesaid in the beginning of February *(page 221)* last and bound for Bilboe in Biskey laden with beefe, Salmon tannd hides and other goods and merchandizes for the account of Oliver Ong [*sic*] French an Irish merchant of that parte of Galloway, was taken by one Captain Robert dare, commander of the shipp recovery belonging to the Parliament and States of England, about tenn daies after their setting out about fifty five leagues of the Riuer of Galloway, And by Order of the Admirall Captain Swanly were brought into this port of Bristoll with all the goods and Merchandizes she sett forth with, sauing some of the beefe which for the Companies prouision [*words struck through*] was maide use of at which Port of Bristoll they arrived on yesterday last was seuenights

Iohn  Mackarte

[Maior *smudged out*]

Ri: Vickres  
Maior

<sup>1</sup> See Introduction, p. 6.

Capta Coram Richardo Vickris Maiore Ciuitatis Bristoll'  
xxvii° Martii Anno etc ; xxiii°.

Civitas  
Bristoll' Henry Edwards of Yeughall in the Kingdome of Ireland White-  
hawer aged fourty five yeares or thereabouts maketh voluntary  
othe taken vppon the holy Evangelists of God, That one Richard  
Hunniford of the Cittie of Bristoll shoemaker was indebted to  
him this deponent in the some of twenty two<sup>1</sup> pounds sterling  
money which money was by this deponent 'demanded of the  
said Richard Hunniford about three yeares since in Yeughall  
aforesaid which said Hunniford then said that he Could not pay  
it at that tyme in English coine according as he this deponent  
desired it but promised to borrow soe much of one Iohn Prinn  
then likewise there and to pay this deponent on the next morning  
which accordingly he did And the said deponent further saith  
that he received the said money of the said Iohn Prinn instead  
of the said Hunyford & aliter non.

Ri: Vickres Maior

Henry H Edwards

(Page 222.)

Capta Coram Richardo Vickris Maiore Ciuitatis predicti 2°  
die Aprilis Anno 1647.

Civitas  
Bristoll' Iohn Lovell of halfe yates<sup>2</sup> greine<sup>3</sup> in the County of Somerset  
yoman aged fifty eight yeares or thereabouts, maketh voluntary  
othe taken vppon the holy Evangelist of God, that being in  
oompanie walking with Christopher Baber of that place yeoman  
vppon conference and discourse touching their loseing by way  
of quartrering and quartring Souldiery at that tyme when  
Collonell Popham<sup>4</sup> had the Comannd of the trayned bands in  
and about these parts,<sup>5</sup> He this deponent heard the said  
Christopher Baber say, that he the said Christopher was at that  
tyme at foure shillings per weeke charges for the maintenance  
of a Souldier in Bristoll which was one Anthony Rowbottome as  
he said, But for howe long tyme doth not remember ; he heard  
him speake of, Onely that soe much he voluntarily confessed,  
which this deponent then tooke precise Notice of etc Et aliter  
non deponit etc/

Ri Vickries Mayor

Iohn Lovell

<sup>1</sup> "two" inserted above the line.

<sup>2</sup> Probably Havyatt, a hamlet 2½ miles from Glastonbury.

<sup>3</sup> "greine" inserted above the line.

<sup>4</sup> "Finnes had the command of this Citty" struck through and "Popham" written above "Finnes."

<sup>5</sup> During 1643.

[Capt'  
struck  
through]  
Civitas  
Bristoll'

Capta Coram Richardo Vickris Maiore Civitatis Bristoll' tertio die Aprilis Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc ; / xxiii<sup>o</sup> 1647.

Iohn Sillcock of Weekwar in the County of Gloucester Carpenter aged twenty nine yeares or thereabouts maketh voluntary othe voluntary othe taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God, that at the tyme when the Towne of Cirencester was taken by Prince Rupert and the Kings forces,<sup>1</sup> this deponent was then a souldier, in the Militia band vnder the Comaund of Captain Iohn Hicks of Westend neere Weeckwar aforesaid, Their was one Iohn Hulbert, and manie more of that Towne and the parts thereabouts that were souldiers alsoe, vnder the said Captain Hicks his Comannd, And a little before the said Towne was taken the said Captain Hicks being to goe home to Weekwar, and this deponent and the rest of his Companie to goe with him, they were all to leave their Armes behind them, but amongst others he this deponent doth precisely remember that the *<page 223>* that the said Iohn Hulbert would not goe home with his said Captaine without his Musquett and Armes, And that in conclusion the said Captain Hicks told the said Iohn Hulbert, that yf his Musquett were lost, that he would make it good to him againe ; And there vpon the said Iohn Hulbert left his said Musquett and Armes and home with his Captaine as this deponent and the rest did./

Ri: Vickres Maior

Iohn Silcooke

Coram Richardo Vickris Armigero Majore Civitatis Bristoll' vii<sup>o</sup> die Aprilis. 1647

Civitas  
Bristoll'

Iohn Stephens of the Citty of Bristoll mercer aged thirty yeares or there abouts maketh voluntary oath voluntarily taken vpon ye holy Evangelists of God ; That Iohn Elliott of the Citty of Bristoll Apothecary hath often and severall tymes told him this deponent that he ye sayd Iohn Ellyott had monyes of one William<sup>2</sup> Morris in his hands but what quantity knoweth not, nor ever heard ye said Iohn Elliott speake of ye Summe but that he had monyes of ye said William<sup>2</sup> Morris as aforesaid he ye said Iohn Elliott did acknowledge before the deponent of which this deponent tooke notice once at his owne<sup>3</sup> doore about three or fowre yeares since Et aliter non deponit./

Ri: Vickrise Mayor

Iohn Stevens.

<sup>1</sup> Cirencester was taken by Prince Rupert on 2nd February, 1643. See Gardiner, *History of the Great Civil War*, vol. i, p. 100.

<sup>2</sup> "John" *struck through* and "William" *inserted above it*.

<sup>3</sup> "owne" *inserted above the line*.

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⟨Page 224.⟩

Civitas  
Bristol'

To all Christian people to whom this present shall come I Richard Vickris Esquire now Mayor of the Citty of Bristoll in the kingdome of England send greeting in our Lord god Everlasting, know ye that this present day, being the eights day of Aprill in the yeare of our Lord god, 1647 Thomas Shewell of the said Citty draper came personally before me here in Bristoll aforesaid, and produced A bill, vnder the hand and seale of one Francis Brewstar of Newe England Chirvrgion, (to-gether with A Coppy of the same, for the payment of a summe of Mony, at A day therin mencioned) as may more at large appeare, by the said Coppy hereunto annexed (which said Coppy I the said Mayor being requested to peruse and attest) and haueing viewed persued examined and compared it with the<sup>1</sup> Originall find it to be a true Coppy and agreeing with the same word for word in euery respect, All which I the said Mayor vpon further request (and for that the said Thomas Shewell may recouer his debt ;) haue thought good to certifie vnder my hand and further testimony therof, haue caused the Common seale of my Office of mayoralty to be affixed, Yuen the day and yeare a boue said: 1647:

Be it knowne vnto all men by theis presents that I Francis Brewster late of Traley in the County of Limerick in the Kingdome of Ireland nowe of Quilla Piack in New England Chirurrgion doe bind myselfe my heires Executors and Administrators to pay vnto Thomas Shewell of the Citty of Bristoll draper the full summe of thirty three pounds Currant money at or vppon the fife and twentieth day of Iuly next ensueing the date hereof witnes my hand & seale the thirtieth daie of Ianuary 1642.

Sealed & Deliuered in the presence of vs

Hugh Lavington

Francis Brewstar

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⟨Page 225.⟩

Civitas  
Bristol'

To all christian People to whom this presente, wrighting shall come to be seene or heard I Richard Vickris Esqr nowe Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greeteing in our Lord God euerlasting

<sup>1</sup> "the" inserted above the line.

Knowe yee that this presente day Thomas Rycroft a grocer and Burgesse of this Citty of Bristoll, being executor of the last will and Testament of Edward Gerrish of the same Citty [glouer *struck through*] grocer deceased; father in lawe of the said Thomas came in person before me and produced & shewed forth the said last will and Testament of the said Edward Gerrish proued vnder the Seale of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in England and alsoe produced and shewed forth to me one Obligacion or bond of Adventure beareing date the nine and twentieth day of August 1637 wherein Nicholas Shapley of the said Citty marriner stood and standeth bound to the said Edward Gerrish in the summe of twenty pounds lawfull money of England for payment of tenn pounds principall and six shillings eight pence per pound for Adventure thereof per moneth vppon the returne of the Bristoll merchant as by the said Obligacion and Condicion may appeare, and produced a Coppy alsoe of the said Obligacion and condicion, which is herevnto annexed, and desired attestacion thereof, which for his better and more speedy recouery of the dept I haue thought good to certify, at his request as is vsuall, together with his lettre of atturny for prosecution thereof, against the said Shapley & all others and their goods by the said Obligacion lyable in course of lawe. Signifieing further that I have nowe seene and read the said Edward Gerrish his will vnder seale as aforesaid and find the said Thomas Rycroft to be Executor, thereof and have alsoe Examined the Originall bond the Coppy whereof is herevnto annexed. And doe find it agreeing with the same word for word, with the names of the wittneses to the sealeing & deliuery thereof Yeauen. 9<sup>o</sup> Aprilis 1647.<sup>1</sup>

⟨One-quarter page left blank.⟩

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Coram Richardo Vickris Majore Civitatis Bristoll' decimo die Aprilis Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc; xxiii<sup>o</sup> 1647

Civitas  
Bristoll'

Iohn Bush of the Citty of Bristoll Cloathworker aged thirty yeares or thereabouts maketh voluntary oath taken vpon ye Holly Evangelists of God that being a servant to Lawrence Gibbs of this

<sup>1</sup> There is an entry dated 23rd April, 1647, in the *Mayor's Court Action Book* relating to an action brought by Thomas Ricroft against Elizabeth Shapley, widow (Nicholas apparently having died). Thomas Hedges and William Payne acted as mainpernors for the defendant. [C.T.D., *Courts: Mayor's: Actions*, 04739, fo. 70.]



Citty Brewer, the weeke before Michaelmus last he this deponent was sent by his said Maister Lawrence Gibbs to Iohn West feltmaker then dwelling a little below Newgate in St Peters parish To demand of him the beere and Ale that was then in the house ; which had byn formerly sent in by his said Maister to one Mary Flavell that was ye said Wests tenant, and drew beere there in the house but was gone away at that time. And this deponent farther sayth that he then seeing in the lower seller of the house Sixe Barrells of Ale and Beere Whereof two were greate size Cask and the other foure smale size, did demandd them of the said West having his slings to fetch them vp, and the horse being comming after to carry them away ; And the sayd West refused to deliver them Saying that he would keepe them vntill he was satisfied for his rent due by the said Mary Flavell, and alsoe that he was discharged of two barrells of drinke which he had past his word for her to one Georg Lewis the Brewer ; And soe this deponent went away without any of the barrells of Beere & Ale. He farther deposeth that these sixe barrells of Beere, were this deponents said Masters goods and by this deponent brought into the said Wests house and delivered to the said Mary Flavell who dwelt there about a quarter of a yeare for as this deponent remembreth, the said West demaunded but fiftene shillings for his<sup>1</sup> rent. And soe this deponent went away without any of the Barrells of Ale or Beere. Et aliter non deponit./

Ri. Vickris Mayor

Iohannes Bush

<Page 227.>

xvii Aprilis 1647

Ciuitas  
Bristol' A passe for one Mr Thomas Merdin to passe for Ireland vnder  
Mr Maiors hand & seale of Office./

Ri: vickres Maior

Capta Coram Richardo Vickris Armigero Maiore Ciuitatis  
Bristol' Anno Regni Regis Caroli xxiii<sup>o</sup>

Ciuitas  
Bristol' Mr Iohn Middleham did owe my vnckle Richard Tovey<sup>2</sup> for wares  
sould him at seuerall tymes betweene the 7th of March 1641 &

<sup>1</sup> "his" inserted above the line.

<sup>2</sup> See reference to this man in deposition on pp. 213-214.

the 22th of Aprill 1642. the somme of	02.18.4
Mr Laurence Honey oweth the f 24th of September to Richard Tovey . . . . . 1642	08.07.11
Mr Christopher waere ye 27th of Iuly 1643	11.03.4
Mr Thomas Middleham 15th of Iuly 1643	12.13.5
Mr William Payne iith of Iuly 1643	06.02.1
Mr Thomas Harbin 11th of Iuly 1643.	07.12.9
Mr Iohn Perry 11th of Iuly 1643	15.17.1
Mr Richard Rowe ye 3d of October 1642	01.16.4
Mr Hanniball Chambers for a parcell of wares delivered to Henry Reeves	1.11.8
Henry Reeves for a barrell of Pitch delivered 20th Apr. 1642	01.10.0
Tristram Cornish per parcell Hopps sent him by Iohn Edwards Iune 22th 1642	01.11.8
Robert Norwood oweth [for Rape oyle sent him by Henry Reeves <i>struck through</i> ] 22th March 1642.	02.19.0
Mr Iohn Cotton oweth for rape oyle sent him by Henry Reeve	02.07.4
Mr Thomas Turner oweth 10th of November 1642	03.07.9
Mr Nicholas Hicks oweth the nineth of Feb: 1642	01.10.0
Thomas Cary Cooke for money lent	00.10.0
	<hr/> 81.18.6

Androse Tovey of the Citty of Bristoll yoman aged 28 years or thereabouts came this day being the 19th of Aprill 1647 and did depose and declare vppon his Corporall othe voluntarily taken vppon the holy Evangelists of God that the above written bill amounting according [*a word struck through*] as is summed to eighty one pounds eighteene shillings and sixpence, is a true bill in euery respect, which he this deponent very well knoweth to be true; for that he was accompt' to the said Richard Tovey then & delivered the same./

Ri: Vickres Maior

Androse Tovey

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Aprilis xx° 1647

Civitas  
Bristoll'

These may certifie and make knowne vnto all men whom it may concerne that this present day Iohn Evans of this Citty sadler

aged thirty five yeares or thereabouts came & personally appeared before me Richard Vickris Esqr now Mayor of the Citty of Bristoll and did depose and make voluntary oath taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God That about St Iames tide last was two yeares he was personally at the house of one Valentine Powell situate in Broadstreet of the Citty aforesaid. who (when the Kings forces possest this Citty<sup>1</sup>) was Clerk to ye Councell of warr here. When and where this deponent heard the said Powell deliver an oath of non adherence to the Parliament vnto William Horseman of Babrigton in the County of Somerset Ioyner & Robert Bayle of the said place shereman The sayd Bayly then paying vnto the said Powell the summe of forty shillings which this deponent then lent him. Butt whether [*a word smudged out*] Horseman payd any summe of mony or not vnto the said Powell this deponent knoweth not Et aliter non Deponit

Ri: Vickris Major.

Iohn Evans

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Civitas  
Bristoll'

To all christian People etc. I Richard Vickris Esquire nowe Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greeteing in our Lord God everlasting: Knowe yee that this present day Androse Tovy of the Cittie of Bristoll yeoman, aged twenty eight yeares or thereabouts, came personally before me and did depose and make voluntary othe taken vppon vppon the holy Evangelists of God, that on or about the 21th day of Iune 1643 one Richard Tovey<sup>2</sup> of the Citty of Bristoll soapmaker did buy<sup>3</sup> of Thomas Rycroft of the same Citty grocer, three peices of oile olive, at or to the valewe, of 84li. 10s. 10d  $\frac{1}{2}$  part of which somme that is to say 50li the said Richard Tovy paid vnto the said Thomas Rycroft, vppon or about ye 26th of Iune next being five daies after. And that he this deponent by order and direccion both of the said Thomas Rycroft and the said Richard Tovey) did deliver soe much oile at two seuerall times to the said Thomas Rycroft as was worth 03li. 16s. 01d And thes deponent further said and deposed that at such tyme as my Lord Hopton entred this Citty<sup>4</sup> of Bristoll, The said Richard Tovey was sent for by the said Lord Hopton (this deponent being present and likewise the said [Lord Hopton

<sup>1</sup> July, 1643—Sept., 1645.

<sup>2</sup> See a reference to this man in deposition on pp. 211-212.

<sup>3</sup> "u" inserted above the line.

<sup>4</sup> July, 1643.

*struck through*] Thomas Rycrofte) which said Thomas Rycroft then told the said Richard Tovey That he must pay the said Summe to the said Lord Hopton and soe ordered and directed him the said Richard Tovey to doe which accordingly the said R.Tovey did onely deducting the aboue mencioned summes All which I the said Maior vppon request as is iust and vsuall, haue thought good to certifie vnder my hand and in further Testimoney of the truth have caused the Comon Seale of my office of Maioralty to be affixed Yeauen this 20th day of April 1647.<sup>1</sup>

*<One-quarter page left blank.>*

*<Page 230.>*

Ciuitas  
Bristol'

These may certifie and make knowne to all whome the same shall concerne, that this present daie Matthias Iones aged 56 yeares or ther abouts and Ralph Husbands aged 43 yeares or thereabouts both merchants and inhabitants of good accompt & esteme in this Cittie come & personally appeared before me Richard Vickris now Major of this Cittie; and did depose and make voluntarie Oathe taken vppon the holie Evangelists of God as followeth viz the said Mathias Iones for himselfe saith that at the time when the good shipp; the meere maid of Bristoll burthen Fifty tonnes or thereabouts; whereof was Master Phillip Cooke was taken homewards bound from the west Indies laden with tobacco & other goods.) by the Parliament forces in the River or Channell of Seaverne which was in Anno 1645. that at that time William Hore of this said Cittie merchant was full owner and proprietor of three sixteene parts of the said shipp tackle ammunicion and appurtennances to hir belonging which was wroth as this deponent doth conceive; and as by calculacion of other partes in her he can guesse was wroth and stood him the said William Hore the sume of Fifty & five pounds at the least; And the said Ralph Husbands for himselfe saith that at such time as the good shipp called the niptune of Bristoll; burthen Fowre skore tonnes or thereabouts whereof was master Thomas batten<sup>2</sup> the younger; was taken by the Parliament Forces in the said Channell or river of Seaverne; neere vnto the harbor of tinby, being homewards bound Cadiz in Spaine, which was in

<sup>1</sup> See deposition, pp. 51-52.

<sup>2</sup> This man testified to the taking of the *Neptune* and to the loyalty of her owners on 26th November and 17th December, 1644, in the High Court of Admiralty. See Introduction, pp. 25-28.

Anno 1644 That at the same time The said William Hore was owner & propriator of one Eight parte of the said shipp Niptune ; and of all Hir tackling victualling and appurtennances which as this deponent doth conceave could not be lesse worth then seaventie pounds sterling and of the said Richard Vickris Major doe farther certifie that Walter Tocknell of this Cittie merchant alsoe, aged 41 yeares or thereabouts came alsoe in person before me, and in like manner did depose & make voluntary other taken vpon the holie Evangelists of god that at such time as the good shipp Called the Globe of Bristoll<sup>1</sup> of the burthen of two hundred tonns or thereabouts whereof Richard Tayler was master was takene in Milforod Haven by the parlimant shippes vnder the command of captaine Swonle that at that time being in the month of Ianuary or febeary 1643 the said William Hore had one full Eight parte of the said shipp the Globe & of Hir tackle gons furniture & appurtennances all which [either *struck through*] I the said Major at the Instance & on the behalfe of the said William Hore as is iust & vsuall haue thought good to certifie Yeaven vnder my hand with the common seale of this Citty in such cases vsed this one & twentie day of Aprill Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc ; vicesimo tercio 1647

Dyer.

Ri: Vickris Major

Mathias Iones  
Ralph Husbands  
Walter Tocknell

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Capta Coram Richardo Vickris Armigero Majore Ciuitatis Bristoll' xxii° Aprilis Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc ; xxiii°./

Ciuitas  
Bristoll'

Ioan Fisher o Popten in the County of pembroke sailer aged twenty eight yeares or thereabouts and Ioan Waile of the Isle of the wight saler aged nineteene yeares or thereabouts doe both make plantary [*sic*] othe taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God ; that they these deponents ; be ing both of the Company of the True loue Forgott nowe ly ing in King roade, and Going from the Pill to goe abroade their Friggatt in the Friggatts bout ; And cominge by the boat Burdeaus Prize ; One of the waiters of the said Burdeaus, called Ioan Robinson alias Cooke desired these deponents, carry somme Tobacco abroade their owne friggatt ; then ly ing in Hungrode and promised to giue there deponents Content for their soe doing ; [*word smudged out*]

<sup>1</sup> See Introduction, pp. 25-28.

Wherevpon ; they this deponents tooke abroad their bout 13 roubles of Tobacco, [he gave this *struck through*] Where it continued 32 [*a figure struck through*] daies after ; and when the said waighter came to fech the said Tobacco ; he gaue theis deponents either of them a rouble, and to roubles more to the rest of the Company, & carried the rest of tobacco being nine roubles, away with him : Et aliter non deponunt etc./

Ri: Vickres Maior

Iohn Fisher

Signum dictum *d* Iohannis Waile<sup>1</sup>

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Coram Georgio Knight Armigero deputato Majore xxvii<sup>o</sup>  
 Aprilis Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc ; vicesimo tertio Annoque  
 domini 1647.

Civitas  
 Bristol'

David young of Leeth in the Kingdom of Scotland marriner aged 24 yeares or thereabouts And Iohn Nessett of the said place marriner aged 23 yeares or thereabouts doe make voluntary oath taken vpon the Holy Evangelists of God that they the said deponents (belonging to the good shipp called the Iennett of Leeth<sup>2</sup> aforesaid whereof vnder God Iohn Redough went Maister) were about the latter end of February last present at Leeth aforesaid when and where the sayd vessell tooke in her lading consisting of twenty last of salt 7 barrells of pitch fower barrells of oatemeale and some quantity of wood hoopes ye said linnit being bound with the said goods from thence to Long Stornaway<sup>3</sup> one of the Ielands of the [nothward *struck through*] Lewis to the northward of Scotland at which time the said vessell being within two Leagues of her intended Port was surprized and taken on the xvith of this instant aprill by an Irish man of warr called the Patrick of waterford whereof [was *struck through*] William Williams was then comander vpon which surprizall he the said William Williams landed all the said shippes company (vpon an Island called St Patrick adjacent to the place where the said shipp was taken) except the said master his mate and one George

Long  
 Stornaway

<sup>1</sup> "Waile" almost illegible.

<sup>2</sup> In the High Court of Admiralty Appraisements is recorded the valuation of this ship on 11th September, 1647, after it had been taken by Captain Robert Dare of the *Recovery* (as described in this deposition). It was valued at £45 6s. 2d. [*H.C.A.*, 4(4).]

<sup>3</sup> "Long Stornaway" inserted above a word *struck through*.

Atchison which they toke a board the man of warre, and the deponents which they left a board the said Iannit to gather with nine Irish men and one boy and futher thes deponents afferme that a bout eight dayes after the said shipp was taken as aforesaid thessaid Irish men soe put a board her steering their course for waterford aforesaid but being within one league of the aforesaid Port were by contrary winds and extremity of weather driven at the least eight leagues from the said shore of Waterford<sup>1</sup> where the [*word struck through*] said shipp one friday last being the three and twentieth of this Instant April was retaken by Captain Robert Dare comander of the shipp called the recouery one of the states men of warr And by him the said Captain Robert Dare brought to this Port of Bristoll where she now lieth : [*1647 struck through*] et aliter non deponunt

⟨*One-fifth page left blank.*⟩

⟨*Page 233.*⟩

Coram Georgio Knight<sup>2</sup> Armigero Maiore deputato et Aldermannii Civitatis Bristoll' xxix° Aprill' Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc ; xxiii° Annoque Domini 1647

Simon Clark of St Mallowes in the Kingdom of France Marriner aged fifty six yeares or thereabouts and Ron Rewellen of Caukall in the Kingdome of france aforesaid Marriner aged thirty five yeares doe make voluntary oath taken vpon the holly Evangelists of God That they these deponents belonging to the Dogger boate<sup>3</sup> or vessell called the Savior of St Mallowes aforesaid [*whereof struck through*] burthen forty five tonns or thereabouts whereof Simon Clarke aforesayd went maister and the said Ron Rewellin maisters mate were present at ye lading of the said Vessell at St Mallowes afforesaid in the month of February last past with these Commodities ensueing (vizt) Thirty nyne butts of Mallago wyne<sup>4</sup> 45 baggs of Allam 22 bundles of licorish 165 Rowles of Tobaccos 9 baggs of Peppers being the proper goods of Peter Brittaine of St Mallowes aforesaid merchant who alsoe was sole owner of the said Vessell which sayd goods were consigned to

<sup>1</sup> "Limbrick" *struck through* and "Waterford" *inserted above it*.

<sup>2</sup> For biographical notes see Appendix I, p. 251.

<sup>3</sup> A broad bowed, two-masted, ketch-like fishing vessel, used especially by the Dutch in the North Sea.

<sup>4</sup> "wyne" *inserted above the line*.

Morris Roach of Limbrick in the kingdom of Ireland merchant And being therewith bound for Limbrick aforesaid were surprized and taken by Captain William Penn commander of the Assurance friggott in the States [*service omitted from the original*] one the twentieth day of March last goeing into the bay of Limbrick aforesaid and by him brought to this Port of Bristoll where she now lyeth Et aliter non deponent [*sic*]/./

Capta Coram Richardo Vickris Armigero Majore Ciuitatis Bristoll' xxiiid Aprilis Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc xxiii<sup>o</sup>./.

Thomas Garlam of Clifton in the county of Glovcester seaman aged 30 years or thereabouts maketh voluntary othee taken vpon the holy Evangelists of God ; that he this deponent beinge boteswaine of the good shipp the Ieremy of London of Burthen 240 tonn or thereabouts whereof George Salter was master in her in the last voidage Lisbgne and newfoundland doth very well knowe that William Willmott, then carpenter thereof hauinge some certen goods in her for his owne vses which he bought in Newfoundland, payed the full freight what soever the said Master demaunded which he this deponent is certeine of in respect he was by when he the said Master paid the said William Willmott his wages onely abateinge all such freight, as was by the said Master demanded and that the said Master further promised that if there were any more due behinde he for [*a word smudged out*] gaue it him freely.

Thomas Garlan  
Ri Vickris Major

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Civitas  
Bristoll'

To all Christian people to whome this present wrighting shall come I Richard Vickris Esqr now Maior of the Citty of Bristoll send greeting in our lord god everlasting know ye that this present day Elizabeth Lucas widdow daughter of Henry Dawson late of this Citty haberdasher deceased, and Anne White widdow of the said Citty came in person before me and made oath voluntarily taken vpon the holy Evangelists of god [*the struck through*] that this barer Henry Dawson was the only sonne now liuing of Richard Dawson late of this Citty haberdasher which was the sonne of Henry Dawson of the Citty aforesaid haberdasher deceased, who to their knouledge Came from Longaddinggame in the County of Yorke Et aliter non deponent [*sic*] etc; All which



I the said Maior as vpon request is Iust and vsuall ; haue thought good to certifie vnder my hand and for the further confermacion of the truth hereof haue caused the Common seale of my office of Mayoralty in like Cases vsed to be affixed Yeouen this fiftenth day of May Anno Regni Regis Caroli etc ; vicesimo tertio Annoque Domini : 1647 :

Ri: Vickries Maior:

⟨One-third page left blank.⟩

⟨Page 235.⟩

Articles exhibited on the behalf of the merchant and Owners of the good ship called the Peter & Mary of London<sup>1</sup> burthen 90 tons or thereabouts to Iohn Maxwell Captaine of the said ship and nyne more of the Company of her, touching the proceedings & dealings of Iohn Wadloe that went marchant in her that last voyage<sup>2</sup> from London to Ginny as followeth

- 1 Frist whether or noe Mr Iohn Wadloe Marchant of the ship Peter and Mary of London did according to his Comission call a counsell when wee arrived a Cape Blankoe on the Coast of Barbarie./
- 2 Secondly whether wee<sup>3</sup> might not have gone into Reagrande when wee sailed along the coast of Sereleone, yf Mr Wadloe had ben soe minded./
- 3 Thirdly when wee came to Edilus whether wee had not notice that the Portiugalls were gone from Sereleone to their owne ports<sup>4</sup> neere vpon two monethes before<sup>5</sup> or thereabouts, where we were appointed or intended to make our voyage.
- 4 Fourthly When wee came to Sereleone what busines was done there that appurteyned to the good of the Freighters./
- 5 5ly for whose vse was the Shallope<sup>6</sup> sent to Madrabomba or Sherberon<sup>7</sup> and what she brought to the ship./

<sup>1</sup> See depositions, p. 128, and Introduction, pp. 36-38.

<sup>2</sup> "a" *inserted above the line.*

<sup>3</sup> "wee" *inserted above the line.*

<sup>4</sup> "country" *struck through and* "ports" *inserted above it.*

<sup>5</sup> "before" *very badly smudged.*

<sup>6</sup> A boat propelled by oars or sail for use in shallow waters or as a means of effecting communication between or landing from vessels of a large size. O.F. shaluppe: German schaluppe. Probably of East Indian origin. [See *Oxford English Dictionary*.]

<sup>7</sup> Probably Sherbro Island on the coast of Sierra Leone.

- 6 6ly when the shipp had layen two monethes in Sereleone what did the merchant buy for the vse of the Freighters to your knowledge
- 7 7ly whether or noe Mr Wadloe when he was at Sereleone did not vse extremitie with the Portugalls to gett in his debts./
- 8 8ly when wee laid at Sereleone whether Mr Wadloe made vs acquainted concerning the sale of the Pinnis<sup>1</sup> Robert sould by him for more then 26 Neagers. /

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- 9 9ly Whether any that were in Comission were by when Mr Wadloe made vp that accompt with dego Perus.<sup>2</sup>
- 10 10ly That when wee came to Rea noua for whose occasion did Mr Wadloe send the Pinnis vp the River with Mr Cock and Iames Wadloe for which wee staid [for *struck through*] with the ship five daies and whom did she trad for
- 11 11ly Whether or noe Mr Wadloe might not have provided enough of Corne for to carry our Neagers to the Barbadoes or else where when wee were at Reanoua./
- 12 12ly whether Mr Wadloe did come & aske vs whether wee would goe to St Teaugo<sup>3</sup> with a freight which wee were very willing to doe, but by reason he would not goe himself, it was frustrated./
- 13 13ly Whether or noe that Mr Wadloe or any of the ships Company did denie to saile or row with shipp boate or boates when the merchant comanded till about the midle of August when he would have vs to carry the shipp to the Biddigoes<sup>4</sup> when wee had but five men that could stand on their leggs the rest being all sick and [dead *struck through*] weeke and wee not able to way anchor./
- 14 14ly whether or noe the shipp was sufficiently mand to lye in an harbor in an Enimies [Countr *struck through*] Country and to spare the boate from the ship or any one man that were seamen from the midle of August vntill our departure./

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* pinnace. Used in this case to denote a small-sized vessel. [See *Oxford English Dictionary* for this meaning of the word.]

<sup>2</sup> Diego Perez. See Introduction, pp. 36-38.

<sup>3</sup> *i.e.* St. Iago, one of the Cape Verde Islands.

<sup>4</sup> Probably the Bissagos, islands off the coast of Portuguese Guinea.

- 15 15ly whether or noe when the men dyed in the shipp soe fast and the rest very sick Mr Wadloe did not confesse that he knew William Cock [to be *struck through*] was noe Chirvrgion but termed him a horse leech./
- 16 16ly whether or noe Mr Peter King did ever to your knowledge make any dissencion in the shipp that appurtained to the hindrance of the Freighters or was preiuditiall to the voyage./

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- 17 17ly whether or noe that ever you knew Iohn Maxwell or Peter King did ever imbessell or purloyne any of the Freighters goods or victualls or did vse any trade that was preiudiciall vnto the Freighters
- 18 18ly whether or noe the merchant did appointe two men to looke to the charge of the hould and to give out provision and Cargoe./
- 19 19ly Whether or noe that Iohn Maxwell and Peter King did not declare to Mr Wadloe aboard the ship, that one Rogasees<sup>1</sup> a Portugall did come to noe good end towards vs, and whether or noe the Portugalls did not by divers appertunities and messages give vs notice of it, and bid vs beware, and whether or noe wee might have taken him and his vessell, but that Mr Wadloe tould the Captaine he would cast all the damage of the voyage on him
- 20 20ly whether or noe that Christopher demella and other Portugalls did not affirme that yf Mr Wadloe had come vnto them they would have dispatched him with as many negroes as would ballance his Cargoe in sixe weekes time after our arrivall./
- 21 Whether or noe you did not heare Christopher demilla and Manuell Queely say that the merchant had their mele or corne at 15 barrs per moy./<sup>2</sup>

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- 22 22ly Whether or noe that any of you that were in Comission did know whether Mr Wadloe did put any of his owne goods into the maine stock, and whether you knew what goods or done by any consent./

<sup>1</sup> Probably a misspelling for Rodrigues, one of the most common of Portuguese names.

<sup>2</sup> Moy = moyo, an old Portuguese measure for corn, barley, etc.; equal to 60 "alqueres." An "alquer" was said to hold 1 peck 3 quarts and a pint (English).

- 23 23ly whether or noe that Mr Wadloe would suffer those that were that were to keepe the accompt of the daily passages of the voyage to discharge their dutie concerning the Cargo of buying of Negroes and expences./
- 24 24ly that when Mr Wadloe made any bargain or contract with any of the Portugalls, where or noe he called any of you that were in Comission, or whether you knew of anything but by his owne relacion./
- 25 25 whether or noe you did not heare Iohn Maxwell desire Mr Wadloe to come to accompt concerning the Pinnis and to cleere all accompts at euery port according to Comission./
- 26 26ly whether or noe Iohn Maxwell did not come vpon the decks and declare to Mr Wadloe, when he went the last voyage in the Pinnis and was taken, that he knew of noe benefitt that voyage would be to the Freighters, and whether or noe the said Maxwell did not charge the men vpon the penaltie of their wages not to leave the ship having but five men which were weeke & 90 Negars or thereabouts vnder our keeping, the said Maxwell, and the rest knowing that he tooke but litle of the freighters goods and a greate Cargo *(page 239)* Cargo of his owne or that he called his, And whether that Mr Wadloe did not answere him that the ship men goods and all were his and he would goe where he would and giue me noe accompt, and he would luke [*sic*] the damage of the voyage vpon them yf they hindred his voyage./
- 27 27ly whether or noe when hee tooke that voyage, hee did not pretend it was to buy Corne, and what corne wee receaved from him, was fower butts 20 daies after his departure he came not vnto vs againe vntill the sixtenth of Ianuary I desire to know how long he was kept prisoner with the Rogasees
- 28 28ly whether or noe the said Iohn Maxwell did tell Mr Wadloe that if he carryed any Negers with him that belonged to the Pinnis he should be accomptable for them./
- 29 29ly whether or noe you did not heare Iames Wadloe sweare his brother the marchant did not goe to buy one Neagro for the Freighters [*but struck through*] vse this voyage but all for himself

*(Page 240.)*

- 30 30ly That when Mr Wadloe detained a Negro in lieu of a Negro of the Pinnis that ran away and detayned by some of the great men, that Wadloe came forth of the Cabin, and said that he would

cast the damage of & freight of the ship vpon him if he did not lett her goe to whom the Captaine answered that he would looke for his part from him

- 31 31ly whether or noe any of you were or did [*heare struck through*] know of his trusting out Negroes in the Country of Ginny
- 32 32ly whether or noe you did not heare the Portugalls say that Mr Wadloe told them that if they would not pay him his debts he would carry the ship downe to the Biddeigoes and soe take their vessell and force them to pay him his debts./
- 33 33ly whether or noe you [*do struck through*] euer knew that Mr Wadloe did charge a particular charge vpon himself of Port charges or presents to Portugalls, or whether or noe the said Wadloe did truck away the small Negroes that were his or the Freighters first or buy victualls for his owne Negroes with his proper goods (*page 241*) and his owne accompte according to the proportion of Neagroes that he said was his
- 34 34ly whether or noe Mr Wadloe did not say about the tenth of September Anno domini 1644 that he had not soe much goods left in the said shipp nor a shore to buy one Neager more for the [*vse struck through*] accompte of the Freighters./
- 35 35ly whether or noe you did not heare Iohn Maxwell demand the Neagroes of the Pinnis Robert and the accompt of teeth and other goods to be deliuered vnto him from the same Wadloe who had it at that time in possession & never would give accompt./
- 36 36ly Whether any of you that were in comission or all of you did not advise him to sell of the Neagars for longer time than the last of Aprill and that hee should engage those that he toke bond from in the penaltie of their plantacions & servants being for the speedy dispatch of the ship which was accompted of by the midle of May./

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- 37 37ly Whether you did not know that Mr Wadloe did dispose of Tobacco and other goods that was vpon the compte of the Freighters and Pinnis, about his owne proper vse in buying plantacions & Negroes to Servants which might have dispatched the ship
- 38 38ly Whether or noe Mr Wadloe did offer his Comission to any man to sell the goods that were in the ship because he could not goe himself./

- 39 39ly Whether or noe he did not send a man aboard bidding him tell the Captain he might way his anchor when he pleased./
- 40 Whether or noe wee did not ley in the Road of Carly a fortnight or thereabouts & receaved noe goods for the Freighters vse, and that wee lay there three daies after wee broke ground with the ship wayting for his dispatch./
- 41 Whether or noe that when wee arrived at Barbadoes Iohn Maxwell did not tell Mr Wadloe that seeing there were many small Neagars on the *(page 243)* Freighters accompt, he would let [them *struck through*] him sell of the Pinnis Roberts Negroes with them, because the small Neagars would sell the better provided he would sell those Neagars which he called his with them./
- 42 When wee were ready to come from the Barbadoes and were resolved to set saile, whether or noe you hurd any discourse from any that were in Comission that they would goe to the King, or whether they were minded to defraud the imployers of one pennis worth of their goods but to the vtermost of their power and endeavors to make the greatest benefitt that wee could for the Freighters./

*(One-third page left blank.)*

*(Page 244.)*

The examinacions and deposicions of Iohn Maxwell Captaine Iohn Trippett and Peter King Masters mates, Henry Harte Purser and assistant to the Marchant Paul Peterson Boateswayne Thomas Tompson Gunner Thomas Hollway Carpenter Martin Lovewell William Badger and Sampson Iles—Comon men all of the company of the good shipp called the Peter and Mary of London of the burthen of nynety tons or thereabouts whereof Iohn Wadloe was Marchant in her last voyage from London to Ginny taken vpon the Articles before expressed the two and twentieth and sixe & twentieth of Ianuary Anno 1645 before Iohn Goning Esqre now of the Citty of Bristoll touching the proceedings and dealings of the said Marchant Iohn Wadloe in the said shipp that voyage./

Iohn Maxwell Peter King and Henry Harte sworne and examined to all seuerall Articles say as followeth./

- 1 To the first Article they all say that the said Mr Wadloe did not call any counsell at all when wee arrived at Cape Blankoe according to his Comission as in the Article is mencioned./
- 2 To the 2d Article the said Iohn Maxwell and Peter King doe say that they might have sailed to Reagrande yf the said Mr Wadloe had given order soe to doe. The said Henry Harte saith he knew they had noe order as is expressed in that article.

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- 3 To the 3d Article they all say that one William Cock was sent a shore to discover whether the Portiugalls were gone from Sereleone to their owne ports who brought us back word that the said Portiugalls were gone from thence about two monethes before wee sent./
- 4 To the 4th Article the said Iohn Maxwell & Peter King doe say that there was but a litle busines done for the Freighters accompte when they arrived at Sereleone, but the most busines that was done there was for Wadloes owne accompte./ The said Henry Harte saith he will referr this article to the accompt & that there was a great of business done there for the said Wadloes accompte.<sup>1</sup>
- 5 To the 5th Article they all say that the said Mr Wadloe bought a great quantitie of goods for himself, and pretended it to be for the goods of the Freighters, but the event proved for his owne proper end as it appeares vnto vs.
- 6 To the 6th Article the said Iohn Maxwell & Peter King doe say that the said Mr Wadloe did nothing for a weekes time, but affirme that hee sould the salt to a dutch Marchant. To this Article Henry Harte saith that he [will *struck through*] referreth himself to the accompte
- 7 To the seaventh Article they all say that the said Mr Wadloe (when they were at Sereleone) did vse extremitie with the Portugalls in fetching away one of their Pinnaces and a Neager girle in a warlike manner./

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- 8 To the 8th Article the said Iohn Maxwell saith that the said Wadloe told him this deponent at Tamber that he had sold the Pinnacle Robert in the Article mencioned for 30 Negroes, but in

<sup>1</sup> "The said Henry Harte . . . Wadloes accompte" *interlined*.

Frenchmans bay told him but for 29, And when the said Wadloe brought the Neagrees to the shipp to ballance the accompt of the Pinnis hee said that the said Pinnace was sold but for 26 Neagrees/

The said Peter<sup>1</sup> King & Henry Harte doe say that they knew but of 20 Neagrees

- 9 To the 9th Article the said Iohn Maxwell saith that the said Mr Wadloe would not suffer him the said Maxwell to goe along with him to dego Perus about making vp of the accompte, but tould him that he had other busines for him to doe./

The said Peter King & Henry Harte doe say that they were not at the making of the accompt in that Article mencioned nor desired to goe./

- 10 To the 10th Article the said Iohn Maxwell and Henry Hart doe say that through Mr Wadloes occasions the shipp staid at Reanoua nyne daies, and by her staying there wee lost our passage which afterwards wee were 17 daies in getting our Port by reason of our hindrance aforesaid.

⟨Page 247.⟩

- 11 To the 11th Article they all say that when they were at Reanoua the Portugalls told them and Mr Wadloe that there was corne enoughe to be had.
- 12 To the 12th Article the said Iohn Maxwell and Peter King doe say that Mr Wadloe did acquaint them about going to St Teago with a freight and therevpon did call a counsell but afterwards the said Wadloe told them hee could not [*goe struck through*] be there himself, by meanes whereof that purpose became void./
- 13 To the 13th Article they all say that they never denied Mr Wadloe to goe as in the Article mencioned
- 14 To the 14th Article they all say that the ship was not sufficiently man'd for that they had not at that time above sixe men sometimes five men and sometimes but three men that were able to doe service
- 15 To the 15th Article they all say that they heard Mr Wadloe terme Cock to be noe Chirvrgion but a horse leech and a Butcherly fellow

<sup>1</sup> "Henry" *struck through* and "Peter" *written above it*.



- 16 To the 16th Article the said Iohn Maxwell and Henry Harte doe say that they never knew Peter King make any discencion in the ship that appurteyned

⟨page 248⟩

[17 To the 17th Article th *struck through*]

To the hindrance of the Fraighters or was preiudiciall to the Voyage

- 17 To the 17th Article the said Peter King and Henry Hart doe say that they never knew Iohn Maxwell imbessell or purloyne any of the Fraighters goods or victualls or did vse any trade that was preiudiciall to the Fraighters./
- 18 To the 18th Article they all say that there were two men appointed to take the charge as is mencioned in the Article./
- 19 To the 19th Article the said Iohn Maxwell and Peter King doe say that they acquainted Mr Wadloe how that Rogasees coming would be preiuditiaall to vs, and that divers Portugalls did intimate soe much vnto vs, yf Mr Wadloe would <sup>1</sup> but have consented, wee might have taken both him and his vessell./
- 20 To the 20th Article the said Iohn Maxwell and Peter King doe say that they heard Christopher Demilla say that in sixe weekes time he would have furnished Mr Wadloe with as many Neagars as hee had goods to pay for, yf he had but acquainted him that he had a desier to be dispatcht in that time—

⟨Page 249.⟩

- 21 To the 21th Article Iohn Maxwell saith that he [did *struck through*] paid a great quantitie of the goods both for Neagars and corne, the Neagros at 32 barrs per head and the corne at 15 barrs per moy and left some of the Corne vnreceived till Mr Wadloe retorne And he knew Mr Wadloe to discount with one Queely for the corne that was not received at 15 barrs and for a repasse 20 barrs. Peter King to the same Article saith that he heard one Queely say that Mr Wadloe had agreed for 15 barrs per moy, and wee bought of other men for a lesse prize./
- 22 To the 22th Article Iohn Maxwell and Peter King say that they knew of noe goods which Mr Wadloe put into the maine stock nor lent any goods neither did they give consent for any./ Henry Hart to the same Article that he did lend to the Fraighters goods and referres it to the ending of the accompte./

<sup>1</sup> "would" inserted above the line.

- 23 To the 23th Article Henry Harte saith that when he offered to keepe a day booke of expences Mr Wadloe told it was needles and could not be done *<page 250>* saying what goods were not paid for Neagers must be expences, but for these Neagers Mr Wadloe bought at Reagrande of the Natives the said Harte was privy to and charged the goods to accompte, As for what goods Mr Wadlie bought by himself in other places hee the said Harte charged the goods according to Wadloes accompt./
- 24 To the 24th Article they all say they know nothing concerning this Article but Wadloes owne relacion./
- 25 To the 25th Article Peter King and Henry Harte doe say that they heard Iohn Maxwell at seuerall times desier the said Mr Wadloe to come to accompt concerning the Pinnis, and to cleere all accompts at euery porte according to Comission./
- 26 To the 26th Article Peter King and Henry Harte doe say that Iohn Maxwell did declare to Mr Wadloe he could not conceive any benefitt would redound to the Freighters in that his last voyage in the Pinnis. And that the said Iohn Maxwell did charge the men vpon the penaltie of their wages not to leave the Shipp. And alsoe that Mr Wadloe did take with him a great Cargo of his owne and but a small quantitie of the Freighters. And the said Wadloe returned this answere that the shipp men and goods were all his and he would goe [whether *struck through*] *<page 251>* where he pleased and give noe accompt to vs, that wee had but five able men in our shipp and about nynety Neagers, the said Mr Wadloe threatned to lay the damage on those that should appose him in his voyage.
- 27 To the 27th Article they all say that when Mr Wadloe vndertooke that voyage he pretended to buy corne, but wee received none till 20ty daies after, and that by their relacion and his owne letter hee was detained in prison two daies./
- 28 To the 28th Article Peter King and Henry Harte doe say that Captain Maxwell did tell Mr Wadloe that if he did carry away any of the Neagers belonging to the Pinnace and were lost that Mr Wadloe should make them good againe./
- 29 To the 29th Article they can say nothing
- 30 To the 30th Article Peter King and Henry Harte doe say that Mr Wadloe for their future trading there yf Iohn Maxwell did not

lett the woman goe it would be a meanes to hinder the receaving of Neagars which were due to the said Mr Wadloe at the Biddigoes to whom Captain Maxwell and Peter King answered they would expect their proportions from him the said Wadloe

〈Page 252.〉

- 31 To the 31th Article they all say that they not privy to it, but afterwards knew of some that he trusted./
- 32 To the 32th Article Iohn Maxwell and Peter King [saith *struck through*] doe say that they heard from divers of the Portugalls that if they would not pay to Mr Wadloe his debts by them owing to him he would carry the ship downe to the Biddigoes and force them to pay him as is mencioned in the Article, And that letters were sent to Gebur to that purpose, and Maxwell further saith that Wadloe sent Harte to tell the said Maxwell that he should not lett Francis Decaste passe by the shipp that night./
- 33 To the 33th Article they all say, that they never knew the said Wadloe charge himself with any particular cherge. And they further say that the said Wadloe did truck away Neagers of his owne, when he had a great many small ones<sup>1</sup> of [his owne *struck through*] the Freighters, neither did wee know him to buy any corne [*or*]<sup>2</sup> Neagers with his owne goods vpon his owne accompt./
- 34 To the 34th Article Iohn Maxwell and Peter King doe say that they did heare Wadloe say on the 10th of September 1644 hee had noe more goods left of the Freighters that would [by *struck through*] buy one Neagar more./

〈Page 253.〉

- 35 To the 35th Article Peter King and Henry Harte doe say that Captaine Maxwell did demand of Wadloe the accompt of Neagars teeth and other goods, but he refused soe to do.
- 36 To the 36th Article Iohn Maxwell and Peter King did advise Wadloe that when he sold off the Neagers to give noe longer time then the last of Aprill, because the shipp might be the sooner dispatcht, and that he should engage their plantacions and servants for the performance thereof

<sup>1</sup> "small ones" inserted above the line.

<sup>2</sup> "or" omitted from the original.

- 37 To the 37th Article Henry Harte saith that the said Wadloe disposed & sold off a great quantitie of Tobacco which might have dispatcht the shipp sooner had he not followed his owne occasions./
- 38 To the 38th Article [saith *struck through*] Peter King saith that Mr Wadloe offered to him his Comission to make sale of the goods in the shipp, but he refused for divers reasons./
- 39 To the 39th article Henry Harte saith that when he was coming away demanded of Mr Wadloe what message he would send by him to the captaine, who answered nothing only bid him way his<sup>1</sup> anchor *(page 254)* To the same Article Peter King saith that Henry Harte came aboard the shipp and told the Captain Mr Wadloe sent him word he might way his anchor and begon./
- 40 To the 40th Article Iohn Maxwell & Peter King doe say that they lay in the Road of Carly a fortnight and received noe goods to their knowledge that was marked or to be marked with the Freighters marke, but wee receaved some freight into the ship and lay three daies after they broke ground before the ship was dispatcht
- 41 To the 41th Article Peter King saith that after their arrivall at the Barbadoes Maxwell spoke to Wadloe that if he would lett those Neagers which he called his owne goe amongst the Freighters Neageres then Maxwell would likewise putt off those Neagars which belonged to the Pinnace with them whereby to make the better sale of the Freighters small ones being a great many./
- 42 To the 42th Article they all say that there was noe such discourse amongst vs as is mencioned in this Article, but to doe the vttermost of our endeavours for the Freighters [*vse struck through*] good not desiring to take any illegall course, and the said Peter King further saith that whilst wee were in the Barbadoes Captain *(page 255)* Maxwell did at seuerall times declare to his Company and say that if any of them were not willing to defend their Masters goods they now saile in against all that should appose the Parliament they should declare their minds there, and he would pay them their wages, but if afterwards any of them proved false he would make them vndergoe such punishment as the sea affords./

*<Three-quarter page left blank.>*

<sup>1</sup> "his" inserted above the line.

⟨Page 256.⟩

Thomas Tompson gunner, Thomas Hallway Carpenter Ben Peterson boateswayne, Martin Lovewell William Badger and Sampson Iles sixe more of the said company belonging to the said Peter & Mary being all sworne and examined doe say as followeth

- 1 To the first Article Martin Lovewell Thomas Hollway and Thomas Tompson doe say they knew nothing of it, nor did heare of any such matter./
- 2 To the 2d Article they say that when wee sayled vpon the coast of Ginny the ship might have gone into the River of Reagrande yf the merchant would or had given order to that purpose for ought they knew./
- 3 To the 3d Article Thomas Tompson saith wee had notice as in the Article is mencioned
- 4 To the 4th Article they say that they did not looke after the Marchant or Freighters [goods *struck through*] busines nor [any *struck through*] had they any [thought *struck through*] thing to doe with it; but Thomas Tompson saith that there was nothing done for the good of the Freighters./
- 5 To the 5th Article they with Ben Peterson doe say that for ought they know the sending of the Shallope to Madrabomba was for the vse of the Marchant, and vpon returne she brought Elephants teethe and ⟨page 257⟩ brasse wares for his accompt And about a butt of Rye for the Freighters./
- 6 To the 6th Article they all fower say that the Marchant in Sereleone (when the ship lay there) bought for the Freighters vse nothing but only two litle Nigroes and some small quantitie of Rice to any knowledge of these deponents./
- 7 To the 7th Article they say that Mr Wadloe the Marchant when the ship was in Sereleone vsed all [extremity *struck through*] manner of violence and extremitie with the Portugalls to gett in his debts from them, and to that purpose in a warlike manner fetcht away a Portugall<sup>1</sup> pinnace and a Nigro girle and Thomas Tompson saith he vsed extremitie./
- 8 To the 8th Article they say that they did heare the said Wadloe declare that he had sould the Pinnace Robert but for twentie

<sup>1</sup> "Portugall" inserted above the line.

Nigroes, and if they would not beleive him they might ask the Portugalls./

- 9 To the 9th Article they cannot [say *struck through*] depose  
 10 To the 10th Article they say that they knowe of<sup>1</sup> nothing that the Pinnacle brought to the shipp, but Thomas Tompson saith [was *struck through*] what was brought was for Wadloes vse./

⟨Page 258.⟩

- 11 To the 11th Article they say that the marchant might have had corne enough to carry the Nigroes to the Birbadoes or elsewhere for there was enough proffered him, and Thomas Hollway [saith *struck through*] and Martin Lovewell doe say that they hard of such a report./
- 12 To the 12th Article they cannot depose
- 13 To the 13th Article Martin Lovewell Ben Peterson Thomas Hollway and Thomas Tompson doe say that they never denied the merchant to row or goe when he comanded as in the Article is expressed, but when the men were sick & not able./
- 14 To the 14th Article they say that the shipp was not sufficiently man'd by reason that most of the men were sick and dead./
- 15 To the 15th Article they say that they did heare such a report of the Chirvrgion as the merchant termed him in<sup>2</sup> that Article, And Thomas Tompson saith he did heare the merchant say that the Chirvrgion was noe better than a horseleech./
- 16 To the sixteenth Article they say that they never knew Peter King make any discencion in the shippe to their knowledge./

⟨Page 259.⟩

- 17 To the 17th Article Martin Lovewell Ben Peterson Thomas Hollway William Badger Thomas Tompson and Sampson Iles doe all say that they never knew Maxwell or King imbessell or purloyne any of the Freighters goods or victualls, or was any way prejudiciall to them as is mencioned in that Article./
- 18 To the 18th Article Thomas Hollway Ben Peterson Martin Lovewell and Thomas Tompson doe say that theris two men allwayes appointed to look to the charge of the hold and to give out provision.

<sup>1</sup> "of" inserted above the line.

<sup>2</sup> "in" inserted above the line.

- 19 To the 19th Article they say that the merchant had warning enough given him of Rogasees approache, and that Maxwell and King likewise told him as much and how they might have taken him & his vessell if Wadloe have consented vnto them./
- 20 To the 20th Article Thomas Hollway Martin Lovewell and Thomas Tompson doe say that they have heard it reported by divers and Ben Peterson heard Manuell Queely a Portugall report that with sixe weekes time, the Portugalls would have furnished the merchant with Neagars and corne enough./
- 21 To the 21th Article they cannot depose
- 22 To the 22th Article they cannot depose

⟨Page 260.⟩

- 23 To the 23th Article they cannot depose
- 24 To the 24th Article they cannot depose
- 25 To the 25th Article Thomas Hollway Ben Peterson and Martin Lovewell doe say that they did heare Captain Maxwell demand the accompt from the merchant concerning the Pinnace Robert and to cleere all other accompts./
- 26 To the 26th Article they say that they did heare all the passages mencioned in that Article, and that Wadloe did say Captaine Maxwell had not a bitt of bread to put in hir head but what Wadloe gave him./
- 27 To the 27th Article they say that they did heare Wadloe say to Captain Maxwell a pox of God on you I am going to buy corne, But to this Thomas Tompson cannot depose./
- 28 To the 28th Article they say that they did heare the Captaine forbid Wadloe to carry away any of the Pinnace Neagers with him./
- 29 To the 29th Article they say that they [*heard*]<sup>1</sup> Iames Wadloe sweare and say that his brother the Marchant went to buy Nigroes for himself, but to this Thomas Tompson cannot depose.

⟨Page 261.⟩

- 30 To the 30th Article they say that they did heare Wadloe the merchant say that he had five or sixe Nigroes in the Biddigoes, And if he did not receive them, he would lay the damage on the company, and wee told him that wee did expect our parte from him

<sup>1</sup> "*heard*" omitted from the original.

- 31 To the 31th Article they cannot depose.
- 32 To the 32th Article Ben Peterson saith that he did heare some of the Portugalls say that Wadloe the merchant would take [away *struck through*] their shippes yf they would not pay him his debts./
- 33 To the 33th Article they cannot depose
- 34 To the 34th Article they cannot depose
- 35 To the 35 Article Thomas Hollway and Thomas Tompson doe say that they did heare the Captaine demand the Nigroes and the accompte of teeth and other goods as in the Article is mencioned of the said Wadloe the merchant./
- 36 To the six and thirteth Article they cannot depose./
- 37 To the 37th Article they cannot depose
- 38 To the 38th Article they cannot depose
- 39 To the 39th Article they can say nothing saving that when Henry Harte came aboard presently after they weighed anchor, but this deponent Thomas Tompson cannot depose./

⟨Page 262.⟩

- 40 To the 40th Article they all say that they knew noe goods brought aboard marked with the Freighters marke, and that wee wayted three daies for our dispatch as [is *struck through*] in the Article. is expressed.
- 41 To the 41th Article they cannot depose
- 42 To the 42th Article they all say that they never heard of any such discourse as to goe to the King or to defraud the Freighters, but that the said Maxwell told vs, in the Road if any of vs were not willing to fight against those that did appose the Parliament they might freely goe a shore and he would pay them their wages./

⟨One-half page left blank.⟩

⟨Page 263.⟩

Iohn Trippett Masters mate sworne and examined

- 1 To the first Article he deposeth and saith that he knewe of noe Counsell called by Iohn Wadloe in the Article named./



- 2 To the 2d Article he saith that wee might have gone into Reagrande when wee sailed along to Sereleone yf the said Wadloe would./
- 3 To the 3d Article he saith that he did heare the Portugalls were gone from Sereleone./
- 4 To the 4th Article he cannot depose
- 5 To the 5th Article he saith the Shallop was sent to Madrabomba for the said Wadloes vse./
- 6 To the 6th Article he cannot depose
- 7 To the 7th Article he saith that Mr Iohn Wadloe did vse extremity in taking a barque from the Portugalls in a warlike manner./
- 8 To the 8th Article he saith that he knew but of 20 Neagrees for whom he sold the pinnace Robert.
- 9 To the 9th Article he cannot depose.
- 10 To the 10th Article he saith that the Pinnis did trade for Wadloe vse as is mencioned in the Article

⟨Page 264.⟩

- 11 To the 11th Article he saith that the said Marchant Wadloe might have bought corne enough if he would as in the Article
- 12 To the 12th Article he saith that they weare able all ready and willing to doe service at the Marchants Comand.
- 13 To the 13th Article he<sup>1</sup> saith that they did never denie to doe service being for the benefitt of the Freighters.
- 14 To the 14th Article he saith that they could not spare the boate nor men
- 15 To the 15th Article he saith that William Cock in the Article mencioned was noe Chirvrgion
- 16 To the 16th Article he saith that he never knew Peter King make any discention, or was any wayes a hindrance to the Freighters or voyage
- 17 To the 17th Article he saith that hee never knewe Captain Maxwell or Peter King imbessell or purloyne any of the Freighters goods or victualls, or did vse any trade that was preiuditiall to them
- 18 To the 18th Article he saith that two men were appointed for that purpose in the Article mencioned./

<sup>1</sup> "he" inserted above the line.

⟨Page 265.⟩

- 19 To the 19th Article he saith that they might have taken Rogasees in the Article mencioned if the merchant would knowing him to be a Pirate before./
- 20 To the 20th Article he saith that hee did heare the Portugalls affirme that if Wadloe the merchant had come vnto them they would have dispatcht him with as many Nigroes in sixe weekes time as [wh *struck through*] would ballance his charges./
- 21 To the 21th Article he cannot depose
- 22 To the 22th Article he cannot depose
- 23 To the 23th Article he cannot depose
- 24 To the 24th Article he cannot depose
- 25 To the 25th Article he saith that he did heare Iohn Maxwell often times desire the marchant Wadloe to come accompte as mencioned in the Article./
- 26 To the 26th Article he saith that he heard Captain Maxwell declare vnto the Marchant when hee went his<sup>1</sup> last voyage that noe benefitt would redound thereby to the Freighters, And the charge the ⟨page 266⟩ said Maxwell gave the men vpon the penaltie of loosing their wages not to leave the shipp having five men aboard and the other passages mencioned in that Article./
- 27 To the 27th Article he saith that when the merchant vndertooke his said voyage he pretended it to [be for the good *struck through*] was to buy corne and was kept prisoner two daies as in the Article./
- 28 To the 28th Article he saith that he did heare Captain Maxwell tell the Marchant yf he carryed away any of the Pinnace Negroes he should be accomptable from them./
- 29 To the 29th Article he cannot depose
- 30 To the 3[0]th<sup>2</sup> Article he saith that he did heare the Marchant say to Captain Maxwell that he would cast the damage and freight of the shipp vpon the said Maxwell for detayning a Negro in lieu of a Nigro that belonged to the Pinnace and that Maxwell answered him he would looke his parte from him.
- 31 To the 31th Article he cannot depose

<sup>1</sup> "the" *struck through* and "his" *inserted above it*.

<sup>2</sup> "o" omitted from the original.

⟨Page 267.⟩

- 32 To the 32 Article he saith that he did heare the Portugalls say that the Marchant told them that if they did not pay him his debts he would take their vessells and soe compell them to pay him./
- 33 To the 33th Article hee saith that he did heare the Marchant had bought a Plantacion otherwise their dispatch might have bin sooner
- 34 To the 34th Article he cannot depose
- 35 To the 35th Article he saith that by order from the marchant they might weigh anchor and be gon as is mencioned in the Article./
- 36 To the 36th Article he saith that they during the time mencioned in the Article did receave little or noe goods, and that they staid three daies for the Marchants dispatche
- 37 To the 37th Article he saith that he did heare that the merchant did dispose of Tobacco and other goods that was on the freighters accompt and Pinnis but further to this Article he cannot

⟨Page 268.⟩

38: 39: 40: 41: 42 Articles the said Iohn Trippett cannot depose anything concerning them att all./

Ciuitas  
Bristoll' All and singuler which articles & deposicions I the aforesaid Iohn Goning now Maior of this Citty have caused to be affixed together and vpon request have thought good to certifie the same to all whom it may concerne yeeven vnder my hand with the comon seale of this Citty in like cases vsed this xxvith of February Anno Regis Caroli etc ; vicesimo primo 1645

In° Goning Maior

Et ego Henricus Pirry Notarius et Tabellio publicus incola Ciuitatis Bristoll' predicti regia autoritate legitime constitutus pria in captionem premissorum coram prefati Maiore interfui ac omnia et singula vt prefertur sic facta scivi et audiui et in Registro [*sic*] meo penes retinui igitur hic me subscripsi rogatas in maior' fidem eorundem./

⟨Page 269.⟩

Ciuitas  
Bristoll' Memorandum that this sixth day of May Anno Regni Regis Caroli xxiii° Annoque 1647. Robert Smith of Padstow in Cornwall aged about fortie yeares, and Iohn Berrow of Bristoll aged 22

yeares, or thereabouts, both Masters Mates of the good ship called the Prosperous of Bristoll burthen threeskore tons or thereabouts, whereof Edward Lugg was master in hir voyage from the Carebo Ilands when shee was taken vpon the coast of Ireland./ Abraham Bevan Gunner<sup>1</sup> aged 35 yeares, Hugh Iones Carpenter aged 32 yeares, Edward [Dix *struck through*] Dixon Chirvrion aged 21 yeares, Iohn Barnard a Comon man, aged 21 yeares, and Henry Iones a comon man alsoe, aged 20 yeares or thereabouts All of the company of the said shipp that voyage ; & Iohn Dilleck a passenger in her from the said Ilands, aged 29 yeares, and Thomas Howell, a planter in St Christophers Iland, aged 31 yeares or thereabouts, and then a passenger alsoe ; Came all in person before mee Richard Vickris Esquire now Maior of ye Citty of Bristoll, and did all depose & afferme vpon their Corporall othes voluntarily taken vpon the holie Evangelists of God, as followeth, videlicet, All these deponents except onely the two passengers doe say & make othe that they were all marriners, Seamen, & of the company of the said shipp Prosperous, whereof the said Edward Lugg was Master, in hir two last voyages, from those Ilands, and bore the same offices, as before is set downe ; in both ye voyages, & that they came from St Christophers and Stta Cruse, & were bound directly for the port of Bristoll, frighted, by divers planters of the same Ilands ; the same two voyages, and that the first of those voyages, in the moneth of december or the beginning of the of Ianuary in Anno 1645 the said ship haveing beene ten weekes at sea, and the said two passengers being then aboard hir (they doe all know) that by *<page 270>* contrary winds she was driven, neere to Beare havon vpon the coast Ireland ; & that by reason of the leakines of the said shipp, and for the want of provision to keepe hir at sea ; some of the company for preservation of themselves & the rest of the company from perishing at Sea, were forced to goe on shore to seeke releife, for ship and company being ready to sterve ; And they further saie that being in<sup>2</sup> Beerehavon aforesaid vpon faire promises of releife by the Rebells, both shipp and company were treacherously seyzed vpon, & surprised by the soldiers of Beare havon & Bantry or some of them, and divers of the ships company were miserably wounded & beaten and all the lading & goods of the said shipp were forcible seyzed and taken from the said deponents, and

<sup>1</sup> "sailor" *struck through* and "Gunner" *written above it*.

<sup>2</sup> "at" *struck through* and "in" *written above it*.

shortly afterwards the marchant of the ship named Iohn Morris was sent for, from Beerehavon or Bantry by a pursuivant to appeare before the supreme councell at Kilkenny were (as this deponent Iohn Berrow well knoweth being at Kilkenny with the Marchant) by meanes of some acquaintance with [the Lord the *struck through*] Lord Herberts Secretary, there was a releise procured for the said ship, with somme<sup>1</sup> small satisfaction for the goods otherwise in all probabilitie the ship had bin vtterly lost, and the company had bin hitherto in Prison. And these deponents Iohn Berrow, Abraham Bevan [*a word struck through*] Iohn Bernard Hugh Iones and henry Iones doe depose that they well know and the rest of the deponents doe beleive it to bee true, having often hard it to bee soe, That Stephen Keech Samuell Rock and William Bullock &<sup>2</sup> company<sup>3</sup> all inhabitants in & about this Cittie, of Bristoll are ye true owners of the said shipp,<sup>4</sup> and that the freight for planters goods belongeth whollie to the owners.

Rob: Smith

Iohn Berrow

Edward Dickson

Iohn Dillicke     Huge Iames

Tho: Howell

Hen: Iones     Iohn

Abram Bevan     Barsen

*There are seven pages left blank, and then on top of the last page in the book appears the following entry.*

Captain  
Sampson. /  
per hec  
depos'

Captain Sampson desires a deposicion vpon the rescue of a writt made vpon Ieann/ Challinor and Edward Morris deponents

<sup>1</sup> "somme" written above the line.

<sup>2</sup> "all" *struck through* and "&" inserted above it.

<sup>3</sup> "a" inserted above the line.

<sup>4</sup> In 1643 this ship had evidently been taken as a prize whilst on another voyage, for among the appraisements of the High Court of Admiralty appears a valuation of the boat and her cargo made on 6th December, 1643. She is described as a vessel of 35 tons, and was valued at £82; the wine in her, described as "three and twenty tonn three hogsheads and a terce of french wines, being whites and clarrs one with another at £13 per tonn" was valued at £310 18s. 4d. [H.C.A., 4(4).]



## APPENDICES





# APPENDIX I

## BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

---

ALDWORTH, RICHARD, died 2nd August, 1655.

Councillor, 1625-1655.

Alderman, 1645-1655 (Trinity).

Sheriff, 1627-1628.

Mayor, 1642-1643.

Warden of the Merchant Venturers, 1641-1642.

Treasurer of the Merchant Venturers, 1630-1631.

M.P. for Bristol, 1645-1646.<sup>1</sup>

Richard Aldworth was the son of Simon Aldworth of Reading, merchant, and was apprenticed to Alderman John Doughty on 27th May, 1605.<sup>2</sup> He became a mercer, and was made a burgess on 11th September, 1625.<sup>3</sup> His shop was in High Street, and he was in partnership with John Young. He was a Puritan and Parliamentarian, and was expelled from the Council in 1643, when the Royalists took the city, but restored again when the Parliamentarians regained it in 1645. In January, 1645, his son John stated that his father "for his good affection and fidelitie to the Parliament" was "almost vndon at Bristoll most of his estate there beinge seized on and possest by the enimies . . ."<sup>4</sup> He lent a great deal of money for the service of Parliament. He was a member of the Parliamentary Committee for Bristol appointed in 1643.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Beavan, *Bristol Lists*, p. 275.

<sup>2</sup> *Apprentice Books*, 04352(3), fo. 185.

<sup>3</sup> *Burgess Books*, 04359(2), fo. 161.

<sup>4</sup> *H.C.A.*, 13(59), pp. 628-629.

<sup>5</sup> Firth and Rait, *Acts and Ordinances of the Interregnum*, p. 158.

From deeds in the possession of the Corporation it appears that he owned property in St. Mark's Lane, St. James' Parish (Oxeleaze, Cutler's Mill, Prior's Field, Stoball Close and Somerleaze), and on the corner of Broad Street and Tower Lane.<sup>1</sup> He was the father of Robert Aldworth, Town Clerk of Bristol.

By his will dated 1st December, 1654 (with several later codicils), a copy of which is preserved in the Corporation Archives,<sup>2</sup> he leaves a farm and property at Kincott, Long Ashton, to his wife, Mary, for life; also a dwelling-house in St. John's Parish and rents from two other houses in the same parish for life. Also all the plate and household stuff in his dwelling-house in Broad Street and a house at Siston and £40 annually in money from the rents of lands at Ashley, Glos., are left to his wife.

To his eldest son, Robert, he leaves lands at Ashley—he mentions that he has already given him a farm at Publow (which he bought of Colonel Alexander Popham) and other messuages, upon the occasion of his marriage. He also gives him a stable in Duck Lane, and the use and profits from the vaults and cellars of the house in Broad Street. Also a white mare, a grey coat lined with fur "never yet worne," a new long mourning cloak and all books except those which his wife chooses and those given to his son John.

To his second son John he leaves the remainder of the lease of the farm at Kincott after his wife's death; also fee farm rents on College Green property, and a stable in Duck Lane; certain cellars, including the "great sacke sellar and ye oile sellar"; his mayoralty scabbard, a Bible and other books, and an iron chest.

He leaves his third son Richard the property of Redcliffe mead in the parish of Bidisham, Somerset, "being part of ye manner thereof which I purchased of ye commonwealth and conteineth by estimacion fifty Two Acres and appurtenances"; a stable in Duck Lane, a house there and a little house on the Town Wall, and the interest in several leases.

He leaves £500 each to his daughters Martha, Hester and Sarah, to be paid upon the occasion of their marriages or on their attaining the age of 22. To his "good friends" Joseph Jackson and Alderman James Powell, Chamberlain, he grants

<sup>1</sup> *T.C.D., Gifts, 09459(1-4).*

<sup>2</sup> *T.C.D., Gifts, 09459(3) g.*

the remainder of his manor of Bidisham. He leaves a gold ring each to his "mother-in-law Hele," his sons-in-law Roberts, Osborne and Tison, and his friends Joseph Jackson and James Powell. From this brief summary of his will it is obvious that he must have been a very wealthy man.

BROWNE, HUGH, died 12th November, 1653.

Councillor, 1638-1653.

Alderman, 1646-1653 (Redcliff).

Sheriff, 1642-1643.

Mayor, 1650-1651.

Master of the Merchant Venturers, 1646-1647, 1649-1650,  
1651-1653.

Treasurer of the Merchant Venturers, 1643-1644.<sup>1</sup>

Hugh Browne was probably the son of Edmund Browne, a Bristol merchant who died in 1635. He was a wealthy merchant, and was Lord of the Manor of Hambrook, Glos. He lived at Bristol through the two sieges, and was a Parliamentary supporter.<sup>2</sup>

He built and occupied a mansion in Clare Street. He was the father of Hugh Browne of Winterbourne Court, who died in 1691 aged 47.<sup>3</sup> His daughter, Elizabeth, married John, one of the sons of Francis Creswick.<sup>4</sup>

He left many benefactions for the poor, some for St. John's Parish and some under the management of the Merchant Venturers, in whose hall is a full-length portrait of him in alderman's dress. His burial is recorded in the St. John's Registers under date 24th November, 1653. There is a monument to him and his wife in St. John's Church. He is represented in his alderman's robe.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Beavan, *Bristol Lists*, p. 280.

<sup>2</sup> *B.G.A.S.*, vol. 34, p. 136.

<sup>3</sup> *B.G.A.S.*, vol. 32, p. 325.

<sup>4</sup> See *Ellacombe MSS.*, vol. iv, C.R.L., Bristol.

<sup>5</sup> *B.G.A.S.*, vol. 34, pp. 133-137.

## CRESWICK, FRANCIS, 1585-1649.

Councillor, 1628-1645.

Alderman, 1643-1645 (St. James).

Sheriff, 1628-1629.

Mayor, September to December, 1645.

Master of the Merchant Venturers, 1643-1644.

Treasurer of the Merchant Venturers, 1632-1633.<sup>1</sup>

Francis Creswick was the son of Roger Creswick of Wadley, Yorkshire, and he was apprenticed to Henry Hobson of Bristol, hardwareman, on 7th February, 1598.<sup>2</sup> He became a burgess on 19th December, 1608.<sup>3</sup> He married Anne, daughter of Anthony Nicholls of Morton Henmarsh, Glos.<sup>4</sup> He was a prominent Royalist, and according to Latimer<sup>5</sup> entertained King Charles and his sons at his house in Small Street when they visited the city in August, 1643.

He was turned out of the office of Mayor by Parliamentary Ordinance in December, 1645.<sup>6</sup>

From deeds in the Corporation Archives it would appear that he owned land in Bitton and Hannams Field.<sup>7</sup>

He bought Hanham Abbots from Thomas Colston in 1638, and lands at Bitton in the same year from a Mr. Lewis Evans.<sup>8</sup>

On 3rd July, 1649, he petitioned with Hooke and others to compound on the Bristol Articles, being there at the surrender of the city. His estates had been sequestrated in the previous May, and he was suffering "much terror and discredit in employment" as a result of it. No decision is recorded.<sup>9</sup>

His eldest son was Henry, who later became Sir Henry Creswick and Mayor of Bristol. He had other sons, Nathaniel,

<sup>1</sup> Beavan, *Bristol Lists*, p. 284.

<sup>2</sup> *Apprentice Books*, 04352(3), fo. 91.

<sup>3</sup> *Burgess Books*, 04359(2), fo. 11.

<sup>4</sup> *Ellacombe MSS.*, vol. iv., C.R.L., Bristol.

<sup>5</sup> *Annals of Bristol in the Seventeenth Century*, p. 183.

<sup>6</sup> See Introduction, pp. 18-20.

<sup>7</sup> *T.C.D., Documents Deposited*, 206(14)a.

<sup>8</sup> *Ellacombe MSS.*, vol. iv., C.R.L., Bristol.

<sup>9</sup> *C.S.P. (Domestic), Committee for Compounding, etc.*, Part II, p. 1,630.

John, Samuel, and a daughter Hester. Henry married Elizabeth, daughter of Humphrey Hooke, and John married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Browne.<sup>1</sup>

Entries regarding the christening of his children and the burials of some of them appear in the registers of St. Ewen's.

His will was dated 31st March, 1646, and was proved on 15th October, 1649. He left property in Gloucestershire to his son Henry and his heirs.<sup>2</sup>

NOTE.—There is a mass of additional information regarding the Creswick family in vol. iv of the *Ellacombe MSS.* at the Central Reference Library, Bristol.

#### GIBBES, HENRY.

Councillor, 1636-1661.

Alderman, 1645-1650 (Maryleport) and 1652-1661 (St. James).

Sheriff, 1640-1641.

Mayor, 1652-1653.<sup>3</sup>

Henry Gibbes was the son of Henry Gibbes, brewer, of Bristol, and was apprenticed to Richard Cary on 9th August, 1611.<sup>4</sup> He served his apprenticeship as a brewer and became a burgess on 20th August, 1619.<sup>5</sup>

GONING, JOHN, died November, 1662.

Councillor, 1630-1662.

Alderman, 1646-1662 (St. Nicholas).

Sheriff, 1631-1632.

Mayor, 1645-1646 and 1654-1655.

Warden of the Merchant Venturers, 1629, 1630, 1640-1641.

Treasurer of the Merchant Venturers, 1636-1638.<sup>6</sup>

John Goning was a merchant, the son of John Goning, merchant, and grandson of Robert Goning, of Marshfield, Glos.

<sup>1</sup> See *Ellacombe MSS.*, vol. iv, C.R.L., Bristol.

<sup>2</sup> *Ellacombe MSS.*, vol. iv, C.R.L., Bristol.

<sup>3</sup> Beavan, *Bristol Lists*, p. 291.

<sup>4</sup> *Apprentice Books*, 04352(4), fo. 29.

<sup>5</sup> *Burgess Books*, 04359(2), fo. 102.

<sup>6</sup> Beavan, *Bristol Lists*, p. 292.

He was made a burgess on 26th December, 1626, because he was the son of John.<sup>1</sup>

In a deed in the Jefferies collection at the Museum and Art Gallery he is mentioned in 1634 as "brother" (probably brother-in-law) of John May of Codrington. He was interested in lands at Charterhouse, Witham Friary, Bleadon, Cheddar and Priddy.<sup>2</sup>

He was associated with John Taylor and Richard Long in ownership of the *Mary Rose* trading to "Newfoundland and western parts."<sup>3</sup>

He was a Parliamentarian, and was made Mayor by Ordinance of Parliament in December, 1645, when Francis Creswick was expelled from office.<sup>4</sup>

#### HOOKE, HUMPHREY, 1580-1659.

Councillor, 1614-1645.

Alderman, 1632-1645 (St. Stephen).

Mayor, 1629-1630, 1643-1644.

Sheriff, 1614-1615.

Master of the Merchant Venturers, 1621-1622,  
1630-1635, 1638-1639.

Treasurer of the Merchant Venturers, 1616-1617.

M.P. for Bristol, March to May, 1640 and 1640-1642.<sup>5</sup>

Humphrey Hooke was a merchant and a Royalist. He was expelled from the House of Commons on 12th May, 1642, for being a "beneficiary in the project of wines" contrary to the order of the House.<sup>6</sup>

About December, 1646, he complained that the Country Committee had sequestrated his estates on a pretended charge of delinquency, though he never acted against Parliament, and begged discharge or leave to make defence on oath. On 27th

<sup>1</sup> *Apprentice Books*, 04352(2) and *Burgess Books*, 04359(2).

<sup>2</sup> *Jefferies Collection*, No. 374.

<sup>3</sup> *Acts of the Privy Council (Colonial)*, vol. i, p. 268.

<sup>4</sup> See Introduction, pp. 18-20.

<sup>5</sup> Beavan, *Bristol Lists*, p. 296.

<sup>6</sup> *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, vol. iv, p. 326.

February, 1648, he stated that being in Bristol when it was held for Parliament, he lent £250 to the governors, Fiennes and Essex, and supplied powder, etc., value £90, which was not paid for. When the city was reduced by the King's forces, however, he helped to defend it against Parliament. He was there when the city was retaken by Fairfax, and submitted to the orders and paid heavy contributions. He had taken the National Covenant and Negative Oath, and begged to compound on the Bristol Articles. Nothing seems to have been done, for on 3rd July, 1649, he again begged for relief, but on 9th August of the same year his fine was set at £669 10s. 11d. He evidently contested this, and asked for a copy of the charge, and on the 12th December his fine was reduced to approximately one-fifth, £125. Even after this date certain estates in Somerset and Worcester were sequestrated, and further payments demanded.<sup>1</sup>

At the Museum and Art Gallery is a probate copy of the will of Humphrey Hooke dated 25th June, 1658.<sup>2</sup> In this he states that he is "near 78 yeares of age." He leaves £10 to the parish in East Street, Chichester, "in which I was born." He leaves £1,200 to his daughter Elizabeth Creswick; £50 to his granddaughter Dorothy Aldworth; £150 each to his grandchildren Mary and Cecily Elbridge; £100 each to his grandchildren Sarah and Giles Elbridge; £50 to his grandson William Cann; £100 to his brother Edward Hooke; £100 to his sister-in-law Alice Goslett; and to his "sons" Creswick, Collins, Hellier, Southwood and Jackson, and his grandsons Robert Aldworth, Humphrey and Thomas Hooke, and their sister Mary, £12 each to buy mourning. He asks to be buried at St. Stephen's. He confirms the settlement of property in Bristol and the mansion and little manor of Kingsweston "which I bought of Mr. John Edmonds" and a house at Laurence Weston, on the heirs of his son Thomas. The manor of Kingsweston, Ayton's farm, and Harding's farm "All which I bought of Sir John Winter" he leaves to his wife for life, with remainder to his grandson Humphrey Hooke and his heirs, also the manor of Frampton-on-Severn and lands there to his wife for life, with remainder to his said grandson Thomas Hooke. The manors of Elberton, Norwick and Redwick, three-quarters of the manor of Frampton Cotterell and the manor of Midsomer Norton he leaves to his grandson Humphrey Hooke,

<sup>1</sup> C.S.P. (*Domestic*), *Committee for Compounding, etc.*, Part II, pp. 1,629-1,630.

<sup>2</sup> *Ellacombe MSS.*, No. 491.

with remainder to his heirs. Two houses in Broad Street, leased from the Tailors Company, a house in Grope Lane and some land at Norwick and Redwick he leaves to his wife for life and then to his grandson Humphrey. All his personal estate he leaves to his wife and executrix. There are several other small legacies. The Corporation of Bristol owing him about £550, and he having lent £100 at their request to the county of Somerset, and about £30 to the Chamberlain, he leaves the whole to the Corporation provided they will continue his accustomed gift of 4s. weekly to the poor of St. Stephens together with 4s. weekly more to buy coal for the same poor, and "what remaineth I give to the Hospital of Queen Elizabeth." The holograph will is said to have been "much enlarged beyond expectation" after being first signed, and it is redated and again signed on 17th November, 1658. The will was proved on 20th April, 1659. From the number and nature of the legacies it can be seen that Humphrey Hooke was a very wealthy man in spite of his losses by sequestration and other payments. It would also appear that his son Thomas had predeceased him. The grandson Humphrey referred to became Sir Humphrey Hooke.

JAMES, ALEXANDER, will dated 11th August, 1673.

Councillor, 1623-1645, 1661-1662, and 1664-1665.  
 Alderman, 1643-45 (All Saints) and 1661-62, 1664-65  
 (not sworn).  
 Sheriff, 1628-1629.  
 Mayor, 1644-1645.  
 Master of the Merchant Venturers, 1642-1643.  
 Treasurer of the Merchant Venturers, 1631-1632.<sup>1</sup>

Alexander James was the son of Alderman Thomas James.

He was a Royalist, and he petitioned with Humphrey Hooke and others on 3rd July, 1649, for the freeing of his estates from sequestration. No decision is recorded, but the case seems to have dragged on for some time.<sup>2</sup> He held ground at Marsh Gate, St. Nicholas Parish, in fee from the Corporation.<sup>3</sup> Also he

<sup>1</sup> Beavan, *Bristol Lists*, p. 298.

<sup>2</sup> C.S.P. (*Domestic*), *Committee for Compounding, etc.*, Part II, p. 1,630.

<sup>3</sup> C.T.D., 00643(13).



was a feoffee of St. Mary Redcliffe Church.<sup>1</sup> By his will he left £10 to St. Michael's parish and £20 to St. Nicholas' parish, the profits to be distributed among the poor.<sup>2</sup>

KNIGHT, GEORGE, 1570-1659.

Councillor, 1620-1656.

Sheriff, 1625-1626.

Alderman, 1638-1656 (Temple).

Mayor, 1639-1640.<sup>3</sup>

George Knight was the son of Francis Knight and a draper by trade. He leased from the Corporation in 1644 for forty-one years two houses, one in Temple Street and the other with meadow ground called Temple Mead, "lying without Temple Gate."<sup>4</sup> He had some difficulty with the previous tenant, and the Corporation agreed to indemnify Knight for any damage.<sup>5</sup> By his will he left £36 to Temple parish, the profits to be used as follows: 10s. for preaching of a sermon every Christmas Day, 2s. 6d. per annum to the clerk and sexton, and the residue among the poor of the parish for bread. His sons and executors, Francis and John, actually handed over a larger amount, namely £37 10s. od., the interest to be laid out as arranged.<sup>6</sup> He is buried in Temple Church.

LOCKE, JOHN, died 1666.

Councillor, 1620-1656 and 1660-1666.

Alderman, 1640-1656 and 1660-1666 (St. Michael, 1640-1646; All Saints, 1645-1646 and 1660-1666).

Sheriff, 1626-1627.

Mayor, 1641-1642.

Treasurer of the Merchant Venturers, 1627-1628.<sup>7</sup>

John Locke was the son of Richard Locke of Bedminster, and was apprenticed to Wm. Ellis, alderman and merchant, in 1602.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *T.C.D., Documents Deposited*, 207(2).

<sup>2</sup> Manchee, *Bristol Charities*, vol. ii, pp. 126, 173.

<sup>3</sup> Beavan, *Bristol Lists*, p. 299.

<sup>4</sup> *C.T.D., Bargain Books*, 04335(2), fo. 103.

<sup>5</sup> *C.C.P.*, 04204(4), fo. 88.

<sup>6</sup> Manchee, *Bristol Charities*, vol. ii, p. 397.

<sup>7</sup> Beavan, *Bristol Lists*, p. 300.

<sup>8</sup> *Apprentice Books*, 04352(3), fo. 153.

He became a burgess on 24th May, 1616.<sup>1</sup>

He seems to have been a political turncoat, alternately favouring the Royalists and the Parliamentarians, according to which party was in the ascendant.

The notebook of John Locke the philosopher gives a recipe for a weapon salve given him "by my cousin Alderman Locke of Bristol."<sup>2</sup>

His will was dated 9th November, 1665, and was proved 16th March, 1667-68.

He was buried in St. John's Churchyard 27th November, 1666.

LONGE, RICHARD, died 1648.

Councillor, 1618-1645.

Alderman, 1636-1645 (St. Ewen's).

Sheriff, 1621-1622.

Mayor, 1636-1637.

Master of the Merchant Venturers, 1636-1638.

Treasurer of the Merchant Venturers, 1623-1624.

M.P. for Bristol, 1640-1642.<sup>3</sup>

Richard Longe was the son of Thomas Longe, merchant, of Axminster, and was apprenticed to John Merrick, merchant, of Bristol, in 1600.<sup>4</sup> He was made a burgess<sup>5</sup> on 29th September, 1608. He was one of four merchants appointed to make an inventory of Alderman John Whitson's goods upon his death in 1629.<sup>6</sup> He was an ardent Royalist. He was elected as a member of Parliament for Bristol in 1640, and was expelled from the House of Commons in 1642 with Hooke.<sup>7</sup>

He was dismissed from the Bristol Council with others by the Parliament Ordinance of 1645.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Burgess Books*, 04359(2), fo. 25.

<sup>2</sup> British Museum, *Add. MSS.*, 4222.

<sup>3</sup> Beavan, *Bristol Lists*, p. 300.

<sup>4</sup> *Apprentice Books*, 04352(3), fo. 118.

<sup>5</sup> *Burgess Books*, 04359(2), fo. 10.

<sup>6</sup> *T.C.D., Gifts*, 09458(1).

<sup>7</sup> *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, vol. ii, pp. 326-327.

<sup>8</sup> See Introduction, pp. 18-20.

In 1646 he entered his name as a petitioner to compound for delinquency in adhering to the King's forces. His fine was fixed at one-tenth or £800. On 30th May, 1650, the fine was paid and the estate discharged.<sup>1</sup>

He was associated with John Taylor and John Goning in ownership of the *Mary Rose* trading to "Newfoundland and western parts."<sup>2</sup>

He died at his house in Corn Street in 1648, leaving a widow and five children. He was buried in St. Stephen's Church on 11th February, 1648.

His will<sup>3</sup> was dated a month before his death. He left property at Congresbury, and in or near St. Nicholas Street; a messuage in Baldwin Street; a farm at Siston, known as "Tibbotts farm"; and he held property at Portishead in fee from the Corporation. He left an annuity of £10 from the rents of Tibbotts farm to the Corporation to buy gowns, etc., for ten poor men of the Merchants' Almshouses, once a year. He refers in his will to John Goning as "loving kinsman."

SANDY, WALTER, died 1672.

Councillor, 1640-1672.

Alderman, 1656-1672 (St. Stephen).

Sheriff, 1646-1647.

Mayor, 1658-1659.

Treasurer of the Merchant Venturers, 1645-1646.<sup>4</sup>

Walter Sandy was the son of Edward Sandy of Cadoxton, Glamorgan, and was apprenticed as a merchant to Wm. Challoner, merchant, of Bristol, on 26th July, 1611.<sup>5</sup> He was made a burgess on 10th November, 1627.<sup>6</sup> He married a member of the Challoner family. From a deed in the Archives Department it appears that he was part owner with Robert and William

<sup>1</sup> C.S.P. (*Domestic*), *Committee for Compounding, etc.*, Part II, p. 1,556.

<sup>2</sup> *Acts of the Privy Council (Colonial)*, vol. i, p. 268.

<sup>3</sup> *Register Book of Wills*, vol. 2, pp. 129-140.

<sup>4</sup> Beavan, *Bristol Lists*, p. 307.

<sup>5</sup> *Apprentice Books*, 04352(4), fo. 29.

<sup>6</sup> *Burgess Books*, 04359(2), fo. 168.

Challoner of two messuages in Temple Street, which they conveyed to Matthew Warren and others on 31st October, 1657.<sup>1</sup>

He was one of the founders of the Ynyspenllwch Iron Works in Swansea Valley, South Wales. Deeds relating to his connection with this business are in the possession of Mr. Glen A. Taylor, 63 Lewis Road, Neath, Glamorgan.

TAYLOR, JOHN, died 1645.

Councillor, 1624-1645.

Alderman, 1640-1645 (St. Michael and Trinity).

Sheriff, 1625-1626.

Mayor, 1640-1641.

Warden of the Merchant Venturers, 1622-1623.

Treasurer of the Merchant Venturers, 1626-1627.

M.P. for Bristol, 1643-1644.<sup>2</sup>

John Taylor was the son of John Taylor of Lichfield, gentleman, and was apprenticed in 1600 as a merchant to John Rowberow of Bristol.<sup>3</sup> He was made a burgess on 3rd August, 1609.<sup>4</sup> He married a daughter of Alderman Henry Yate, a soap manufacturer. He was implicated in the plot of Yeamans and Boucher in 1643. On his return from acting as member of Parliament in 1644 he was made Colonel of the auxiliary forces raised on the king's behalf and lent money to the Corporation to arm these troops.

He lived in a house in Broad Street with a stable in Tower Lane; the house was pulled down in the eighteenth century.

He was associated with John Goning and Richard Long in the ownership of the *Mary Rose* trading to "Newfoundland and western parts."<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *C.T.D.*, 07939(3).

<sup>2</sup> Beavan, *Bristol Lists*, p. 310.

<sup>3</sup> *Apprentice Books*, 04352(3), fo. 120.

<sup>4</sup> *Burgess Books*, 04359(2), fo. 17.

<sup>5</sup> *Acts of the Privy Council (Colonial)*, vol. i, p. 268.

He was killed during the siege of Bristol in 1645, falling in action on 10th September, and he was buried in the crypt of St. John's Church on the 13th.

TOMLINSON, JOHN, died January, 1648.

Councillor, 1614-1648.

Alderman, 1633-1648 (St. Thomas).

Sheriff, 1615-1616.

Mayor, 1630-1631.

Master of the Merchant Venturers, 1627-1628.

Treasurer of the Merchant Venturers, 1618-1619.<sup>1</sup>

John Tomlinson was the son of Thomas Tomlinson of Bristol, and was apprenticed as a grocer to John Fowens in 1579.<sup>2</sup> He leased a wine cellar and warehouse in St. Nicholas Street from Philip Langley.<sup>3</sup>

VICKRIS, RICHARD (will dated 24th August, 1665).

Councillor, 1633-1643 and 1645-1661.

Alderman, 1646-1661 (St. Stephen, 1645-1646; All Saints, 1656-1661).

Sheriff, 1636-1637.

Mayor, 1646-1647.

Master of the Merchant Venturers, 1648-1649.<sup>4</sup>

Richard Vickris was the son of John "Vickeridge" of Bewdly in Worcestershire, shoemaker, and was apprenticed as a fishmonger to Wm. Hopkins of Bristol in 1603.<sup>5</sup> He was made a burgess on 23rd March, 1611.<sup>6</sup> He leased the rentcharge on a

<sup>1</sup> Beavan, *Bristol Lists*, p. 310.

<sup>2</sup> *Apprentice Books*, 04352(3), fo. 71.

<sup>3</sup> *T.C.D., Gifts*, 09457(3).

<sup>4</sup> Beavan, *Bristol Lists*, p. 311.

<sup>5</sup> *Apprentice Books*, 04352(3), fo. 167.

<sup>6</sup> *Burgess Books*, 04359(2), fo. 42.

messuage in Baldwin Street, and on the "Angel," St. Nicholas Street, from the Corporation.<sup>1</sup>

He was a Parliamentary. From references in the *High Court of Admiralty Examinations* we learn that he was the owner of a one-sixteenth part of the ship *Globe* of Bristol, and of two eighth parts of the *Neptune* of Bristol. In the same statements frequent references are made to his loyalty and to his expulsion from Bristol by the Royalists. He apparently fled to London "the said Vickeris beinge at that tyme a man non resident at Bristoll but here at London being forced from Bristoll with his wife and children . . ." and again "That the said Vickeris and Hassard were both of them Inhabitants of Bristoll whilst Bristol was vnder the comannd of the Parliament and they were and are both men verye well affected to the Parliament. . . ."<sup>2</sup>

In his will he left an annuity of £10 8s. od. issuing from a corner house in High Street "next to the Shambles," of which 52s. was to be paid by trustees to the Merchants to pay "12d a week" for the maintenance of one poor woman of St. Stephen's parish; 52s. to the churchwardens of St. James to buy bread to be distributed every Sunday to six poor persons of the parish; 52s. to St. Mary Redcliffe to do likewise; and the same to the Temple Church after the death of his wife. The house was sold in 1774 under the powers of the Bridge Act and the money resulting apportioned to the various parishes.<sup>3</sup>

WALLIS, EZEKIELL (will dated 9th March, 1660).

Councillor, 1620-1645.

Alderman, 1637-1645 (Maryleport).

Sheriff, 1623-1624.

Mayor, 1638-1639.<sup>4</sup>

Ezekiell Wallis was the son of Thomas Wallis of Trowbridge, Wilts., clothier, and was apprenticed to John Eglesfield, of Bristol, mercer, in 1599.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *T.C.D., Gifts, 09467(13)a.*

<sup>2</sup> *H.C.A., 13(59), pp. 589-590, 665, etc.*

<sup>3</sup> *Manchee, Bristol Charities*, vol. i, pp. 245, 422, and vol. ii, pp. 75, 409.

<sup>4</sup> *Beavan, Bristol Lists*, p. 311.

<sup>5</sup> *Apprentice Books, 04352(3), fo. 100.*

He was one of the Councillors expelled in 1645 for royalist tendencies,<sup>1</sup> but in 1646 he petitioned Parliament to free his property from sequestration, and admitted unblushingly that he was for Parliament till the Royalists took the city, then he turned over to the King's side, and now he was for Parliament again. He escaped with a fairly light fine, one-tenth, £171 10s. od.<sup>2</sup>

In the *Register Books of Wills*<sup>3</sup> there is a copy of his will dated 9th March, 1660. He left property (a millhouse, etc.) in Stoke Bishop, a house in High Street and another in St. Nicholas Street. He also had property in Redland. At the time of making his will he himself was living at Stoke Bishop.

<sup>1</sup> See Introduction, pp. 18-20.

<sup>2</sup> *C.S.P. (Domestic), Committee for Compounding, etc.*, Part II, p. 1,557.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. 2, p. 203.





## APPENDIX II

### WHARFAGE AND OTHER DUES PAYABLE TO THE SOCIETY OF MERCHANT VENTURERS

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"The Rates of Wharfadge and other duties to bee paide by  
marchants and Owners of Shipping ymposed June 1620

Oyles the tonne—ijs  
Wynes of all kinds the tonne—js  
Currants the tonne—ijs  
Raisons and figgs the tonne—js  
suagar the Chest—viijd  
spices the hundred waighte—viijd  
Soape the searue [*sic*] iiijd  
Iron the tonne—vjd  
Honny the tonne—js  
Wett fishe the thowsand—iiijd  
dry fishe the thowsand—ijd  
Traine<sup>1</sup> the tonne—vjd  
Woad the tonne—viijd  
Allome the tonne—viijd  
Saulte the tonne—ijd  
Marmelade and conserves  
of all sorts the hundred }—iiijd  
Chochenill the Rove—xijd  
Annill the hundred waighte—viijd  
Indico the hundred waighte—js  
Argall the tonne—viijd  
Anniseeds the tonne—ijs  
Licoris the tonne—vjd  
Sumacke the tonne—vjd  
Brasill wood the tonne—ijs

<sup>1</sup> "oyle" presumably omitted.

Fernando bucke wood the } ijs  
 tonne  
 Campechwood ye tonne—js  
 Spanishe hatwood the hundred waighte iij  
 Hearth pitch and rosen ye tonn—iij  
 All sorts of batterie ye tonne—iijs

[2nd column]

Tarr ye greate band the laste—viij  
 Tarr ye small band the last—iiij  
 Blacke pitch the greate band } viij  
 the last  
 Black pitch the small band ye last—iiij  
 Flax the tonne—ijs  
 hemp the tonne—js iiij  
 Towe the tonne—vjd  
 yarnes for roapes the tonn—js iiij  
 Ropes the tonn—js iiij  
 Wheat the last—viij  
 Rye the last—vjd  
 deale bords the hundred bords iiij  
 Greate masts the score—ijs  
 Small masts the score—js  
 Cod and linge ye hundred—ijd  
 barrill Cod the last—js  
 Vinegar the tonne—iiij  
 And of all other merchandises }  
 according to the rate of js } js  
 for euery xxl value }  
 Item for anchoradge of euery }  
 straungers shipp barke or other } vs  
 vessell }  
 Item for kannadge and planckadge }  
 of euery shipp barke or other }  
 vessell aswell freemen as of } iijs vjd  
 straingers that shall bring goods }  
 of or from the parts beyond }  
 the seas }  
 Item for tonnadge for ye poore } jd ob  
 of euery tonne of merchandices }

Item for poundage for the  
poore out of euery xxs mariners wages }jd  
Item euery shipp  
barcke or vessell bringing  
merchandices to this port to pay  
for the tonnadge of their ships  
euery voyage, a third parte, that ye  
goods which they bring shalbee  
rated to pay." <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *The Society of Merchant Venturers, Book of Trade, 1598-1693.*



## APPENDIX III

MAYORS, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF BRISTOL, 1643-1647,  
ALSO A LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION  
TOGETHER WITH THEIR FEES.

*The Common Council in July, 1643, at the time of the surrender of  
Bristol by Governor Fiennes to Prince Rupert.*

Richard Aldworth	Mayor	£300 in 3 months
John Goning <sup>1</sup>	Alderman	£100 do.
Humphrey Hooke	do.	£150 do.
John Tomlinson	do.	_____
Andrew Charleton	do.	£600 in 3 months
Richard Holworthie	do.	_____
Richard Long	do.	£200 in 3 months
William Jones	do.	_____
Ezekiel Wallis	do.	£100
George Knight	do.	£100
John Tayler	do.	_____
John Lock	do.	£50
Joseph Jackson }	Sheriffs	£100
Hugh Browne }		£150
Alexander James	Councillor	£100
Francis Creswick	do.	£100
Giles Elbridge	do.	_____
Thomas Colston	do.	_____
Gabriel Sherman	do.	_____
John Goning <sup>1</sup>	do.	£150 in 3 months
Miles Jackson	do.	£20

<sup>1</sup> The appearance of the name "John Goning" twice in this list, once as an alderman and once as a councillor, may be due to an error, but the fact that different amounts of money are set against the name suggests that there were two men called "John Goning" on the Council. I have, however, been unable to find any reference elsewhere to a second John Goning. The mistake (if mistake it be) is repeated in several subsequent lists in the *Common Council Proceedings*.

William Fitzherbert	Councillor	—
Thomas Lloid	do.	£50
John Langton	do.	£200 in 2 months
Thomas Hooke	do.	—
William Cann	do.	£60
Richard Vickris	do.	—
Thomas Woodward	do.	£50
William Wiatt	do.	£50
Luke Hodges	do.	—
George Hillier	do.	£100 in 3 months
Matthew Warren	do.	£60 in 3 months
Walter Deyos	do.	—
Henry Gibbes	do.	£60 in 3 months
Richard Balman	do.	£100 in 2 months
John Younge	do.	£40 do.
Walter Sandy	do.	£50
Arthur Farmer	do.	£100
John Bush	do.	—
Walter Stephens	do.	£60

The amounts of money appearing in the above list are those subscribed towards a "present" of £10,000 made to the king, after the surrender of the city, as a "token of the city's good affection." Many of the most prominent royalists did not contribute, whilst the parliamentary members made heavy contributions, which seems to indicate that there was something very compulsory about this "present."

After the appointment of Prince Rupert as Governor the Council remained very much the same, except that Thomas Hooke, Richard Vickris, and Luke Hodges were removed from office, and Henry Creswick, Nathaniel Cale, Robert Challoner, William Colston, William Dale and Robert Yate were added as councillors.

Several other changes took place at the election of the Council the next year, as will be seen from the following list of members in September, 1644:—

Alex: James	Mayor
Humphrey Hooke	Alderman
John Goning	do.
John Tomlinson	do.
Richard Long	do.

William Jones	Alderman
Ezekiell Wallis	do.
George Knight	do.
John Tayler	do.
John Lock	do.
Richard Aldworth	do.
Francis Creswick	do.
Nathaniel Cale	Sheriffs
William Beavan	
Thomas Colston	Councillor
Gabriel Sherman	do.
John Goning	do.
Miles Jackson	do.
William Fitzherbert	do.
Thomas Lloid	do.
John Langton	do.
William Cann	do.
Thomas Woodward	do.
William Wyatt	do.
George Hillier	do.
Matthew Warren	do.
Walter Deyos	do.
Henry Gibbs	do.
Richard Balman	do.
Joseph Jackson	do.
Hugh Browne	do.
Henry Creswick	do.
William Colston	do.
John Young	do.
Walter Sandy	do.
Arthur Farmer	do.
John Bush	do.
Walter Stevens	do.
Robert Challoner	do.
William Dale	do.
Robert Yate	do.
Robert Blackborow	do.

In December, 1645, after Bristol had been retaken by the Parliamentarians, and at the date of the reading of the Parliament's ordinance (see Introduction, pp. 18-20) suspending the Mayor, Humphrey Hooke, Richard Longe, Ezekiell Wallis, Alexander

James, Thomas Colston, William fitz-herbert, Henry Creswick, William Colston, Nathaniel Cale, William Bevan, Richard Gregson and John Elbridge for Royalist tendencies, the members of the Council were as follows :—

Francis Creswick	Mayor	✓
Humphrey Hooke	Alderman	✓
John Tomlinson	do.	
Richard Long	do.	•
Ezekiell Wallis	do.	•
George Knight	do.	
John Lock	do.	
Richard Aldworth	do.	
Alex: James	do.	•
Thomas Colston	do.	•
John Young	} Sheriffs	
Walter Stevens		
Gabriel Sherman	Councillor	
John Goning	do.	
Miles Jackson	do.	
William Fitzherbert	do.	•
Thomas Lloyd	do.	
William Can	do.	
Richard Vickris	do.	
Thomas Woodward	do.	
Luke Hodges	do.	
George Hillier	do.	
Matthew Warren	do.	
Walter Deyos	do.	
Henry Gibbs	do.	
Richard Ballman	do.	
Joseph Jackson	do.	
Hugo Browne	do.	
Henry Creswick	do.	✓
William Colston	do.	•
Nathaniel Cale	do.	•
William Bevan	do.	•
Walter Sandy	do.	
Arthur Farmer	do.	
John Bush	do.	
Robert Challoner	do.	



William Dale	Councillor
Robert Blackborow	do.
William Pinny	do.
Jacob Croft	do.
Thomas Amery	do.
Richard Grigson	do. .
George Harte	do.
John Elbridge	do. .

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After the reading of the above-mentioned ordinance the Council remained the same, except that those named in the ordinance were suspended and Edward Tizon, George White, John Clutterbuck and George Lane were added. John Goning replaced Francis Creswick as mayor.

From September, 1646, until after the end of the period covered by the depositions, the members of the Council were as follows :—

✓ Richard Vickris	Mayor
✓ John Tomlinson	Alderman
George King	do.
John Locke	do.
Richard Aldworth	do.
John Goning	do.
Gabriel Sherman	do.
Luke Hodges	do.
Henry Gibbs	do.
Joseph Jackson	do.
Hugo Browne	do.
Walter Sandie } Edward Tyzon }	Sheriffs
Miles Jackson	Councillor
Thomas Lloyde	do.
William Cann	do.
Thomas Woodward	do.
George Hellier	do.
Matthew Warren	do.
Walter Deyos	do.
Arthur Farman	do.
John Bushe	do.
Robert Challoner	do.

William Dale	Councillor
Robert Yate	do.
Robert Blackborow	do.
William Pinny	do.
Jacob Crofts	do.
Thomas Amery	do.
George Harte	do.
George White	do.
Josia Clutterbuck	do.
George Lane	do.
Jacob Powell	do.
John Lawford	do.
William Yeamans	do.
Thomas Wall	do.
Christopher Griffith	do.
William Grigg	do.
John Pope	do. <sup>1</sup>

## OFFICERS' FEES.

Mayor . . . . .	Sometimes £52 per annum ; sometimes £104 and for some years no payment at all is recorded.
Recorder . . . . .	Usually £20 per annum, but sometimes his salary seems not to have been paid.
Town Clerk . . . . .	£20 per annum.
Chamberlain . . . . .	£50 „
Swordbearer . . . . .	£20 „
Town Attorney for fee and fee for gown . . . . .	£3 6 8 per annum.
Mayor's 4 serjeants . . . . .	£11 6 8 „
Sheriffs Serjeants and yeomen of benevolence . . . . .	£6 per annum.
Beadles . . . . .	£12 „

<sup>1</sup> Notes extracted from the *Common Council Proceedings*, 04264(4).

Marshal . . . . .	£6 per annum.
Bellman for fees & candle . . . . .	£1 8 8 per annum.
Attendant at the market . . . . .	£1 6 8 „
5 Wait players . . . . .	£6 13 4 „
Keeper of the Tolzey . . . . .	£1 10 0 „
Keeper of the slips & privy at the Back . . . . .	£1 6 8 „
Master of the House of Correction	} £20 per annum.
Beadle of the House of Correction	
Attendant at the Corn & meal market . . . . .	£1 6 8 per annum.
Ale tasters . . . . .	£2 per annum.
Pilots - Keepers of Hungroad and Kingroad . . . . .	£1 „
Common Crier . . . . .	£1 6 8 per annum.
Clerk of the market . . . . .	£1 6 8 „
Keeper of the Bowbell clock & chimes . . . . .	£1 6 8 „
Clerk of St Walburgs for ringing the 8 o'clock bell . . . . .	£1 6 8 „
Vice Chamberlain . . . . .	£5 per annum.
Keeper of the Marsh . . . . .	£8 „
Plumber for venting the pipes . . . . .	£1 6 8 per annum.
Keeper of the Library . . . . .	£2 per annum.
Scavenger . . . . .	£30 „
Clerk of the Gaunts for ridding the gutters . . . . .	10s. 6d. per annum.
For keeping open a gout on the way to Bedminster . . . . .	4s. per annum.
Clerk of St. Leonards for keeping open the gout at Blindgate . . . . .	5s. „
Coroners . . . . .	£2 „
Keeper of the Key & key pipe . . . . .	£1 8 8 per annum.
Keeper of the house of office at the Key . . . . .	8s. per annum.

Keeper of the College seats	. £1	per annum.
Mistress of the Maids' hospital	£36	„
Lecturer of St. Walburgs	. £25	„
Keeper of the Robes & Cap of Maintenance	. £1	„ <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Extracted from the *Mayors' Audit Books*, 04026(21-22).

## APPENDIX IV

### THE GUILD OF INNOLDERS

The Guild of Innholders, an ancient one, which had existed since "time whereof there is no memory," being anxious that visitors should be "honestly decently and lawfully used" in the year 1606 petitioned for an ordinance to be passed setting out clearly the rules under which the company was to be governed, and on 1st March, 1606, an ordinance of which the following is a summary was approved :—

1. After that date only the Inns mentioned in the list to be recognized, the others to be closed down, the only additional ones to be "Victualling and Tipling houses" on the Quay and the Back.

A Master and two Wardens to be elected annually by the company in their common hall, and the elections to be approved by the Mayor and Justices at the Tolzey or other common place of audience.

2. The company to meet in their common hall as often as shall seem necessary and a fine of 3s. 4d. to be paid by all members absenting themselves without due reason—the fine to be devoted, one-third to the Mayor and Aldermen "for the good of the Commonalty of the said Citty," one-third for relief of the poor, and one-third for the use of the Master and Wardens of the company.
3. Anyone disobeying the rules laid down by the Master and Wardens to pay 5s. fine, divided into thirds, as in Rule 2, for each offence.
4. Anyone using "abusefull words" to the Master and Wardens or behaving "unhonestly" to be fined 3s. 4d. for each offence, divided into thirds as in Rule 2.
5. No Master or Warden to refuse office upon penalty of 40s. for the first offence and 20s. for the second, divided as in Rule 2.

6. Each Master to deliver up a clear account of moneys received and expended to his successor, upon penalty of 40s., divided as in Rule 2.
7. Every Master to give security upon coming into office, and if he refuses he shall not be allowed to touch the funds of the company, which shall then be placed in a common chest in their common hall.
- ✓ 8. Every Innholder to have "a faire large signe stand or hang at his Outermost doore whereby the Common People resorting to the same Citty may know where to have lodging and entertainment." Everyone failing to do so to pay 40s. fine for every month he is without, the fine to be divided as in Rule 2.
- ✓ 9. The Wardens (at the command of the Master) to search the Inns once a quarter for the size of bottles of hay and true measure of beans and oats, taking, if need be, one of the Mayor's Serjeants or a Constable "paying them 12d for their pains." If they neglect this, to pay a fine of 10s. for every default, divided as in Rule 2.
- ✓ 10. All measures used by Innholders to be according to the King's standard and any one using "faulty" measures upon proof thereof before Master, Wardens and members shall pay 6s. 8d. for every such offence, the fine to be divided as in Rule 2. And the defective measures to be brought before the Mayor to be defaced according to the Law.
11. Master or Wardens leaving the city for three days or more to provide deputies upon penalty of 3s. 4d., divided as in Rule 2.
- ✓ 12. No Taverner or Vintner to keep any "victualling" for sale.
- ✓ 13. No Butcher to prepare victuals or "keep Tipling within his house for that by meanes thereof much evill victualls may be uttered in their houses which will be unwholesome to his Majestyes Subjects to Eat."
- ✓ 14. No Burgess or any other to "take in horses for gaine" (Smiths for shoeing excepted), but they are to be put up at the Inns. Everyone offending to be fined "12d." for each offence.
- ✓ 15. No Innholder to charge more than "1d a piece" for every horse accommodated "haveing a halfe-penny bottle of hay" if they call for it. Penalty 3s. 4d. No Innholder to receive horses for short or long periods on terms which will entice guests away from other Inns. Penalty 3s. 4d. for each offence.

- ✓ 16. No Burgess or other person to take horses to graze for profit, only Innholders, except after proclamation at the fairs, St. James's and St. Paul's. Penalty 6s. 8d. for every offence.
- ✓ 17. Any members of the Company failing to attend on the Coronation day anniversary each year at the hall, and to follow the Mayor and Aldermen to Church "in decent and comely apparrell and seemliest attire fitting for that present time" to thank God for blessings received from His Majesty and to pray for his future prosperity and well being (without a lawful proved excuse allowed by the Master, Wardens and four of the "Antientest of the Company") shall pay a fine of 5s. divided as in Rule 2.
- ✓ 18. No member of the Company to entice any of the Company's servants from their employment upon penalty of 20s. divided as in Rule 2.

Nor to entice any Guests from another inn by false reports upon like penalty.

- 19. If any Innholder entertains or takes into his house as a servant any "head horsler cheife Tapster or Chamberlaine" and does not notify the Master within 16 days he is to pay 6s. 8d. fine, divided as in Rule 2.
- 20. No servant to quit the employment of an Innholder without due notice of three months. Penalty 10s.
- ✓ 21. Any Innholder "permitting incontinenecye" in his house to pay 40s. fine.
- ✓ 22. No person to "use the trade of" Innholder unless a Burgess of the City and free of the Company of Innholders, upon penalty of a fine of 40s. for every month of so offending.
- 23. Every Innholder admitted to the Company to pay for his "Income" such sum of money as the Master, Wardens and majority of members in the Common Hall shall think fit, provided it does not exceed 40s.
- 24. Every member to pay "16 pence a year," payable quarterly, towards the expenses of the Company and "euery head horseler Tapster and Chamberlain" shall pay for their "Income" "12d. and a penny" every quarter so that if they fall "sick Blind or Lame" they shall have relief and help from the Company.

- ✓ 25. No Innholder to keep more than one inn or more than one "Taphouse," nor his wife to keep an extra one, nor to "meddle with the accounts of any other Inn in the same city." Penalty 6s. 8d. for each offence.
26. Penalty for the Master and Wardens failing to pay over the due third of the fines to the Mayor to be £5 for each offence.
27. Penalty for the Master and Wardens not executing these Ordinances after due proof shown before the Mayor and Aldermen, 10s. for everyone so offending.
28. The Master to summon the whole Company to their Common Hall once a quarter and cause the Ordinances to be read aloud so that all members may understand them. Penalty for neglecting this 10s. each time.
29. The Master and Company ordered to exact reasonable contributions from each member towards the cost of obtaining these Ordinances. Anyone refusing to pay to forfeit £5 to the Master and Company.
- ✓ *Lastly* Any member of the Company refusing to pay a fine for any offence committed, to be deprived of the liberty of the city, his inn sign to be taken down, and he not allowed to have any of the privileges of a freeman or member of the Innholders' Guild or to keep an Inn, until such time as the Mayor and two of the Aldermen in consultation with the Master and Wardens of the Company decide to remit the offence and restore him to his former liberties, etc.

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✓ "The names of such Inns as now be used and fitt to be used and allowed for Common Inns within the Citty of Bristoll by vertue of these Ordinances

The Black Beare	_____	in Redcliffe St
The Crowne als Guilders Inn	_____	High Street
The White Lyon	_____	Broad St
The Jonas als New Inn	_____	Corne St
The White horse	_____	Redcliffe Street
The Red Lyon	_____	Redcliffe St
The Lamb	_____	St Thomas St
The Antillope als Black horse	_____	St Thomas St
The Lamb	_____	Wine St
The Horse Shoe	_____	Wine St



The White Hart	—————	Broad Street
The Swan	—————	St Maryport St
The Dolphin	—————	Wine St
The Elephant als the Spur	—————	Wine St
The White Lyon	—————	St Thomas St
The Three Kings	—————	St Thomas St
The Sarasins Head	—————	Without Temple Gate
The Bell	—————	St Thomas Street."

"The Aryell without Redcliff gate, the Lanteran near Lafford gate and the Griffin att Michael Hill haveing been found places unfitt for any Waymen and without the wall of the citty, and dangerous for the receiueing and harbouring of Robbers Theives Cutt purses and other dangerous persons in the night time shall be from henceforth utterly suppressed."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Ordinances for City Companies*, 04369, ff. 102-113.



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## CONSTITUTION

1. The Society shall be called the "Bristol Record Society."
2. The purpose of the Society shall be to encourage the preservation, the study, and the publication of historical documents relating to the history of the City of Bristol. The Society may also undertake the publication of works concerning the history of Bristol based on original documents.
3. The annual subscription shall be One Guinea, payable in advance on 1st January. The subscription for a life member shall be Ten Guineas.
4. Each member of the Society, having paid his subscription, shall, within the period subscribed for, be entitled to a copy of every work published by the Society, to vote at the general meetings, and to attend any such gatherings as may be arranged.
5. The President of the Society shall be the Lord Mayor of Bristol, and there shall be three Vice-Presidents, *i.e.* the Bishop of Bristol, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bristol, and the Master of the Society of Merchant Venturers.
6. The officers of the Society shall be a Chairman of Council, a General Editor, a Secretary and a Treasurer.
7. The management of the affairs of the Society shall be vested in a Council consisting of the Officers, the Town Clerk, and the Archives Clerk to the Corporation, nine ordinary members elected for a period of three years, and two co-opted members, who may not necessarily be members of the Society. The quorum of the Council shall be four. The Chairman of the Council shall be the Vice-Chancellor of the University.
8. The General Editor shall have full discretion concerning the preparation and issue of all publications authorized by the Council, and he may, if he thinks fit, appoint one or more Assistant Editors.
9. The officers, and one-third of the ordinary members of the Council, shall retire at each Annual General Meeting, but shall be eligible for re-election.
10. An Annual General Meeting of subscribers shall be held in February of each year, and it shall be convened by posting notice thereof to every member fourteen clear days at least before the meeting.
11. At the Annual General Meeting the Secretary's report on the work and proceedings of the Society, and the Treasurer's financial statement shall be presented; the officers and Council shall be elected; and an auditor, not being a member of the Council, shall be appointed.
12. A meeting of the Council shall be convened as soon as possible after the Annual General Meeting, and at such other times as may be determined by the Chairman of the Council.
13. These rules shall not be changed except at a General Meeting of the Society; no motion for their alteration shall be deemed to be in order unless the proposed alteration has been sent in writing to the Secretary at least one month before the meeting at which the motion is to be brought forward. No alteration of the rules shall be valid unless it has thus been submitted and carried by a majority of two-thirds of those present and voting.

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